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50,000-Ton Battleships Believed Choice of Navy; Federal Pay Roll Drops

The World's Day—At a Glance
Jan. 9, 1940

Stark Sees 50,000-Ton Battleships for U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, disclosed today that present studies "indicate" the Navy will build 50,000- or 52,000-ton battleships. Larger vessels, he said, are not indicated. Admiral Stark gave this information to the House Naval Committee in response to questions about superbattleships of 70,000 or 80,000 tons.

The Admiral also told Congress that the Navy is seeking $4,000,000 to carry out improvements at Guam which the legislators rejected last year.

Drop in Government Employment Reported

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Civil Service Commission reported today a decrease in Government employment. It said employment in the executive branch dropped almost 5,000 in November, from 937,576 to 932,654. The decline was attributed largely to decreases in the number of day-to-day or part-time employees. The pay roll in November was $141,409,866.

Wallace Sees Debt Limit Curbing Farm Aid

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—Unless the $45,000,000,000 limitation on the national debt is lifted, a new source will have to be found for funds with which to make farm parity payments, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, said today. He said the fiscal situation is a boost for the certificate plan of paying parity benefits.

House Action on Dies Committee Delayed

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representative Adolph J. Sabath (D) of Illinois said today that the House Rules Committee would defer action on legislation to extend the Dies' Committee inquiry into un-American activities until Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas returned to Washington and vacancies on the Rules Committee were filled.

Representative Joseph A. Gavagan (D) of New York announced that he would move "at the proper time" to eliminate from his anti-lynching bill a provision exempting violence in connection with labor disputes.

France Pins Legion Crosses on British Generals

WITH THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN FRANCE (AP)—In the presence of Winston Churchill, British First Lord of the Admiralty, France conferred high military honors upon Gen. Lord Gort, Commander of the British forces in France, and Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside, chief of the Imperial General Staff. Each British general received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

Belgium Mobilizes 8,000 Jobless for Army

BRUSSELS (AP)—The Belgian Cabinet ordered today the mobilization of 8,000 unemployed men to make possible the release of 7,500 fathers of three or more children from the Army. Belgium has about 27,000 unemployed.

British Unemployment Records Drop

LONDON (AP)—The Labor Ministry has announced that in the month beginning Nov. 11, 1939, the number of unemployed in Britain had been reduced by 41,063 to 1,361,525. The extent of British unemployment was said to have given rise to a proposal from France that Britain send workers to assist in French industry. However, anything approaching industrial conscription, observers believed, would be resented by British labor.

Labor Board Brands Ford Defense 'Sham'

CINCINNATI, Ohio (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board declared today the Ford Motor Company "impliedly" authorized its agents to attack union organizers in River Rouge plant disorders May 26, 1937. An NLRB brief filed in United States Circuit Court termed "a sham and untenable" the Company's plea of self-defense. The brief accused the Company of "interference with freedom of the press" and accused it of violating the Wagner Act in 1937.

Taxing 'Hidden Wealth' Goal Of Drive by Boston Assessors

The plan of Boston assessors to tax valuable dogs as personal property has a background which includes every "For Rent" sign in downtown Boston and in fact the whole of Boston's foggy fiscal picture. Towser's fiscal possibilities do not amuse the assessors. His relationship to "For Rent" signs is direct and serious.

The plan to tax dogs is part of a determined effort initiated by the Tobin administration to tax millions of dollars of "hidden wealth" in Boston in the form of personal property, in an attempt to stem the decline in taxable wealth. Since 1930 the real estate tax base has shrunk from $1,827,000,000 to $1,402,000,000, and continued decline seems inevitable, since assessments are said to be far in excess of market values in some cases.

Never Adequate

This drive was cited by the assessors today in partial reply to an article circularized in the financial district last week end which asserted that valuations ought to be slashed another $400,000,000 (a third of their total), in an effort to equalize the tax burden. Subsequent discussion culminated in renewed reports that certain taxpayers' interests are planning court action to bring assessments down somewhere near the market value of the property.

Taxation of personal property has never been made to yield adequate returns in Boston, Assessor John C. L. Dowling holds. Thus it presents possibilities for easing the pressure as Boston wrestles with declining realty values and a continued exodus from the downtown area which leaves many offices marked "For Rent."

The effort to tax personal property has already yielded results, Mr. Dowling states. In one case, a firm increased its personal property return from $9,000 to $352,000 following inquiry and check by the assessors. Total personal property valuation in 1939 was $122,000,000 as compared with $112,000,000 in 1938—a gain of $10,000,000 for the first year of the program.

Ten million dollars isn't much; but it helped offset the year's decline of $35,000,000 in real estate valuations.

Second Point

The second point which the assessors cite in reply to criticism is their program of tightening up the machinery for granting abatements. Time was when a woman's statement that she was a widow and therefore entitled to a $2,000 exemption was accepted unchallenged, and abatements granted "almost wholesale." The requiring of evidence to support such claims has cut cases of exemption to widows, minors and the aged by 50 per cent this year, Mr. Dowling believes.

The third answer is that the desired readjustment is actually taking place—gradually. A sudden scaling down of valuations to market value would produce financial chaos, the assessors contend. Readjustment must be gradual, they insist, and the steady shrinkage each year is doing it.

Of course that won't solve the basic problem, it is admitted. It might lubricate business somewhat and banish some of those "For Rent" signs. But how Boston could operate on a tax base shrunken to around $1,000,000,000 without an astronomical tax rate of some $65, nobody has shown.

It is a serious, explosive situation, the assessors admit. It is one condition which will vitally affect the fight for a sales tax to help cities and towns, when that issue comes before the 1941 legislature.

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President Tells Protestants Of Vatican Plans

Seeks to assure church groups that step is not move to recognize Holy See.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 — President Roosevelt today took official notice of the mounting Protestant criticism of his appointment of a personal representative to the Vatican.

To give the fullest possible weight to assurances that he neither intends nor desires to extend diplomatic recognition to the Holy See, the President summoned to a White House conference the leaders of the Baptist, Lutheran, and Seventh Day Adventists bodies. He went over in detail with them his reasons for collaborating with Pope Pius XII in seeking a basis for a future peace and repeated his conviction that no step in violation of the American tradition of separation of church and state would or should be taken.

Present at the conference were Frederick H. Knubel, President of the United Lutheran Church in America; Dr. Ralph Long, Secretary of the Lutheran World Convention; Dr. J. L. McElhany and E. D. Dick, President and Secretary, respectively, of the General Conference of Seventh Day Adventists; Dr. Rufus W. Weaver of the Southern Baptist Convention, and Dr. W. S. Abernethy of the Northern Baptist Convention.

The President's Views

Dr. Weaver, speaking in behalf of the church delegation following the conference, said that the President gave them full opportunity to explain the anxiety of their faiths that there should be no development which might jeopardize the complete divorcement of church and state traditional under the American form of government. Dr. Weaver disclosed:

That President Roosevelt gave the churchmen the clear impression that he appreciated their viewpoint and agreed fully with the principle of separation of church and state.

That the President pledged to them that "no church would receive better treatment or greater recognition than any other."

That it was not yet apparent that there was any change of thought on the part of the religious leaders that the Vatican move was dangerous in its implications and unlikely to aid the President in serving the ultimate cause of peace.

The Farmer Examines Today's Problems

Keystone: Harris & Ewing; Photographic Illustration Inc.; Wide World

Louis J. Taber
President of the Grange

Edward A. O'Neal
President of the American Farm Bureau Federation

John Vesecky
President of the Farmers' Union

Finnish Relief Total Stands At $500,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—American contributions to the Finnish Relief Fund reached the $500,000 mark as Herbert Hoover, National Administrator, announced transfer today of another $100,000 to Finland.

Mr. Hoover said the situation was becoming increasingly acute among the homeless civilians, according to information he had received by cable and telephone from F. Dorsey Stephens, the Fund's representative in Helsinki, who reported that continued air raids on smaller towns had driven great numbers of women and children into the sub-zero weather without adequate protection and food.

An announcement that organized labor will mobilize its forces at a "Dutch treat" luncheon here Tuesday came today from Dr. Alexander S. Lipsett, Director of the National Labor Organizations Division, who issued the invitation to 40 national labor leaders, representing 8,000,000 wage earners.

Farm Organizations Split Widely on AAA Programs

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—When the three big brothers of the farm—Grange, Farmers' Union, and American Farm Bureau Federation—go to Washington to express themselves on legislation during 1940, they will agree in the main on such matters as taxation, co-operative marketing, soil conservation and transportation, but when it comes to the Agriculture Adjustment Administration they can be expected to put their feet on the table and get into long arguments.

This appears from conclusions reached at conventions of the three leading farm organizations held in the late autumn and early winter. None wants to see the AAA abolished without a substitute program, and all want to see some of its features retained. But from that point on the argument starts.

The Grange Stand

The Farm Bureau which was chiefly responsible for the Act gives it "uncompromising support" and asks only that funds for benefit payments be increased and crop control be more strictly enforced. But to the Grange and the Farmers' Union this is not the answer. Parity for farm prices—that is, a normal balance with those of industry and labor—has not yet been reached despite the millions paid in benefits, they point out. They offer other long-term solutions.

The Grange, oldest of the farm organizations and particularly strong on East and West coasts, speaks with the conservatism of an elder brother. It offers no panacea. On the contrary, its opinion is that it will take many reforms on many fronts to correct the unbalance which now prevails among prices of farm, factory, and labor. If a bushel of corn is to buy its normal equivalent in shoes or plumbing, something more fundamental than benefit payments is needed, says the Grange.

It proceeds to list a good many things that should be done. Farm operating costs can be brought down if labor and the transportation agencies are less rigid in their price scales. Taxes and debt burdens can be adjusted for the benefit of the farmer. The American market for his produce can be greatly improved so that the surpluses which now depress prices can find an outlet. This can be done not only by changes in tariff policy but by finding new industrial uses for farm products and by national advertising campaigns for greater use of rural products. Marketing costs can be reduced through greater development of co-operatives.

Cost of Production

But there is another philosophy on the farm that finds its expression in the Farmers' Union resolution in favor of the guaranteed cost of production plan. A minority within the Grange also looks with favor on this plan, but so far this minority has been confined to West Coast Grangers, and does not appear strong enough to change National Grange policy in the near future. Advocates of this plan dislike crop control in any form and propose a system for guaranteeing to the farmer prices which will return to him what he has spent to produce the crop.

Says the Farmers' Union: "Production insurance and income assurance against drought, insect pests, speculative price changes, and other causes beyond the control of the farm operators must be provided as a matter of national policy. We must soon be done with Federal programs which rest upon perennial political caprice and which contribute to the increase of the Federal deficit."

How farm groups stand on national issues: Page 7.

Intimate Message from Washington

District of Columbia People Would Like to Get Up in Town Meeting and Demand a New Plunger for the Town Pump but They Can't

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

How would you like to live in a city you couldn't help to run?

Lots of Washingtonians don't like it a little bit, and even though this bids fair to be a short session of Congress, the Nation's lawmakers are going to hear a good deal about it unless they keep their ears stuffed with cotton and read nothing but letters from home while they are in the District of Columbia.

For there is a proposition pending from previous Congresses to reorganize the District of Columbia Government, and when it comes up, Representative Ambrose J. Kennedy, (D) of Maryland, Chairman of the House Subcommittee on the Reorganization, has announced he will try to see that the bill includes suffrage for residents of the Nation's capital.

Outside of Washington probably something has been heard about these disfranchised dwellers at the seat of government who do not get to vote for President and who have no representatives in Congress. But many Washington residents have come to the conclusion that this is a minor aspect of the affair; what causes them to grind their molars and dig their fingernails into their palms is that they do not get a chance to vote even in local affairs.

They do not even get to vote for dog-catcher, and if they don't like the tax rate, or if they dislike the fact that this year a couple of school buildings have been cut out of the budget so as to spend the money on an armory, there is nothing they can do about it except write letters to the editors or voice their anguish in one of the "citizens' associations" which are a kind of debating societies which hope occasionally to catch the ear of one of the District commissioners or of a friendly congressman.

Did No Good at Home

Many a freshman member of the House of Representatives has been chagrined to find that the only Committee assignment available to him was on the District of Columbia Committee and that instead of dealing with national affairs he had become a kind of long-distance alderman for the City of Washington. If he took any interest in the affairs of the National Capital he would get no thanks for it from his constituency back home. This was the sort of absentee government given to the city under the constitutional provision that it shall be part of the jurisdiction of the Federal Government.

But this federal jurisdiction need not mean that Washington should have no home rule in its city government. The fact is that from 1802 until 1878 the residents of Washington did have a city council which they selected and that from 1820 until 1871 they elected their own Mayor. Congress could provide such a framework of government again, and citizens' associations are working toward the end that it shall.

When local self-government fell into difficulties and was discontinued in 1878, there was set up the Government by three presidentially-appointed commissioners which continues to the present. But there was also an understanding at that time that the National Government would share half-and-half the cost of maintenance of the District of Columbia Government in view of the large investment in public buildings here, the large amount of tax-exempt real estate, and the extensive requirement of municipal services for the Government buildings.

Not Fifty-Fifty Now, Oh, No!

This supposed 50 per cent, however, slumped to 40 per cent around 1920, and then became a "lump sum" which stood still or shrank while the District budget grew, until last year the Federal contribution was $6,000,000, which is about one-eighth of the budget instead of the promised one-half. Yet the Federal Government runs the District Government somewhat after the fashion of a "company town" and imposes a district income tax which citizens might willingly impose on themselves but which galls as "taxation without representation" under the circumstances.

In fact, Merlo J. Pusey, an editorial writer for the Washington Post, has made out in Forum Magazine recently an indictment to the effect that, without reflection on the present commissioners, Washington is one of the most ill-governed cities in the United States: that for all its façade of white-marble buildings, historic monuments, ceremonial streets, and attractive residences, it is a city of disease-ridden alley slums, has failed miserably in giving unemployment relief, and produces a crime record which former Attorney General Homer Cummings said was a "national disgrace."

What are the reasons urged against home rule or the franchise? One is that there is a Negro population of about 27 per cent, and some fear this would be used by corrupt political blocs. The franchise boosters reply that it was no problem before and that other self-governing American cities have similar racial situations. Another objection is that Government employees might become unduly active in politics. But this applies rather to national suffrage, and home-rule could be effected without it.

Would Washingtonians manage the city any better than it is now run if they had home rule and a local vote, with a city council responsive to taxpayer suffrage? Maybe not, but they think they would at least do it differently. And who knows but they might provide a city government which would be more of a basis for national pride in the Federal Capital than is the present regime?

Tully Nettleton

The Bible Again in Russia 'By Courtesy' of Finn Bombers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 9—Finland's few bomber airplanes have been in action over Leningrad, it is now disclosed.

But they have not dropped bombs.

Instead they have scattered many thousands of vest pocket New Testaments in Russian over city streets.

Finns say that Bibles are better than leaflets and much superior to bombs.

The Finnish Air Force at its present strength could not do much effective damage with explosives even if it wanted to. But the Finns declare the Air Force can play a useful part in strengthening Russian opposition to the war.

On land the Finns also are managing to deliver Bibles to the Russians who lived under a regime where religion and Scripture are banned.

It is stated that many Bibles are mysteriously finding their way into advance Russian posts. The Finns do not believe Joseph Stalin can have succeeded in forcefully driving from Russian life deep-rooted religious convictions. It is believed that the Bibles may have a considerable moral effect on the Red Army and on the population of Leningrad.

British See Allied 'Union' Following War

Finns busy collecting Russian equipment —British cite safety of convoyed ships.

Premier does not refer to Hore-Belisha and Cabinet shifts— Aid to Finns real.

Prime Minister Chamberlain, in a Lord Mayors' luncheon speech, made no statement on the crisis over the dismissal of War Minister Hore-Belisha. He spoke of "permanent collaboration" between Britain and France, and of aid to Finland which would be "no mere formality."

Fighting in Finland was confined to collection by the Finns of the large amount of equipment left by the Russian 44th division, which appeared to have been completely routed during the past days and more or less insuring an end to further Russian advance in mid-Finland for the rest of the winter. With the mercury at 40 degrees below zero there was little activity otherwise on any front.

Safe arrival of 5,899 Allied and neutral ships out of 5,911 convoyed by British warships since the outbreak of the war, was claimed by the Admiralty.

On the Western Front there was little but routine scouting and reconnaissance work.

Line of Buffers

By Argus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

While the world watches Russia preparing to throw a million or so soldiers into Finland, and while help is pouring into the beleaguered Nation from America, Britain, France, and elsewhere, the fact remains that Finland is not Europe's main danger point.

The section that all the armed powers are watching with the greatest anxiety today is not the frost-bound North, but a belt of small nationalities crossing Central Europe from the Bosphorus to the Baltic, between Western Europe and Russia.

The draft of an Italo-Hungarian defense agreement reported to be in the brief case of Count Stefan Csaky, Hungarian Foreign Minister, as he returned home from talks with Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano of Italy today, already gives warning that new movements are afoot in this region.

So too do reported Italian plans of sending special ministers to Bulgaria and Yugoslavia to explore means of warding off war as well as other démarches involving possible talks with Rumania.

Within two years the northern half of the belt has been absorbed by the totalitarian powers—Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Western Poland falling to Germany, Eastern Poland and, in a large measure, the Baltic States to Russia and, in the south, Albania to Italy.

New attempts at inroads into the belt are expected at almost any moment.

Strong Bloc Possible

But while the immediate fate of such small Nations as Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia is of immense strategic importance another question that is now beginning to exercise political observers is whether, in the event of an Allied victory, there might be formed out of these small races a bloc, or political union, capable of stabilizing this long unsettled region.

Can there be formed a bloc strong enough to stand by itself, or must the small nations of this region show once more, as they have hitherto shown throughout history, that they can only be stabilized under the sway of some empire?

The Versailles Treaty, counting on the predominance of the League of Nations, had established more than half of these 14 small nationalities as sovereign states. Only Turkey in all the belt had had more than a century's experience of sovereignty. While most of them gave a fairly creditable account of themselves in their new responsi-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

LONDON, Jan. 9 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, reviewing the war's progress to date, said today that British Union with France may become so valuable "that neither of us can give it up."

"It might even develop into something wider and deeper," he added, "because there is nothing which could do more to precipitate the start of a peaceful reconstruction . . . which would make permanent its results" than such a union.

Cheers greeted his statement that a permanent British-French union would benefit the whole world.

Mr. Chamberlain at the Lord Mayor's luncheon in Mansion House, made his first public appearance of the new year. It was one of his most vigorous speeches.

He made no statement on the dismissal of War Minister Leslie Hore-Belisha whose resignation has caused a storm in British politics. The War Minister surrendered his seal of office at a final audience with King George at Buckingham Palace this afternoon.

Aid to Finns Real

The Prime Minister, speaking of Finland, declared:

"Now it is the turn of Finland to be attacked by the power (Soviet Russia) with whom Germany made an unholy pact and for whom she sets the example of aggression. Finland . . . is fighting against the forces of unscrupulous violence just as we are ourselves. She is fighting for the same thing, for liberty and for justice.

"That valiant people can rest assured that our response to that resolution (for aid to Finland) which was passed so recently at a meeting of the League in Geneva will be no mere formality."

The Prime Minister declared that what is happening "in the air and on the land is merely preliminary to the main struggle."

Declaring that it was only at sea that Britain could see the trend of hostilities, he added:

"The oceans of the world have been swept clear of German shipping. The German fleet, which at the beginning of the war was less than a quarter of our own, has lost, by capture, by sinking, and above all by scuttling, 228,000 tons. . . .

"If we subtract from our losses by enemy action or by the ordinary marine casualties, our gains, by captures from the enemy, by new ships or by transfers from foreign flags, we have lost up to date 122,000 tons."

11,000,000 Tons Daily

"Every day now there are passing 11,000,000 tons of British shipping over the several oceans of the world.

"I do not consider that the risk of air raids is over or diminished. And I am certain that we should make a capital mistake if we became lax in our policy or changed it."

Mr. Chamberlain said he regretted that "some of the evacuated children had returned to London," not merely because their presence in the city might be perilous in times of air raids, but because they "had benefited enormously in the country."

He spoke at length of the sacrifices to be demanded of the British people, adding that "the war is going on in a form that is unfamiliar and that the restrictions imposed on the people are necessary to make victory certain."

Germany's policy, Mr Chamberlain said, is a threat and a menace to the moral standards on which Western civilization was built.

"Germany used her brute force upon unhappy Poland and today we can see how she is treating the Poles and the Czechs . . . starving and shooting the people, tearing and uprooting them from their homes . . . forcing them to leave the lands where their families have been settled for generations.

Germans Responsible

He labeled as a "vicious invention" of German propagandists the thought that Britain would attempt to annihilate the Germans. But he declared that Germany must assume responsibility for continuing its present leadership.

The Prime Minister referred to President Roosevelt's message to Pope Pius XII—the plea for peace—and said "I profoundly agree" with the President.

"In our determination to achieve our purpose we are united and supported by the moral approval of all who realize that the fate of civilization is bound with our success."

Mr. Chamberlain expressed Britain's deep sympathy for Turkey, a new Turkey, which is not at war but which in a few days through floods and earthquakes has suffered more casualties than the belligerents have suffered in the war.

The Antipodes Is Ready For Inflow of Tourists

Tour-a-bouts

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Exemption of ports on the Tasman sea from the operation of the America's Neutrality Act is hailed in Australia and New Zealand as likely to lead to a new and profitable tourist trade at the Antipodes

Antipodeans figure that adventurous Americans, anxious to penetrate beyond the Western Hemisphere, will come this way now that wars are closing so much of the world to them. They see European travel suspended while the shadow of the Sino-Japanese conflict broods over the Far East and they believe that the lure of the South Pacific, so strongly felt some years ago and latterly forgotten in the interest in seething Europe, will be reasserted.

Travel in Australia and New Zealand has been on the upgrade. Up until May 31 last, 33,000 visitors arrived in Australia in one year, and they spent $10,000,000. In the same period 14,000 persons arrived in New Zealand, and are estimated to have spent $8,000,000.

The growth of interest in the seas north of Australia, the Malay Archipelago and much publicized Bali is held likely to extend to these empire lands this year despite the fact these countries are at war. Exchange, it is pointed out, is very favorable to the American traveler.

Today both Australia and New Zealand have their eyes on an expansion of this attractive industry, and they are spending more on publicity for their various beauty spots than ever in history.

* * *

Paved throughout its entire length the Guadalajara-Mexico highway has been officially opened to motorists. Travelers may make the entire run over this highway within a day. It passes through Toluca, basket center of Mexico; Ciudad Hidalgo; Morelia, a gem of colonial Mexico; Quiroga, center for lacquer work; Zacapu; Zamora; Jacona; Jiquilpan; and other towns.

* * *

A unique cruise, of interest to people of artistic talents, is the painting expedition around South America. Giragos Der Garabedian, well known Boston and Rockport artist, will conduct the 52-days expedition, and give daily art instruction with the picturesque background of ports of call as subjects. Under the sponsorship of the Arnold Tours of Boston, the cruise will leave New York Feb. 9 on the Grace Line steamer, Santa Lucia.

* * *

With the addition of the Hotel William Penn in Pittsburgh to its chain the Hotels Statler organization becomes one of the largest hotel groups in the world. The Statler group includes the Hotel Pennsylvania, in New York, and the Hotels Statler in Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, and St. Louis. The newest member of the group, the William Penn, has 1,600 rooms, and is said to be the largest hotel in the United States outside of New York and Chicago.

* * *

The first departure of the 1940 series of Special Overland Tours to California as arranged by the American Express got under way last Sunday. Every week-end from now until May one of these Overland Tour parties will depart on a pre-arranged trip to the West, visiting California, Texas, Colorado, and New Mexico, and with one day across the border into Old Mexico as well.

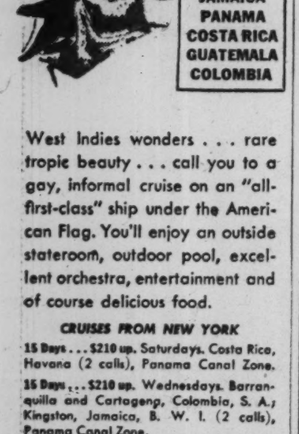
* * *

Bermuda was first mentioned on a map illustrating one of the world's rarest books, "Legatio Babylonica," published in Spain in 1511.

Australian National Travel Association

A Scene in Sydney

The great bridge in background is viewed from a city roof garden



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U. S. Prepares For Post-War Economic Shift

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—Economic problems which the European war poses for the United States and which peace will raise in the future are to be studied by a special State Department Committee.

Undersecretary Sumner Welles was designated last night to be Chairman of the advisory group on problems of foreign relations. Hugh Wilson, former Ambassador to Germany, was made Vice-Chairman.

"The war," said the State Department announcement, "has brought about and is continuing to bring about a series of measures and policies on the part of both belligerents and neutrals which immediately affect the United States and which may have consequences of an enduring nature upon our country's foreign relations once peace is established.

Peace Problems

"Some of the most important and immediate of these measures and policies are in the field of economic activity and relations. The war has absorbed the labor and production of much of the world in armament and military activity. When the war ends, problems of readjustment to peacetime production will be presented, which may gravely affect the United States."

A Department official said the formation of the Committee did not mean necessarily that the Department believed European peace was near. He recalled recent statements by Secretary Cordell Hull that the United States had a vital interest in the type of peace that would develop and desired a peace which would eliminate, if possible, causes for future wars.

As the Department prepared for the adjustments which may follow the termination of the war, Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, leader in the unsuccessful fight against repeal of the arms embargo last fall, said he would seek reenactment of a ban on shipment of munitions to warring countries.

Pittman Lauds Law

Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said, however, there was no intention on the part of the Government to change the present neutrality law.

"The Neutrality Act has accomplished everything that was intended by its prononents," Senator Pittman said, "and the results of its administration have contradicted all the dire forebodings of its opponents.

"The repeal of the embargo was not the first step toward war, as the opponents predicted, and in fact there has been no step toward war.

"None of our ships has been lost, none of our cargoes has been destroyed, and, still more important, not a single American citizen has lost his life by reason of the foreign wars."

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J. C. W. Beckham

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP)—J. C. W. Beckham, former Democratic Governor of Kentucky and United States Senator, who passed on Jan. 9, was a leading figure in Kentucky political history for nearly a half century, beginning with his election over his own protests as a State Representative.

He was elected to the United States Senate in 1914 and served one term.

His most recent office was that of Chairman of the State Public Service Commission.

A Pair of Swiss Smiles

O. Rohr

Two Happy Children of Berne

Education varies in Switzerland according to social and economic requirements of each locality

Swiss Rights Find Defense In School System of Cantons

BERN, Switzerland—While wartime defense and preparedness continue to make heavy inroads on Switzerland's financial resources, recognition of education as one of the strongest safeguards of democracy has so far forestalled any cut in the Republic's school budget.

In Switzerland, where power is vested in the people through referendum, citizenship is considered a responsibility, and education is looked to as the only preparation for exercising the franchise wisely. The state emphasizes education, and Federal, Cantonal, and municipal authorities make many concessions to schools, which are adapted to meet the various needs of every section of the population. The most modest town, the most mountainous section, has its school, in many cases well-lighted, roomy, well equipped, with the principal building standing beside the church and the town hall, while the larger cities often have schoolbuildings in conspicuous locations. In the Alps, where the population is scattered, the law provides for adequate schools, which are occasionally housed under the same roof with the town or other governmental authority. In the far regions no less than in the busy cities, foreign children are admitted on the same basis as Swiss children.

To fit this universal education to its variety of population and its complex physical conditions, Switzerland has evolved what at first sight appears to be a complicated system, but insofar as there is no illiteracy in Switzerland, the system has proved successful.

The base is the free elementary school, subsidized by the Confederation, and found in each Cantonal-community, with attendance required of each youth from the ages of about 7 to about 15. lo

Specialization begins early. If the classical university is the aim, entrance examinations for the classical college are taken. If the choice is a profession or business, elementary school is attended four more years.

An institution that goes under the various names of municipal school, grammar school, preparatory school, and regional school, sends its graduates to the university. Duration of studies in it is about six and one half years.

Continuation Schools offer teaching in trades, industry, commerce, domestic science, and agriculture.

In eastern Switzerland are schools for embroidery; in the west, for watch-making; in Zurich are schools for silk-weaving; in Bern training is furnished in pottery and wood-carving. Of 22 schools devoted to agriculture, the Government subsidizes four general schools (equivalent in America to agricultural universities), three for dairy-making, and eleven winter-schools for the sons of farmers who would add experimental knowledge to their practical knowledge.

Domestic Science Schools are intended mainly for girls, but older women are not excluded. Women's training schools for social work are found in Lucerne, Geneva, and Zurich. Training Colleges c which there are about 39 now in the country, are for elementary teachers, each having its own practice classes.

Small boarding schools, or pensionnats, exist, where fees are light and external surroundings are modest, where living is simple, and where only the most important branches of study are taken up. There are also large international boarding schools, having modern equipment and spacious playgrounds, in the sub-Alpine regions or in the beauty spots of Switzerland. Classes are generally small and emphasis is always placed on the needs of the individual. Here acquirement of new languages and absorption of a European culture come about gradually, and in natural surroundings.

The Government has no minister of education. Each canton organizes its schools, sets its own standards, and provides its own teacher-training. The seven universities of Switzerland are generally kept up by subsidies from their respective cantons.

Frightfulness of Red Warfare Told by Finland's President

By the Associated Press

President Kallio of Finland received the foreign press at the Presidential Palace and told them that the Russians had bombed about 100 localities during the first month of the war and dropped nearly 4,000 bombs.

"Although the losses caused are relatively slight, they are of a dreadful nature," the President said. "In one month 234 civilians have been killed, 269 seriously injured and 210 slightly wounded."

The President disclosed that anti-aircraft weapons captured from the Russians were being used to strengthen Finland's air defense.

Asserting that Russia "daily sends her aircraft behind the front to destroy our homes and kill peaceful civilians," President Kallio said that Finland would be "amply justified" in making a new appeal to the League of Nations.

He added that "for more than a month we have fought an enemy 50 times our size," and he declared that he hoped "to draw attention to the inhuman treatment by the Soviet Union of our civilian population behind the front."

Meanwhile reported rout of the Russian 44th division southeast of Suomussalmi on Finland's narrow "waistline" was believed in Helsingfors to mean the end of Russian attempts to drive across the waistline this winter.

For weeks the Russians have besieged Suomussalmi as the first objective in this drive. Finnish descriptions of the fighting indicated that the 163rd division, which was routed at Lake Kianla 10 days ago, had attempted to close in from the northeast and the 44th from the southeast.

Booty which the Finns reported capturing from the two divisions—each numbering from 15,000 to 17,000 men—included 129 guns of various calibers, 54 tanks, 12 armored cars, 75 submachine guns, 428 motor trucks, 59 field kitchens, 1,420 horses and large quantities of rifles and munitions.

A large percentage of this plunder was captured during the retreat of the 44th, the Finnish High Command said, indicating that the retreat was precipitate.

The Finnish communiqué said that only a few enemy planes were observed yesterday, and characterized the days as "quiet both on the home front and in the field of military operations" so far as the war in the air was concerned.

$60,000,000 Loan Proposed To Aid Finland

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—Senator Prentiss M. Brown (D) of Michigan proposed a $60,000,000 loan to Finland yesterday while Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia, usually an economy advocate, declared that he would support additional Government borrowing for the purpose.

Senator Brown's bill, similar to one introduced in the House by Representative Frank E. Hook (D) of Michigan, would authorize a Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan with no strings attached. The Export-Import Bank has extended $10,000,000 in credits to Finland for the purchase of agricultural surpluses and other civilian supplies. Senator Brown would enable Finland to buy arms here and elsewhere.

"I feel that the American people want our Government to loan this money to Finland," Senator Brown said, "if for no other reason than in recognition of the good feeling that exists between the two nations."

Senator Alexander Wiley (R) of Wisconsin objected that power to lend or give money to a nation at war "is not conferred upon the Congress" and expressed doubt that international law would sanction such assistance.

Saying that aid to Finland would require further borrowing, Senator Glass told reporters: "I'd like to do anything we could for Finland except sending an army over there. In other words, I'm not neutral in thought or in word."

Meanwhile, the State Department informed the League of Nations, in reply to a query as to what extent the United States would help Finland, that it was dealing directly with that country on its requests for material and humanitarian assistance.

Finn Income Sinks

HELSINGFORS, Jan. 9 (AP)—Finland's national income is "sinking rapidly," in the words of Prime Minister Risto Ryti, and it must have foreign credits to finance its defense against Soviet Russia.

Mr. Ryti's statement picturing the wartime crippling of Finnish export trade was issued Jan. 8. "As a peace-loving nation, we previously have paid little attention to the munitions industry," the Prime Minister said.

"As a result of this, now that we have been attacked, we must procure arms and munitions on a large scale from abroad. Our exports are sufficient to pay only a part of the expenditure."

With national income "sinking rapidly," the statement went on, "the time has come when foreign credit is essential to us." It added that Finland would meet any new obligations "as faithfully as we have done up to now."

The latest reported developments in the matter of aid for Finland included allocation of 50,000 tons of Argentine wheat. A decree for the grant of wheat by Argentina was made public Jan. 8. Finland must provide for transportation of the grain. The transaction was in the nature of a loan without interest. The decree said the Argentine Government may collect when it sees fit.

U. S.-Argentine Differences On Trade Undermine Relations

Trends in the Americas

By Roland Sharp
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Abandonment of negotiations for Hull reciprocal trade agreements with Argentina and Uruguay discloses deep crevasses that require bridging before economic Pan-Americanism is likely to become more than a high-sounding phrase.

A few weeks ago the American delegation sailed southward with assurance. Uruguay is so closely related to Argentina that the two pacts faced similar problems. Washington, Buenos Aires, and Montevideo had made encouraging progress in clearing the ground.

The delegates carefully excluded discussion of the most controversial issues, such as admission into the United States of Argentine and Uruguayan wheat and most kinds of meat.

Argentina lives by those exports, yet cannot sell enough to the United States to maintain a balance of trade. Argentina until recently bought up to twice as much in the United States as it could sell.

Handicaps for U. S.

The United States hoped in Buenos Aires to relieve its own exporters of handicaps imposed by Argentina. Handicap-in-chief is Argentine control of foreign exchange in such a way that United States firms have to compete at a disadvantage with British, French, and many other exporters. At times, the Argentine exchange control means costly delays for Americans, and a price hurdle of 20 per cent or more.

Argentina counted on making a beginning toward more favorable treatment of its wares at United States ports. The Argentines insist that they are the aggrieved party, striking back hard at trade restrictions first imposed against them in a burdensome way by the Hawley-Smoot Tariff of 1930.

During the first six years of the Hull reciprocal trade program, negotiations with Argentina marked time while awaiting a favorable moment. Mr. Hull wanted at all costs to avoid the risk of raising hopes high, then dashing them. He knew that the only conflict of material interests serious enough to split the Americas along economic lines, surged around the competitive nature of Argentine and United States products.

Depends on Europe

Largely because of this underlying clash, Argentina is thrown into the position of depending on Europe more than on the Americas. Is it any wonder that Argentine delegates at inter-American meetings often stand aloof?

When war broke out in Europe, its first effect in the Western Hemisphere was to turn all American nations toward each other. Europe seemed uncertain, an unsafe basket for Argentina's eggs. At Panama in the closing weeks of September, Argentina manifested a remarkable willingness to go along with prevailing United States opinion.

The moment seemed to have arrived for a powerful stride toward economic co-operation with Argentina. An imposing inter-American economic and financial committee began work in Washington. The Americas felt on the way to a solidarity of deeds rather than words.

Politics and Control

Signs of disruptive pressures operating from Europe's war made themselves felt on Nov. 21 when Argentina announced that the Allies would be favored up to their limit of ability to supply Argentina's needs. How this could be done without continuing exchange control did not appear, and the United States insisted on exchange equality.

From then on, American domestic politics cut the few remaining props from under an Argentine pact. Mr. Hull's reciprocal program as a whole seemed likely to go down in this political year of 1940. Rather than risk adding new wood to the flame, Mr. Hull gave in without fighting domestic interests for the comparatively minor sacrifices that would have been required of some for the larger benefit of the whole.

Test Case

The rest of Latin America trades more easily with the United States, since its products are complementary rather than competitive. But as a test case of what happens when North Americans are called upon to see the broader picture of inter-American relations, and to pay the price for a bomb-proof hemisphere, the Argentine experience shows where work needs to be done.

Mr. Hull himself is acutely aware of the problem. The Nation apparently is not yet awake to the vital necessity of wise investment in genuine continental solidarity.

Trade Talks Fail

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—Negotiations for a reciprocal trade treaty between the United States and Uruguay have broken down, on top of the collapse of efforts to reach an agreement with Argentina.

The Argentine negotiations were ended last week end after disagreement over placing customs quotas on typical Argentine products such as linseed and canned beef.

"Because of the similarity in important respects of the export trade of Uruguay and Argentina with the United States," the State Department said last night, "it has been found necessary in view of the recent termination of negotiations with Argentina to terminate also the negotiations with Uruguay."

Congressmen from cattle-raising states had opposed agreements with both countries.

Negotiations with Chile still are under way, but the controversial item of copper has been eliminated.

Meanwhile, William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, declared in response to an inquiry from Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, that the Federation never had expressed opposition to continuance of the reciprocal trade program.

Mr. Hull's inquiry was prompted by accounts of the action of the Wage-Earners Protective Conference in petitioning Congress to repudiate all agreements not ratified by the Senate

The conference is headed by Matthew Woll, A. F. of L. Vice-President, and describes itself as the tariff group of the Federation.

The conference petition said the A. F. of L. Executive Council had adopted a resolution opposing "reciprocal trade treaties which discriminate against American workers."

Mr. Green told reporters that he did not recall whether the A. F. of L. had taken any official attitude on the trade treaties.

United States and the League: Far Cry From Isolation '20's

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—There once was a time when mail from the League of Nations went unopened at the American State Department and when the United States Consul at Geneva was not supposed to know officially that an agency for the protection of small nations was at work in that city.

It is a far cry from that period around 1921 to the exchange of notes which the Department of State made public here yesterday in which Leland Harrison, American Minister to Switzerland, assured Joseph Avenol, Secretary General of the League of Nations, that the United States is giving humanitarian aid to the people of Finland. This was in response to a League inquiry based on the Assembly resolution of Dec. 14 which appealed to member and nonmember states to uphold Finland's hands against aggression by Soviet Russia.

The American note says, "The Government of the United States has from the outbreak of hostilities given tangible indication of its sympathy for the people and Government of Finland in the present situation."

Upholds Direct Contact

Beyond this it confines itself to mention of medical, financial, and other aid by the American Red Cross and private organizations without saying anything of material and military aid such as the League resolution contemplated from members.

Nevertheless, this is probably the closest the United States has ever come to helping the League of Nations help a nation that is a victim of aggression. The assistance is a long, long way short of the commitment America was invited to make in Article X of the League Covenant, which mutually guarantees the territorial integrity of members.

In spite of the general hostility to foreign loans or even their flotation in America, at least three United States Senators have come out in favor of a Government loan to Finland. Senator William H. King (D), of Utah, first proposed authorizing the RFC to lend $25,000,000, then Senator Prentiss Brown (D), of Michigan, raised it to $60,000,000, and the economy-minded veteran Senator Carter Glass (D), of Virginia, seconded this, saying he was in favor even of borrowing it, as would have to be done, to let Finland have it.

In addition there is the question of what shall be done with the check for approximately $235,000 which Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, received Dec. 15 from Hjalmar Procope, Finnish Minister, as a debt installment payment and which Mr. Morgenthau, at President Roosevelt's direction, is holding in suspended account until Congress says what shall be done with it. This almost certainly will be remitted in some way, and it would not be surprising if there were proposals to renounce or scale down the remainder of the Finnish debt to the United States, since all the rest of the so-called war debts have been defaulted.

One other bit of purse-string diplomacy was being talked on Capitol Hill which might be of only negative support to Finland but which certainly would give some aid and comfort on that side of the Karelian Lakes. This was a proposal among members of the House of Representatives to compel the practical cutting off of diplomatic relations with Russia by attaching a rider to the diplomatic appropriation bill to prohibit the use of any Government funds for maintenance of an Embassy in Moscow.

Besides this, which is merely in prospect, the nearest approach to military aid already has been given — though to be fully paid for by the Finns—in the release of 40 up-to-the-minute fighting planes right off the production line.

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New Zealand's Income Fixed by Trade Pacts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—The outbreak of war has eased some of the New Zealand Government's problems, but it has balanced matters by raising some new ones. To begin with it has given the Government a fixed income for at least a year ahead through the sale of meat, dairy produce, and wool to the British Government. Unfortunately it has not given New Zealand fixed expenses.

Closer investigation indeed shows that the country has not done so well for itself as it expected.

The agreement covering sale of all exported meat to Britain is for one year, and the price will be revised at the end of that period. The wool agreement is for the duration of the war and one year thereafter, and the price will be revised any time the British index of export prices rises 10 per cent.

New Zealand is a heavy importer from Britain and thus has some protection in one direction. But the dairy produce agreement is indefinite in time, uncertain in extent, and there is no indication of any guarantees against the higher prices which are inevitable for the goods the British ship here.

Guaranteed Price Refused

It is not even indicated when the agreement will be overhauled. Insiders say it is hoped revision will take place at the end of a year from November. They also report that the British were asked for some guarantees against higher prices and refused to give them. Probably the reason for this was the refusal of the New Zealand Government to accept the price first offered by Britain for dairy produce. This refusal followed the action of the Finance Minister, Walter Nash, who held out for a higher price for New Zealand wool, claiming that the average of last season, suggested by London as the basis did not cover production costs.

This means that New Zealand has a known income, but no known expenditure, and while it makes its financing easier, because up to 95 per cent of the money for the produce it ships away is paid by Britain as soon as it is on board ship, it presents it with the difficulties of any country adrift in a sea of war.

The Empire Air Force plan, which is to be largely financed by Antipodean Dominions, is drawn up, according to reports, on lines which are expected to be anything but cheap. In addition there is the home defense schedule, involving major constructional works, the raising of a home air force, the training of airmen for Britain, pilots who are to go to Canada for final preparation. But observers, bombers, and mechanics will be trained here in numbers running into thousands each year, it appears from statements of Defense Minister Jones.

Production Declines.

In meeting this situation it is essential that the country shall put its farm production machine in full gear. And this very machine has been running down. Partly because of last year's drought, partly because of labor shortages, partly because of the farmers' discontent, production figures have not been satisfactory. For various reasons butter production has shown a tendency to decline. In 1936-37 the output was 156,000 tons. In 1938-39 production totaled 127,000 tons. Last year New Zealand lost about one-eighth of its share of the British market and Denmark benefited from it.

This problem is serious since this Dominion has been able to supply nearly one third of Britain's needs of butter, and is in a sterling area, and on a depreciated currency which is 25 per cent off the sterling basis. Consequently the Government has been laying plans to help farmers turn out more produce than they have been able to do in the last few years.

First steps toward this goal were taken when public works schedules were overhauled in the effort to pare down nonessential undertakings. Now that this is completed the Government is offering public works men to farmers for clearance of land at low rates, the difference in pay being made up by the State. When skilled farm labor is not available the Government is also willing to pay men while they learn the work. The Labor Minister, Patrick J. Webb, states that already 4,000 men have been drafted to land clearance under the first of these plans.

There will be some aid to be had from the meat industry, which, with two months of the export season remaining, showed higher figures for all classes of meat except the relatively unimportant pork. But there is an embarrassing situation possible for wool raisers because the higher price which Finance Minister Nash exacted from the British is only a fraction of a cent a pound above last year's level which he called below the cost of production. Consequently the future here is full of interest for everyone.

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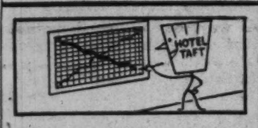

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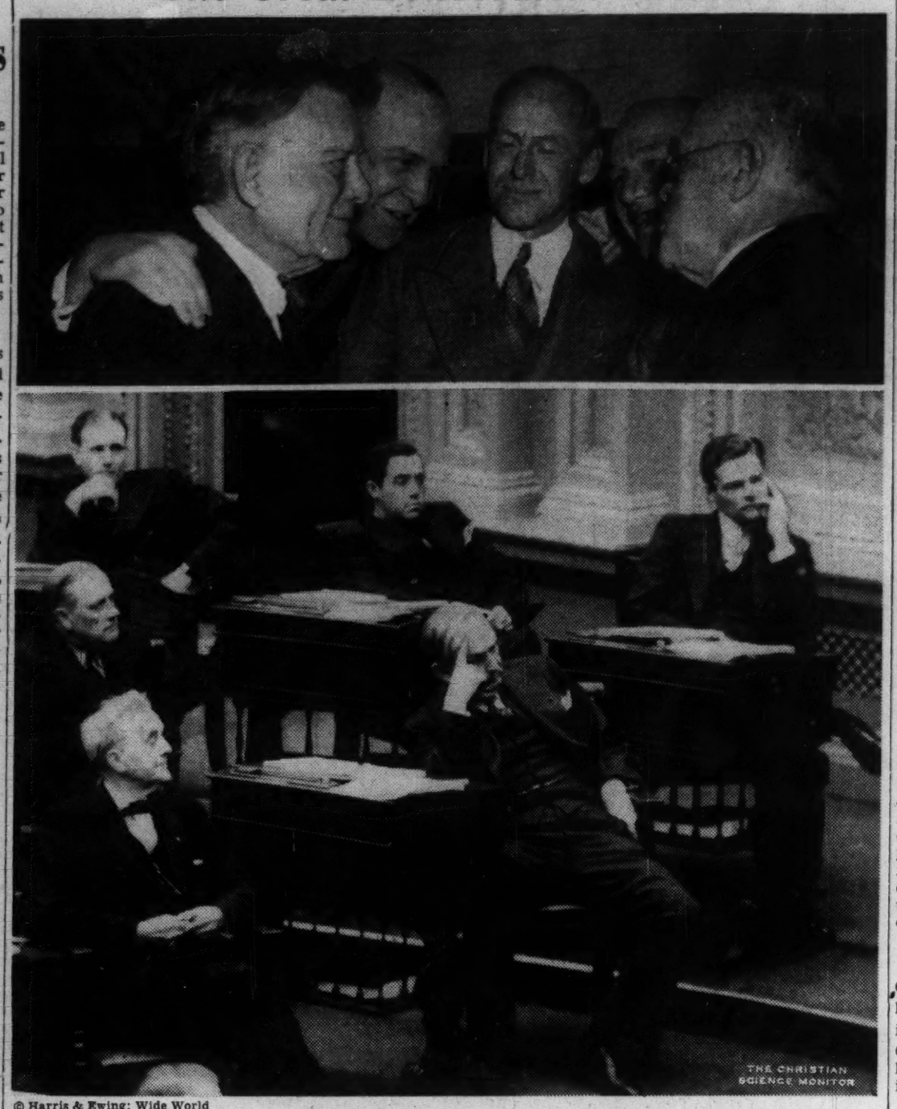
Colorado Court Upholds Pensions

DENVER, Colo. (AP)—A district court judge held Jan. 8 that Colorado must pay in full its $45 monthly old-age pensions—highest in the Nation—regardless of whether the pension fund contains sufficient money. Judge Stanley H. Johnson of Denver ruled in a test case brought by John R. Redmon, a member of the Old Age Pensioners League of Colorado.

The full $45 pensions have been paid only once since the law was enacted in 1936. In other months available funds have been prorated. Unless the State Supreme Court reverses the decision, officials said, the State may have to dip into the general fund. An immediate appeal is planned.

The Great Deliberators Return



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Senators Are Not Always So Grave and Sedate

Top—They meet in an impromptu huddle in the tube leading to the Senate. They are, left to right: Senator William E. Borah (R), Senator from Idaho; Senator Lister Hill (D) of Alabama; Senator Millard E. Tydings (D) of Maryland; Senator Ernest Lundeen (F-L) of Minnesota; Senator John H. Bankhead, 2d, (D) of Alabama.

Bottom, left to right, back row: Senator D. Worth Clark (D) of Idaho; Senator Rush D. Holt (D) of West Virginia; Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts. Second row, left to right: Senator Alexander Wiley (R) of Wisconsin; Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan. Front row, Senator George W. Norris (Ind) of Nebraska.

Mr. Markham Goes to Washington

For many a useful year R. H. Markham, of Kansas, has roamed Europe for The Christian Science Monitor. Now at last, with Congress in session, with foreign policies and presidential campaigns and national recovery all vitally astir—Mr. Markham Goes to Washington. Following is the second of a series recording his discoveries and reflections.

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—This is about the United States Senate.

As befits the subject, I am writing at leisure and at ease. The raucous rush of a busy day has gone. Night has come to the Nation's capital. From the top story of a delightful little hotel I look out at the illuminated White House and the still more effusively lighted Washington Monument.

The Capitol is not very far away and several times recently I have quietly sat in the galleries of the Senate. During these days of study and observation I have come to the conclusion that the Senate is the most influential agency of government and the worthiest permanent representative of official American democracy. The Senate strengthens one's faith in the future of government by the people.

For me, this is a rather surprising conclusion. My personal traditions are not of a kind to inspire much respect for or attachment to the Senate. I come from "the tall grass" in the deep Middle West, where we feel a burning aversion for "city slickers."

But even a fanatic from the land of Carrie Nation, Populist Jerry, and John Brown, learns something in a third of a century.

Senate Really Is Great

Looking at our Senate through the glass of reality, I see it is one of the best of America's creations, one of our foremost bulwarks of self-government, one of the chief guarantees of freedom.

In the first place, the Senate itself, as it is now constituted and as it functions, is the direct result of democratic action, of action by the American people. This Senate is not at all what our "Founding Fathers" thought they were establishing. It is what we the living, moving, surging, yearning American nation have made. The very structure of the Senate is the embodiment of democracy in action.

Our fathers, in making the governmental machine, were moved by two great ideals—or shall we say by two great fears. They were fanatically opposed to dictators and were also fearful of the masses. They distrusted rulers and common people. They were afraid of Kings and of Demos. So they devised a very complicated system of checks and balances to prevent either tyrant from usurping power.

The Senate was a sort of Maginot Line to keep both Demos and the President in their places. It began its action against the President with George Washington, himself, treating him quite rudely on more than one occasion. It still handles Presidents that way. But it couldn't master Demos. In spite of all opposition "the people" mastered the Senate. They swarmed over the Maginot Line—and the Siegfried Line, too. They overpowered the Senate and all the State Legislatures which then elected the Senators. They stormed these bulwarks that were thought impregnable and moved into the central citadel of power. They elected the senators.

Wild Perhaps, but They Won

When the "pops" (the Populists) of the Middle West agitated for election of Senators by the people they were considered as wild Bolsheviks. They were undermining the foundations of ordered government. But in spite of all alarm bells, the reform was adopted. There is no self-functioning institution in our government, capable of saving America from the American people.

Most nations are as children. We want a teacher, so that we can run "and tell teacher." We want a super-arbiter, a supreme "cop" above us all, who can keep us from harming ourselves, who can take us in hand and say, "Children, I know what is best for you. Listen to papa, and don't go near the green apples." The Senate was to be such a papa, so was the Electoral College, so was the Supreme Court. Most of all the Constitution. But "the children" have control of them all. America has come to that situation where it can be saved by nobody but the American people. They are the papa, the teacher, the "cop." The Senate is their servant.

And in many respects an excellent one. It is the foremost forum for democracy in the United States. Nowhere are fundamental questions discussed with more freedom than there. This is the land's chief citadel of free speech. It is one place where political steam rollers can be held in check No partisan machine can crush opinion there.

Mighty Effective as a Brake

As an organ of control, also, the Senate plays an indispensable role. Its investigations are one of the most useful activities of democratic government. The United States is a system of innumerable checks. But some check control rather than graft. They serve as trenches beyond which corruption may thrive. They tend to prevent the people from investigating graft and for calling officials to account. They tend to put party leaders above responsibility.

In some other democracies officials, including ministers, are more responsible. They have to answer with their lives and property for what they do. The roads are kept open whereby the people daily can officially and publically ask the very highest officials what they are doing. Ministers are daily before the court of the nation. Our many "checks and balances" tend to block those roads for us. The Senate more than any other American institution helps the Nation to learn what the Government is doing.

The Senate, also, is more nearly national or federal than most American institutions. It rises above parochial, provincial, regional, even class interests more often than most other government agencies. It is more truly American. In this respect it is far superior to the House, to most State Legislatures, and most Governors.

The Senate, also, has dignity with simplicity. The Senators for the most part are worthy personalities. The Senate Chamber is an inspiring place in which to linger. It shows more poise and less turmoil than most aspects of American life. It reveals assurance and ease. It is the source of much American idealism. In its arena have struggled some of America's noblest fighters.

Little of Hollywood There

Shrieking commercialism is less blatant there than in most places. America's hideous exhibitionism is little evident there. There is very little of Hollywood in the Senate.

Of course, the Senate is very far from perfect. So are the rest of us Americans. The Senate is ahead of us average Americans in almost every respect. It is more nobly patriotic. It is more balanced and more tolerant. I think the Senate is on a higher plane than our average preacher, or average teacher or average feminist or average "liberal" or average editor.

Most American newspapers seem quite shabby if you sit quietly in a Senate gallery and read them. Many manifestations of American femininity seem vulgar if you reflect upon them as you look out over the Senate. Most sermons seem intolerant and crude as I reflect upon them here. Most professional "radicals" seem to me rather vain, narrow, futile prima donnas of the pen, as I think of their outpourings, after visiting the Senate.

The Senate seems to me a sort of gauge, showing how American democracy moves onward and upward. Of course, it has grave defects. Because we Americans have grave defects. It can't save us or our democracy. Only we, ourselves, can. And that will require more patriotism, brotherhood, consecration, and sacrifice; less self-indulgence, vanity, cynicism, and sensuous amusement.

Democratic Constitution for China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—China has for the second time in less than three years pledged itself to overcome the obstacles in the way of introducing a democratic constitution.

The Kuomintang, China's ruling political party, at its recent sixth plenary session, set Nov. 12 as the date on which the long-awaited permanent constitution would take effect.

Although the Kuomintang's action appears to be an answer to a 30 year's campaign waged by many Chinese to secure a constitution, it is not the first time that a definite date has been set for its inception. In 1937, following adoption the previous year of a final draft for a constitution, the Kuomintang set Nov. 12 of that year as the date that the document would become effective.

Delayed by War

The outbreak of hostilities in July of that year forced postponement.

Lately a growing feeling has been apparent that the new-found national unity and loyalty to the cause of resistance entitles the Chinese people to something better than the rather limited representation now afforded by the People's Political Council.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has himself hinted that a true constitutional government might be necessary. The expected formation of a Japanese-dominated "central Chinese Government" under the leadership of Wang Ching-wei, expelled member of the Kuomintang, is viewed in Chinese nationalist circles as a call for a more strongly unified front by the National Government in "Chinese" China.

Encouraging Progress

Typical of the comment of the Chinese press is that of the Shanghai "Hua Pao," which finds "it is indeed an encouraging sign that China's political progress is not hampered by the current devastating war."

Some observers feel that this trend may have been stimulated by discontent among the so-called Communists, who insist that the country must show some progress along democratic lines. This insistence also animated Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, it is held, in effecting certain recent government shifts. And, although no Communists gained active governmental participation, for this is not believed desired by either the Reds or the Kuomintang, the shift was believed intended in some measure to "devitalize" the Kuomintang, as one Chinese put it.

The new officials are Kuomintang members and are regarded as not of the politically active variety although they are considered to be sound men, devoted rather to the Nation and to General Chiang as a leader than to agitation for the Kuomintang as a party.

Typical of such appointments is said to be the choice of Gen. Wu Te-chen, one-time mayor of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai and more recently Civil Governor of Kwangtung Province, to be head of the Overseas Affairs Department. This department is of great importance in attracting contributions from wealthy Chinese in such places as Malaya, the Philippines, Hawaii, and the United States.

The elevation to the Presidency of the Executive Yuan by General Chiang is put into the same category. Dr. H. H. Kung, the Finance Minister who has been holding this position and now becomes Vice-President, is far from popular in certain quarters although in other circles it is now admitted that he is a much more able Finance Minister than his detractors had thought he would prove.

However, General Chiang is still unquestionably the one man around whom all factions now rally, and it was in some measure in response to Red dissatisfaction, it is believed, that he consented once more to take a place generally—though not wholly accurately—regarded as the equivalent of the Premiership of China.

What's in a Name Means a Lot To Official Board at Washington

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—The United States Board on Geographical Names—which decides such tangles of nomenclature as whether to call a town in Texas Spade or Spades—has issued another batch of official name-calling.

The Government began this work in 1890, and it has been going on prolifically but quietly ever since, designating and changing the names of cities, towns, villages, rivers, creeks, coves, mountains, gulches, brooks, and ridges.

Here are some of the new ones:

A shoal in Florida Bay, Monroe County, Fla., will be known as Arsenic Bank—not Horseneck Shoal.

A village on the east bank of Vernon River, Ga., will be known as Beaulieu—not Beulah nor Bewlie.

And, after many years the island on which the Statue of Liberty stands, has been put down officially as Bedloe's Island.

A creek in Missouri has given the Board a lot of trouble. It's down in Wayne County, and it's to be called Big Brushy Creek—not merely Brushy Creek.

There's a creek nearby that people also have been calling Brushy Creek. From now on it's to have a name of its own—Little Brushy Creek.

The neck of land in Princess Anne County, Virginia, which some have been calling Chanty Neck, will be known as Charity Neck.

A stream in Arizona will be Dead Wash—not Dead River.

A lake in Burnett County, Wisconsin, will be Des Moines Lake—not Sucker Lake nor Desmoines Lake.

In California, it will be Devil's Gulch—not Devil's Canyon.

A mountain 3,025 feet high in Brewster County, Texas, will be designated as Cow Heaven Mountain because cows used to like it.

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The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

Sea Raiders: They Also Capture Imaginations

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman speaks:

"That imagination-capturing fellow—the sea raider—has even been intruding into our Fireside discussions lately, what with the dramatic end of the Graf Spee and the popularity of the recent book telling the adventures of the German World War raider 'Wolf.' The questions indicated two things, a vast amount of curiosity about raiders as such, and the apparent lack of existence of much information on this phase of naval warfare—that is as far as the average reader is concerned.

"So today we have arranged to have a guest speaker who speaks with authority on this subject, plus a bit of naval experting on the same subject and some pertinent brief references. So we are ready for questions on this subject as a preliminary to this special material."

Question: "Why does the sea raider have such an appeal to the popular imagination?"

Answer: "In the first place it's adventure of the highest order. Away from bases, dependent upon rare meetings with supply ships for fuel and food, it has to seize these from ships it captures. It knows that a vast fleet of naval vessels is scouring the seas looking for it—that once discovered its end will be quick. It takes alert men, able to stand much hardship and the constant strain of day in and day out pursuit, of looking ahead for a capture, yet knowing that just behind lurks its possible finish."

Question: "The submarine raider does not take so much chance of discovery, does it?"

Answer: "No, indeed. In fact its undercover methods are instinctively repellent to most people—so much so that submarine destruction of shipping is not generally accepted as sea raiding. Say 'sea raider' to people and they think of a surface vessel. The raider is a sportsman, taking a sportsman's chances. A submarine is a slinking, underhanded operator. It arouses no higher sentiments in its raids upon shipping."

Question: "Besides its special protection, how else does the submarine differ from regular surface raiders?"

Answer: "A very important point is the question of captured crews. The surface raider takes over the crew of a ship it sinks. Taking care of these extra men is a job but it's all in the game. The submarine either sinks the ship with the crew or at best orders the men into lifeboats. But this puts the victim's crew in a dangerous situation. They may never be picked up and may founder in heavy weather.

"Then again, we spoke of the raider not being able to get back to its base, but being kept out for months at a time. The submarine, able to submerse, returns again and again to its regular base where the crew may have needed shore leave and the ship can be repaired, refueled and restocked in comfort."

Question: "But isn't sea raiding much like piracy?"

Answer: "No. Your pirate of old may have been a relentless chap, although many are said to have acted with great consideration. However, it was not his personal methods so much but the fact that he personally preyed upon shipping, as a private individual, for his own selfish gains, that gave the pirate his onerous status.

"If, in a war, one side attacks and captures an enemy town, destroying it in the process, that is warfare. It is based upon international law. But a marauding band of men going into the same city, sacking and destroying it, would be bandits, not soldiers. They would be purely destructive in seeking personal gain, not acting as agents of an accredited government fighting a war. So it is with the sea pirate."

Question: "I don't think it's so very sporting for an armed cruiser to chase and take over a little freighter. How is that justified?"

Answer: "That's a good point. If it was just a case of a cruiser versus a freighter it would not be a sporting combat. But sea raiding must be considered in its complete aspect. The cruiser may have it over the freighter, but in turn the navy seeking the cruiser has it over the raider. Your raider is invariably from a nation with much less naval power than those whose shipping it is attacking. The little freighter, unfortunately, is just a pawn in the game, a weak unit which contributes to the final score. This is emphasized by the care taken by raiders to give every human consideration necessary in the taking of a prize.

"That these raiders have the fullest respect of even the merchant marine seamen they prey upon, as part of war, is indicated by the Graf Spee incident. In the fighting with the British, 36 men on the Graf Spee were killed. The funeral was held in Montevideo. Among the wreaths was a large one inscribed 'To Brave Men Of The Sea From Their Comrades Of The British Merchant Service.' The British merchantmen extended the high order of comradeship to these German sailors."

Question. "Were not the privateers of the early 1800's really sea raiders? If so, how would their activities compare with the present-day German sea raiding and their success with the possible German successes?"

Answer: "That is a large question and so eminently suited for answering by our guest speaker that I am going to have him take over from here. He is Capt. Frederick L. Oliver, U. S. N. Retired, who makes his first visit to us today. You'll find his comments on Page 323."

Sea Raiding Through the Centuries

F. Wenderoth Saunders

From Sail to Steam to Submarine

(1) Mediterranean Pirate—fifteenth century B. C. (2) Viking long boat—1000 A. D. (3) Spanish Main pirate—sixteenth century A. D. (4) American privateer—War of 1812. (5) Confederate raider Alabama—Civil War. (6) A sailing vessel with concealed guns—1917. (7) Converted tramp steamer—1918 and 1940? (8) Submarine commerce raider.

Fold on this line — Cut on this line

Sea Raiding Risks Surpass Rewards

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N. Retired

Once the pirate craft was the scourge of the sea. Then came a form of legalized piracy that eventually, when curbed by well-defined law, became the privateer. And today it is the sea raider that spreads devastation in its wake.

The privateer was in its heyday during the early part of the eighteenth century, when it raided far and wide, and at times was so much of a chip off the old block that its activities frequently verged on actual piracy.

These sea raiders of other days were manned by hardy and competent sailors, and the ships were built to outsail any craft they could not engage on favorable terms.

History places little stress on the stirring deeds of the American privateers in the War of 1812. Yet these raiders, to the number of over 500, almost brought British maritime commerce to a standstill and carried their incursions to the very shores of Great Britain.

Before the coming of peace, they had taken some 1,200 enemy ships which, with their cargoes, represented a value of about $39,000,000, and the complaints of those who were interested in British trade played an important part in bringing about the termination of hostilities.

The privateer's sea keeping ability was limited only by the number of men available for taking the prizes into port. And take them into port they did, because not until prize-court proceedings were completed, did prize-money become available.

Declaration of Paris

The profits that accrued to privateers were sometimes considerable in amount and obtained quickly; for example, a Baltimore privateer netted $1,500,000 in a 90-day cruise.

Privateering came to an end when the practice was outlawed by the Declaration of Paris in 1856. In its stead has come the present-day sea raider, which is a regularly commissioned naval vessel whose mission is to prey on enemy commerce.

In the last war, Germany used various types of raiders. When that war broke out, a number of German cruisers were scattered throughout the several oceans, and they, together with divers large and fast sea liners that were armed and placed under naval command scoured the seas for a time.

These ships, however, proved to be poorly adapted for raiding work. Their extravagant consumption of fuel was a constant source of embarrassment to the hastily devised and completely inadequate supply system set up by the Germans, and one by one, they were overtaken and destroyed or were forced to intern themselves in neutral ports. The cruiser Emden was the most widely known of these raiders, perhaps because its career was ended in a highly dramatic manner.

Commercial Raiders

The activities of these raiders had produced no serious effect on Allied commerce, but the search for the marauders lost the services of a great many cruisers to the fleet in home waters. This was an advantage not to be foregone, and Germany proceeded to send out another variety of raider, designed to be more self-sustaining.

The ships of this type were converted from merchantmen selected for their economical steaming qualities and commonplace appearance. One of them, after having roamed the seas for 15 months, returned home, and its entry into port decorated with the house-flags of the numerous ships it had destroyed, was the occasion for national rejoicing.

These comparatively slow ships, with their masked batteries, depended on surprise and secrecy in stalking their prey. They flitted from one trade route to another, and although the aggregate tonnage of prizes taken was not large, the orderly progress of Allied commerce was interrupted. There was delay incident to convoys being formed. Then further delay, when the sailing of a convoy was postponed, as was frequently the case when a raider alarm was broadcast.

Problems of Raiding

The operation of a raider today is beset with manifold difficulties. To begin with, it must break through the blockade. However, the present season of the year with Arctic nights 20 hours long and frequent blinding snow storms, affords an ideal opportunity for the raider to pass undetected.

Once clear of the blockade, the raider must be constantly on the move. Should it tarry in any particular locality even though it be rich in captures, a swarm of enemy cruisers will surely appear in response to an S. O. S. sent by some halted ship in defiance of the raider's orders that the radio not be used.

Then there are fuel difficulties, food shortages, machinery troubles, loss of speed due to fouling of the ship's hull, the strain of being hunted, and eventually, a second passage of the blockade must be attempted. And today's raider must contend with a form of search that was not available during the last war, as the airplane carrier affords a means for quickly combing great areas of the ocean.

The raider, which at best has proved to have little more than a nuisance value, is a poor counter to an effective blockade. The disparity in sea power between the nations now at war is so great, that the Allies are free to provide protection to their commerce by spreading their naval forces over the oceans without unduly weakening the control of the vital sea areas nearer home.

Taking the problem as a whole, it does not appear that the present-day raider can hope to influence the bringing about of a peace, as fell to the lot of the American privateer 125 years ago.

[The statements and opinions contained in this article are the private views of the writer and are not to be construed as official or to reflect in any manner the views of the Navy Department or the naval service at large.]

German Sea Raiders Face an Impossible Task

By a Naval Expert

Since the outbreak of the present war, attention has been focused on the possibility that Germany would attempt to disrupt Allied commerce by the free use of raiders.

In the opinion of many students of naval warfare, Germany had deliberately begun to prepare to undertake this method of striking at the vital sea communications of its enemies when the pocket battleship was designed.

And the general belief was that the three ships of this type in Germany's possession would, because of the unusual combination of speed and heavy guns, present a difficult problem once they began to roam the seas.

The brilliant manner in which the Graf Spee was tracked down and forced into port by a force admittedly inferior in gun power, has proved the possibilities of the pocket battleship to have been greatly overrated.

Reason for Raiding

German raiders at large on the seas fulfill a double mission. Primarily they operate against Britain's most vulnerable point—its overseas trade. Even in time of peace, Britain's imports amount to some 1,000,000 tons a week, and if the orderly flow of commerce to British ports can be interrupted for any length of time, the Allied cause will be endangered.

The secondary mission of the raider is to draw Allied men-of-war from the vital sea areas around the British Isles. In the present war this consideration is not of such great importance as it was during the World War when Germany possessed a navy that was strong enough to cause Britain grave concern, but every vessel engaged in the pursuit of raiders or used for convoy duty, makes one less ship available for blockade or other essential service in home waters.

The lessons of the World War have been thoroughly studied by Germany. It knows how nearly its submarines came to winning that war, and it also knows that its raiders proved their value as a nuisance, but nothing more. If Germany had any illusions on the subject of the value of raiders today, the fate of the Spee which had accounted for only some 50,000 tons of shipping before passing out of the picture, should clarify the matter.

Blockade Not Tight

Should Germany desire to send raiders to sea, it could be done. The British blockade is far from tight. The Spee and the Deutschland gained the sea, and the City of Flint and the Bremen also broke through. How many other ships have come and gone is not known.

Converted merchantmen were responsible in the World War for the mines laid in distant waters of the British Empire, and it should not cause surprise if mines, laid in a similar manner, are again found in the waters of India, Australia and South Africa. For it is the ambition of the German Navy to inflict losses on the British in an endeavor to recover some measure of the prestige lost along with the surrender of the German fleet in 1918. And every success attained is material for bolstering national morale.

Raider operations are also of value in preserving the morale of a navy which otherwise will suffer from inaction. And as the raider is one of the few weapons the German Navy can utilize in prosecuting the war on the sea, it is quite probable that occasional depredations of this character will continue to be disclosed from time to time.

Some Cardinal Points of Sea Raiding Theory

1. It is difficult to distinguish between raiding and piracy. The U. S. hardly had been established when it went to war with Tripoli—because of the trade ravages of pirates. Over 100 years later, Uncle Sam went into the World War against Germany—partly because of submarine warfare's ravages.

What is the difference? It's this: today's raider is a loyal fighter—an asset to its native land. It fights a lone battle, generally. But somewhere it has a home port. Somewhere it is recognized as a unit battling among other units for a cause. Pirates, on the other hand, were—or are—lone wolves. They may run in packs—but only temporarily, or of convenience. And they owe allegiance to themselves only.

2. Raiders need bases. Lack of friendly ports punctured Germany's World War sea program. And Germany had more bases in 1914 than in 1939.

3. Raiders have nuisance value. They make necessary the assignment of extra warships to patrol duty. The very daring of their exploits attracts attention out of all proportion to the damage caused to commerce and smaller convoying warships. They are headliners—and as such an influence in forming public opinion.

4. Hitler's ships are constructed for long-range, deep-water service. They are especially converted to raiding capacities.

5. Big raiders use too much fuel. Small raiders are not strong enough. Warship raiders are hard to disguise for long. In the World War, medium sized merchantmen were found most effective. They are economical, efficient, easily armed, easily disguised, and inherently peaceful looking.

6. Raiders' crews lead difficult lives. Shore leave is impossible. So are many comforts. Prisoners and their proper care are difficult problems. Work is hard and nerve-wracking. Engines have to be reconditioned, hull cleaned, without adequate facilities. Fuel and provisions often run low.

7. Raiders must keep constantly moving—the nautical hare always a jump ahead of the pursuing hounds, seeking unsuspecting fields in which to operate, attempting to throw the enemy off the trail

H. S. Hayward, Jr.

World War Raiders

Naval Raiders

	Ships sunk	—How eliminated—	
Emden	29	1915	Sunk
Leipzig	*	*	Sunk
Karlsruhe	17	1914	Exploded
Nürnberg	*	*	Sunk
Dresden	*4	1915	Scuttled
Konigsberg	4	1915	Blockaded
Scharnhorst	*	*	Sunk
Gneisenau	*	*	Sunk

*Made up Admiral von Spee's raiding squadron, destroyed off Falklands, Dec. 8, 1914, except Dresden.

Commercial Raiders

Wolf	14	....	Returned safe
Wilhelm der Grosse	.	1914	Sunk
Kronprinz Wilhelm	..	....	Interned U. S.
Prinz Friedrich	..	....	Interned U. S.
Cap Trafalgar	..	1914	Sunk
Spreewald	..	1914	Captured
Seeadler	14	....	Wrecked

Read On—

The Cruise of the Raider "Wolf"—By Roy Alexander, Yale University Press, New Haven, 1939. Also condensed version, Reader's Digest, December, 1939.

A clear-cut account of life on a World War German raider written by one who was a prisoner on the "Wolf."

A Reference History of the War—By Irwin S. Guernsey, Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, 1920.

See chapter on Naval Operations—A blow-by-blow, raider-by-raider account of Germany's World War sea activities.

The Intermediate Warship—By Fletcher Pratt in United States Naval Institute Proceedings, August, 1939.

Gives history and some discussion of advantages of medium sized warships as commerce destroyers.

S. M. S. "Dresden"—The Second "Flying Dutchman"—By Lieut. Harry E. Day, U. S. N., in United States Naval Institute Proceedings, March, 1939.

The flight of a doomed raider traced accurately to its end.

Many Bills in Pigeonholes As Congress Goes to Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—Congress continued its legislative spadework today and with no great fanfare winnowed various proposals, some to be dropped quietly into pigeonholes, some to be taken out of pigeonholes and placed at the forefront of national debate.

Most rapid development was quick Senate passage of a measure already through the House for "prompt deportation of aliens engaged in espionage and sabotage, alien criminals, and other undesirable aliens."

Related to this action indirectly was announcement by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, that she had approved the trial examiner's report that Harry R. Bridges, head of the Pacific Coast Congress of Industrial Organizations Longshoremen's Union is not a Communist nor affiliated with the Party. This ends deportation proceedings against Mr. Bridges.

Members of Congress, critical of the Autstralian-born unionist, propose sharper alien legislation that may yet involve union leaders who are not naturalized Americans. How far such proposals will go is uncertain, but many persons believe the last has not been heard of the celebrated "Bridges case."

Proposal Pigeonholed

Quietly and unobtrusively the House Naval Affairs Committee put aside a proposal of Secretary Charles Edison that Congress give President Roosevelt power to commandeer factories, materials, and ships in peacetime emergencies as well as in war. This measure, which attracted great attention before Congress met, has been unostentatiously pigeonholed and Chairman Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, explained with a twinkle that it is "resting very carefully in the basket" and that he had no immediate thought of introducing a bill. The Committee continued testimony of Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, in behalf of the $1,300,000,000 naval expansion measure in categories below the battleship class.

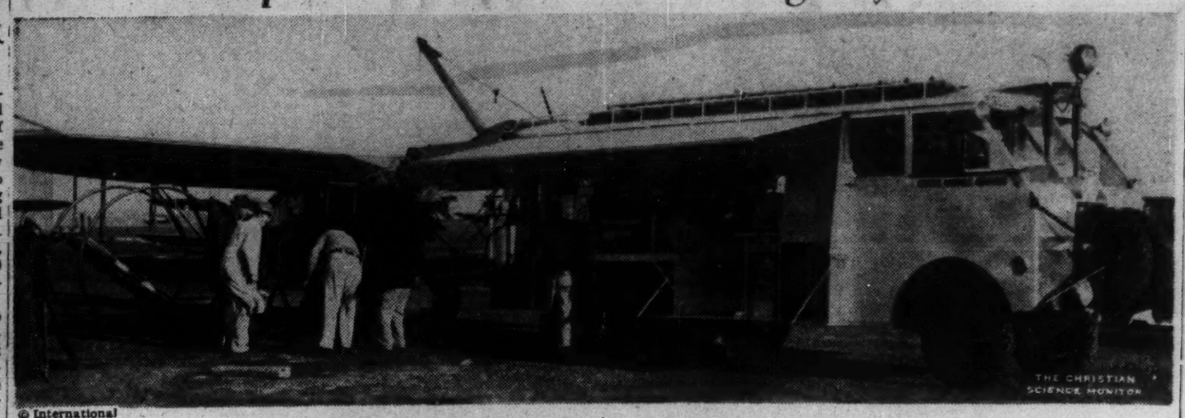
The Senate temporarily held up the Harrison plan for a joint 24-man committee to study budget proposals. Republicans, who indorsed the plan, were responsible for holding it back when Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi would not agree to incorporate in it a provision for specific inquiry into past and prospective expenditures for national defense. The House is known to be lukewarm to this budget study, but the Senate opposition comes as a surprise. Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia, Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, and Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, all expressed lack of sympathy.

Action Postponed

"We do not need any general committee of 24," said Senator Glass, who is Chairman of the Appropriations Committee. "We have 24 members on the Appropriations Committee and we are detached from any particular view. I think the matter had better be left to the Committees on Appropriations of the two houses."

Action was postponed till Jan. 10 by the Republican objection to immediate unanimous consideration, at which time Senator Harrison will try again, with the hope of better luck.

'Airport on Wheels' Fills Emergency Need



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Mobile Airport Replaces Motor of Plane

Crew of the powerful "airport on wheels" pictured repairing plane without the need of indoor facilities. The big truck contains all equipment necessary for complete or emergency work on planes. It was designed by Kibbey W. Couse of Newark, N. J. Because it can be moved quickly from place to place to avoid enemy air raids it may become an important factor in the European war. Several European governments have placed orders for the unit which is equipped with steel tractor wheels to facilitate speedy movement over rough terrain.

Aviation Reviews Big Year, Looks Ahead to Bigger One

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Looking over aviation probabilities in 1940, Charles F. Horner, President of the National Aeronautic Association, stated yesterday that the extension of adequate airport facilities to more cities is planned, together with the extension of air-mail and feeder line service, and that it is expected that more adequate research and development facilities will be provided for the use of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

In a statement issued on the eve of the Association's annual convention in New Orleans, La., which opens Jan. 9, Mr. Horner said: "These are the planks in the N. A. A. program for this year. Together with the need for a united program to achieve these requisites of progress in American aeronautics this year, all of these planks will be carefully studied and acted upon at the convention."

Measures in Effect

Looking back over aviation progress in the United States in 1939, Mr. Horner said: "Major planks of the 1939 N. A. A. convention in St. Louis, Mo., already have been enacted into law, or are in effect. These include initial national defense measures and increased activity by the Civil Aeronautics Authority. The N. A. A. has been a pioneer in advocating these and other measures, including the all-important Civil Aeronautics Authority airport survey, action upon which we are now urging the Government to take."

Edgar S. Gorrell, President of the Air Transport Association of America, also reviewed the year 1939 in aviation with considerable satisfaction—and with expectation of even greater progress in 1940.

"Because the air transport industry of the United States had the biggest—and safest—year in its history it has become the envy of modern business," said Mr. Gorrell. "Every index in air transport, including passenger, mail and express traffic, employment, and fiscal, showed decided improvement during the year."

880,000,000 Miles

It is estimated, he continued, that in 1939 airlines of the United States, domestic, and international, had flown 880,000,000 passenger miles—an increase of nearly 40 per cent over 1938, and that more than 13,000,000 pounds of express and 27,000,000 pounds of mail were carried—compared to 9,452,600 and 23,500,000 in 1938.

One of the most important features of aviation progress in 1939, Mr. Gorrell declared, was the smooth functioning of the Civil Aeronautics Act. The development of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, he said, illustrates the properly balanced relationship between democratic government and industry, resulting in co-operation and mutual confidence.

* * *

Mobile Airports

Development of the Couse Mobile Airport seems to provide one answer to the problem of providing field service in out-of-the-way spots. A 13-ton truck is crammed with mechanical equipment needed for repair and service work for planes, together with emergency lighting equipment for landing. Developed by Kibbey W. Couse of Newark, N. J., the cost of the outfit is around $50,000. Several European governments have placed orders already—sensing the advantage of quick movement from place to place to avoid enemy air raids on permanent airports.

* * *

New Skis

The National Research Council of Canada, announced in its review of accomplishments for 1939, that it had developed a new type ski for use on fast fighting and commercial planes.

"Research on the snow performance of aircraft skis was continued at Sioux Lookout Ontario, where temperatures in winter are lower and snow conditions different from those in Ottawa," he review said. "From data obtained in these tests aircraft skis have been designed which have low sliding resistance, low tendency to 'freeze in,' and high resistance to wear."

Many Eyes Turn to Oregon In Testing of Anti-Picket Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—Early this year, probably by March, the Oregon State Supreme Court will rule on the constitutionality of Oregon's Anti-Picket Law. An appeal from a Circuit Court decision was filed just before the Supreme Court closed its records for 1939.

The original suit for a declaratory judgment against the law was filed late last summer before a three-justice court by the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the Oregon State Federation of Labor and a number of other labor organizations. After several weeks of testimony Justices James T. Brand, Robert Tucker and Arthur D. Hay, in a unanimous decision, upheld the Act passed by the people at the last general election.

Point of Bona Fide Strike

Principal point of contention in the Act is the section that prohibits a union, a labor organization or a group of employees of any firm picketing a place of business unless a bona fide labor dispute is in progress. The Act defines a labor dispute as a condition involving wages, hours and/or working conditions in which a majority of the employees of the firm concerned in the dispute have voted to strike. Boycotting of such a place of business is also prohibited unless the majority rule exists.

The anti-picket legislation grew out of a series of disturbances in labor disputes, many of which resulted in considerable damage to business establishments throughout the State. The original bill was filed by the Associated Farmers of Oregon. The State voters passed it by a vote of 197,771 to 148,460.

Proponents of the Act claim that a number of other States are watching the experience of this bit of legislation in Oregon. Washington and California presented similar laws to their voters at the same time the bill passed in this State. In both these Pacific Coast States, the bills were defeated.

Putting Act on Books

State elections bureau records have disclosed the fact that the Associated Farmers spent $32,440 in presenting the measure to the voters of the State. The Eastern Oregon Wheat League also contributed $2,967 in addition to numerous other smaller contributions from many sources.

Supreme Court files indicate that more than a dozen prominent attorneys, several nationally known individuals, will appear to argue the case before the high tribunal Justices. Both sides have declared that, should the State Supreme Court decision go against them, the case will be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

N. Y. Mothers' League Urged To Unite on Housing Demand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—A dinner for more than 1,000 foreign-born women of low income families donated by 36 food manufacturers and served by the women themselves, acting as waitresses, was held by the League of Mothers' Clubs of the United Neighborhood Houses of New York at the Pennsylvania Hotel here last night.

The mothers are members of groups connected with settlement houses in all parts of the City and are active in promoting better housing, fair prices in milk and general marketing, better motion pictures, and improved conditions in various fields for those of their own ranks.

"Keep right after housing," Dr. John Lovejoy Elliott, founder of the League and head worker of Hudson Guild, told them. "How many of you women actually pay the rent yourselves, placing the money in the landlord's hands?"

Nearly every hand went up.

"Look at the power you have," Dr. Elliott continued. "You have a social job before you. Get together and see that New York City has the right kind of houses. Mothers' clubs are like men's unions—you have a right to get together and say how the job should be done."

Mrs. Mary R. Beard, author, envisaged America as "a motherland where mothers are able to bring up their children in decency," contrasting this to lands where the next generation is built for war.

Mrs. Frank Fanelle, President of the League, which has 4,000 members, presided.

Mysterious NLRB Reversal Is Studied

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—How the National Labor Relations Board reversed its own trial examiner and ruled that the American Radiator Company at Litchfield, Ill., had locked out employees in 1938 was told to the special House Committee investigating the Board here.

In making the ruling, confidential files from the Board revealed that it had changed its own mind from an earlier opinion, and supported an attorney, Jack Davis, who carried on a personal campaign, according to testimony in the case, for the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Mr. Davis had told workers involved in the case that he was "working for the C. I. O." according to this testimony and attempted to get them to swear that they were victims of a lockout.

The testimony dealing with Jack Davis was read into the record and no opportunity was immediately given for the Labor Board to offer its own version of the case. That this was different from that offered the House Committee was evidenced by Charles Fahy, counsel for the Labor Board, who declared after the hearing that the testimony was exaggerated. To charges by Edmund Toland, counsel of the Committee, that he could find no evidence of discipline meted out to Mr. Davis, Mr. Fahy told reporters after the hearing that Davis was severely reprimanded, transferred to another location, and his salary increase withheld. Failure to put J. Warren Madden, Board Chairman, immediately on the stand to clear up these points precipitated another row within the five-man House Committee, and delayed the hearing.

The record showed that the radiator plant closed down May 7, 1937, that the C. I. O. workers filed charges June 1, 1937, the trial examiner's hearing began Sept. 20, 1937, and the Board's final decision was not made till June 24, 1939. Interoffice memoranda from the Board indicated that up to June 4 there seemed to be general agreement among Board members and Herbert Wenzel, the trial examiner, that the Company had not locked out its workers. Mr. Wenzel had ruled to that effect, and the Board had directed the review attorney to write a temporary decision along that line. A series of unsigned penciled notations, whose authorship was not identified, indicated that the Board had changed its views suddenly. Just how the change came about was left a mystery until the Committee calls members of the Board, which it later proposes to do.

Member Speaks

DETROIT (AP)—William M. Leiserson, member of the National Labor Relations Board, said in an address prepared for delivery before the Detroit Economic Club Jan. 8 that he did not foresee any essential change of the National Labor Relations Act by Congress.

"Without feigning omniscience," Mr. Leiserson declared, "I think I can predict that governmental protection of labor's right to organize is here to stay as long as the American people have faith in democracy."

Forward looking individuals he said, "know that if the Act is devitalized now it will only be a matter of time until industry is faced by another law more drastic than the present one."

Industry, Mr. Leiserson said, must learn to manage "by leading instead of driving." He added that "just as political government functions with the consent of the governed, so also management must function with the consent of the managed."

KWH: Modern Housemaid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle, Wash.

The kilowatt hour is emerging from a vague term into a definite unit of measurement. To homeowners in the Pacific Northwest, while it is not as easily visualized as a pound of butter or a cord of wood, it has become a term to be considered in figuring up the electric bill.

Advent of cheap power from Bonneville has done much to publicize and make definite the kilowatt hour. The January reduction in Portland, Ore., is causing the Tacoma and Seattle homekeeper to think and compare electric charges in terms of so much a kilowatt hour, or so many kilowatts for so much money like so many pounds of sugar. Tacoma still offers the lowest kilowatt rate.

Producers of electric current have tried to educate housewives and other budgeteers to see the kilowatt hour. The Puget Sound Power & Light Company has had its agile "Reddy Kilowatt" prancing through graphic advertisements for several years.

Recently the Seattle City Light has put out a graphic explanation telling what the kilowatt hour is. While it does not explain that the watt is named for James Watt it says, "The watt is the basic 'measure' of the electric power you use. A kilowatt simply means 1,000 watts. A kilowatt hour means 1,000 watts used for an aggregate period of one hour."

KWH Explained

To explain the value and volume of a KWH the same leaflet goes on to say: "Every time you use a kilowatt hour (its cost as low as three fourths of a cent) it has done about as much work as a horse could do in an hour, working constantly every second!—provided a horse could sweep, cook, do the washing, and ironing, provide light and refrigeration, heat your water, tend the furnace, wind the clock, furnish radio entertainment, and do other everyday household tasks."

Here again horsepower as a unit of measurement or basis of comparison harks back to times and conditions hardly understood by this generation to whom HP is not even as understandable as KWH. Those who have not known horses, fed them, driven them, watched them pull, cannot quite appreciate what it means that so much horsepower will go over Boulder or Bonneville or Coulee.

Drudgery Curtailed

It is an arresting thought that the KWH can sweep and cook and do the washing, tend the fire, and wind the clock. It would be more convincing, however, in terms of woman's labor than in terms of horsepower, although it is surprising what a horse could do! But for women whose work was never done from sun to sun, the low cost of energy means freedom from drudgery.

That is why the KWH is suddenly something to be reckoned with. The more there is used in the household the cheaper energy comes per kilowatt hour. In Forest Grove, Ore., customers using electricity plentifully will get a rate of one-half cent a kilowatt hour for water heating and house heating, said to be the lowest rate for these services on the Pacific Coast. Housewives all over the West, hearing of this, begin to figure in terms of "plenty of hot water." They see it coming at so much a kilowatt hour!

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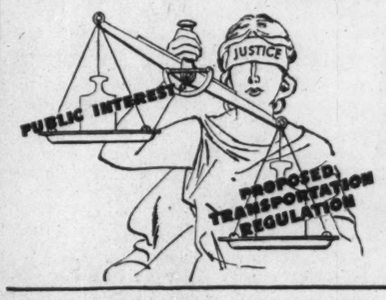

WHY HURT THE PUBLIC?

(One of a Series of Messages on the National Transportation Situation.)

PROPOSED TRANSPORTATION REGULATION WOULD HURT ALL

IT IS DISTURBING, to say the least, that Federal legislation can deprive the public of the benefits of the advances of science and engineering. It is even more alarming to note that such legislation is not only possible but is at this very moment being considered. Three sinister bills dealing with transportation regulation are before the third session of the 76th Congress. They affect every phase of the transportation industry and every man, woman and child in the United States. They affect his food, shelter and pocketbook.

* * *

These three bills—and there are others, too—are the Lea Bill, Wheeler-Truman Bill and the Bill of the Committee of the Whole House. They are known collectively as the Omnibus Transportation Bill.

Why do they strike at practically every American home and business? Because they would penalize the advantages of some forms of transportation and artificially bolster the disadvantages of others by benefits and awards, at the public expense.

WOULD INCREASE COST OF LIVING

The net result? Higher cost of transportation which means increased cost of living and of doing business. THE COST OF TRANSPORTATION MUST BE FIGURED IN THE PRICE OF ANY ARTICLE.

Let's get down to cases.

This agitation for regulation or restrictive legislation has been going on for years. The railroads of the United States have poured millions upon millions of dollars into persistent campaigns to influence the passage of laws designed to hamper competitive forms of transportation.

Because of such activities we have such unsound laws as those which create interstate barriers against highway transportation and prevent the free flow of highway commerce between states. But, because of the innate soundness of motor transport, goods are being transported over the highways today more efficiently, at cheaper rates and with direct and quicker service than ever before . . . And more than 6,500,000 Americans are making their living, directly and indirectly, in this business!

TRUCKS ARE NOW regulated far more than are the railroads. While representing something less than 5% of the traffic under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission, 37% of the money appropriated for the Commission's use was spent on truck regulation in the year ending June 1939!

To regulate truck traffic the I. C. C. spent $3,250,000. For all remaining activities of the I. C. C., including regulation of the railroads which carry around 75% of the traffic, the I. C. C. spent only $3,476,000.

The size, capacity and management of trucks are under strict State and Federal supervision—often to an extent that throttles their efficiency. Truck operators are paying the government in taxes over $1,000,000 a day!

BENEFITS OF TRUCK TRANSPORTATION

Ocean-fresh fish in Iowa, fresh vegetables right off the farm in mid-winter for the northern householder, reduced inventories because of quicker delivery of parts and materials for the business man, cheaper paper, umber, ore, and a nation whose mobility is the greatest the world has ever known—all due to motorized transportation.

Read these bills and they seem harmless enough on the surface. But dig deeply into them and what do you find? More regulation to nullify the unparalleled economic advantages of motor transport. If a part of their plan is to help the railroads and they should be helped wherever it is possible to do so without penalizing other forms of transportation) they do not even accomplish this.

The public has not demanded this additional regulation. Certainly the people would be the ones injured.

The nation can well ask itself: "Why have we deserted the fundamental principle that regulation should only be in the public interest? Why must we have regulation that stifles honest competition—the very soul of the American system?"

* * *

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Neutrals Think Reich Is to Intensify War

By H. B. Elliston

Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor and conductor of "This Changing World."

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 9—Neutral circles feel that the failure of the "last peace feeler" which Nazi Germany put out to Britain may intensify the entire war situation.

It is understood here that, as the result, Germany may be considering:

1. Aiding its Soviet ally in crushing Finland without delay.
2. Taking countervailing action in Sweden against the arrival of Soviet Russia at the Gulf of Bothnia;
3. Prepare to launch a spring offensive from the air on Britain.

By no means is it certain that Berlin has taken any such decision. But according to information here the drift may have shifted in that direction.

Hardly Palatable

This does not signify that Germany has the slightest wish to see Soviet Russia get Finland.

Any Soviet dominance over Finland would mean that Moscow would be able to assert itself within the Gulf of Bothnia which is strategically vital to Germany. For it is the Guf of Bothnia which is the channel of Swedish iron to Germany. And that iron, which comes out of the famous iron mountain at the head of the Gulf, rearmed Germany. The Reich must keep on importing this iron in order to sustain its war making.

If Soviet Russia arrived across the Finnish waist line and spread into possession of the Finnish side of the Gulf of Bothnia, including Finland's Aland Islands, Swedish ore shipments to Germany would have to pass under Russian guns.

How is Germany to frustrate this development without at the same time falling out with its Soviet ally?

By coming to peace with Britain.

At the start of the Finnish campaign, accordingly, the Germans seemed to entertain the vague hope that the mere sight of the Russian colossus on the march might provoke mediation with Britain.

Exploratory Talks

In this they have been mistaken. Then they authorized a Swedish businessman, named Birger Dahlerun, to see British leaders for "exploratory talks." Likewise this vision came to nothing.

British policy must now seem to Germany to be aimed at keeping up the silent work of squeezing the Nazis to extinction.

In these circumstances neutral opinion seems to believe that the immediate necessities of Germany may now be causing a reorientation of German policy.

Specifically, Germany may have to support Soviet Russia actively because one of its needs is to restore the route of Soviet supplies to Germany which have been stopped by the Soviets' own needs in prosecuting the Finnish war.

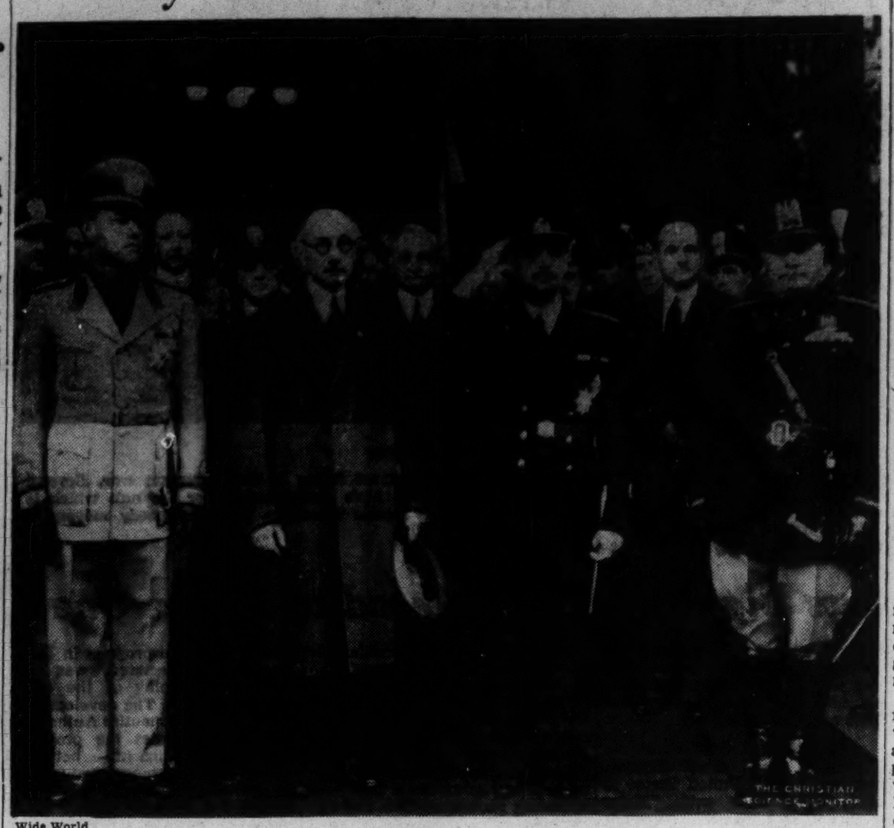
Secondly, Germany needs to restore the prestige of its ally's arms, the failure of which, so far, has damaged the German status in French and British calculations.

What of Sweden?

Active German support of Russia would put Swedish neutrality in extreme jeopardy. Pressure would come from both Russia and Germany. Finland rather than give in might retreat fighting into Swedish territory and thus embroil Sweden. Protection of the Gulf of Bothnia might demand the exercise of countervailing police rights by Sweden.

Certainly many world-shaping events appear to hang upon the vastly outnumbered but vigorous Finns.

They Watch Shifts in Balkan Balance



Wide World

Hungarian and Italian Leaders Whose Talks Involved Balkan Defense

Left to right, Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italy's Foreign Minister; Prime Minister Count Paul Teleki of Hungary, Count Stefan Csaky, Hungary's Foreign Minister; and Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy.

Baltic-Balkan Buffer of Free States

(Continued from Page 1)

bility, their narrow nationalism so weakened their own and their neighbors' economy that when the League lost prestige they were left a defenseless group of separate units.

Is this weakness and disunion something that might be corrected?

Is a separate Central European union, either independent or within the League or some other world organization, a reasonable proposition?

Clark M. Eichelberger, head of the League of Nations Associations of America, answers in the affirmative.

"My personal views," he says, "are that the next nations to participate in an experiment based upon the federal experience of the United States are the nations of Central Europe. It may be within the realm of possibility for the French and British Allies to say they will restore Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland as political and cultural units within the framework of a customs union."

In an article on this subject in the current Yale Review, George Vernadsky says: "The constitution of the Swiss Federation suggests at least a good starting point for a plan of a future confederation of Central European states . . . to begin with Bohemia and Moravia, Poland (those sections where Poles predominate) and Hungary. Proposals advanced by Dr. Eduard Beneš and others would include in the group Rumania and Yugoslavia.

The urge to form some such a defensive union may well become overpowering as pressure from Berlin or Moscow is increased.

But even so there would be considerable obstacles to negotiate.

Difficulties in the way of finding natural centers around which to build states has been one of the reasons advanced for the unstabilized condition of the nationalities of the belt.

The group of small agricultural nations enclosed in mountains from the Balkans upwards has yielded no outstanding center like prewar Vienna, which dominated a well-balanced empire—Hungary contributing the meat and grain, the Carpathian and Balkan hills lumber, and Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia the industries.

That balanced economy collapsed when the victors at Versailles decided to base their new Central Europe on language, rather than on economic considerations. Each new little nationality without a natural center and fired with a burning zeal for its own local and racial interests, largely forgot the interests of a broader, international kind. Customs sprang up at every frontier and possibilities of economic unity through such connecting railways as the trunk lines from Budapest, Hungary, to Athens, Greece, and Istanbul, Turkey, and the line from the Danube Basin through the Moravian Gap at Bohumin to Polish and Russian points, were thrown away. The economy of the belt came largely to a standstill. Even the nations bordering the great commercial artery of the Danube were reduced almost to beggary for want of trade.

Trade Declines

Typical of the way trade between these nations was declining was the drop in Hungarian exports to Czechoslovakia from 16.8 per cent of all that country's exports in 1930, to 4.2 per cent in 1931 and the following years. Czech exports to Poland, which amounted to only 6.3 per cent in 1928, dropped even lower to 3.5 per cent in 1937.

But these economic troubles are not necessarily beyond correction. Almost all the small states have a solid foundation in agriculture. Some of them are in the initial stages of industrialism. While Slovakia and Carpatho-Ukraine have little more than lumber to export, Hungary has electric machinery, lignite, bauxite, and farm produce. Both Bohemia and Poland have metallurgical exports as well as textiles, coal, and iron. Rumania has oil and farm produce.

Here are the makings of a well-balanced economy.

Moreover there is a fair foundation of railway links within the union, for, although Yugoslavia and Bulgaria have little beyond the Orient express route crossing their territory, Rumania, Hungary, and the Czech-Slovak groups are well intersected by railroads. In any event the more cheaply built motor roads can be multiplied to tighten the ties between the states.

Hungary's railroad connections with the Adriatic, Germany, Poland, and Russia are so complete that, failing other possibilities for a federal capital, Budapest might well prove the most available candidate. In the event of Rumania coming in, however, the superior advantages of a site nearer the mouths of that waterway would probably draw the capital nearer to the Black Sea.

With a proper system of communications, uniform customs and co-operation among the several national banks, an economic basis could be laid for a federation.

The political intricacies of such a union are too involved to enter into the present article. In any event it would be impossible to determine what they may be until the present struggle between the great powers reaches an outcome.

There is a highly human aspect involved in the proposals for union, not only in the racial differences as between the several states, but also in the numerous "pockets" of race minorities scattered throughout the belt. It may be assumed, however, that under new conditions offered by the union racial differences would tend to moderate, as they have done in the Balkans since Turkey, Greece, Rumania, and Yugoslavia decided in 1930 to form an entente with permanent secretariats, economic commissions, and other forms of close integration.

There are other groups of European nations that may be formed, as stepping stones to an effective world organization, or to a "new Europe" as foreshadowed by Premier Daladier of France on Dec. 29 and by Prime Minister Chamberlain of Britain a month earlier, but that of the central European states is one that events seem to be conspiring to make almost indispensable to stability, if Europe is to escape from the grip of power politics.

British Rations Taken in Stride By U. S. Embassy

LONDON, Jan. 9 (AP)—As rationing of certain foods started in Britain, reliable quarters predicted sterner times to come with a general increase in the tempo of war measures.

Members of the United States Embassy in London waived diplomatic privileges that would exempt them from the rationing and were issued coupon books.

The rationing to which the King and Queen also voluntarily submitted allows four ounces of ham or bacon, four ounces of butter and 12 ounces of sugar weekly for each person.

Buckingham Palace meals, usually simple except for state occasions, already had been pared.

The Royal Family has been issued "commercial travelers' cards" similar to those used by all who must move about the country. At the King's request, rationing will be as strict as possible for the Royal Family, and the Queen has drawn up special menus which eliminate two courses from luncheon and dinner.

The Government, the British Press Association said, "may ask the country for still greater sacrifices in the near future, including further rationing which may ultimately go beyond food and even include suits."

Canada Looks Ahead to Peace

OTTAWA, Jan. 9 (CP)—Legislation designed to ease the impact of economic problems which it is believed will come after the war may be a feature of the parliamentary session which opens Jan. 25.

With the memory of the last war's aftermath fresh in their minds, members of the Government have been studying measures which might anticipate the conditions which are believed to be inevitable when peace comes to a country geared to a mighty war effort.

One such step which may be considered at the forthcoming session is legislation to provide a form of insurance against unemployment to cover the immediate post-war period.

Another step expected to claim attention is a measure to provide that those who will be engaged in civilian industry during the war will make some contribution toward a fund to serve as a backlog when wartime industry will no longer be needed.

Formulation of a more flexible and better controlled financial system in recent years is expected also to be an aid in stabilizing the economic system when peace comes.

Some legislation looking toward the problems of peace is expected to be offered by the Conservative, Social Credit, and Co-operative Commonwealth Federation Parties in the House.

Although the demand for supplies from Canada has so far not been as great as was generally expected, officials foresee that soon the productive capacity of Canada will be taxed to the limit and a great number of people will be engaged on work which will end with the war.

Quebec Cautious

MONTREAL, Jan. 9 (CP) — Premier Adelard Godbout said yesterday he has asked Dominion authorities to suspend any recruiting campaigns in Quebec rural districts because of the necessity of keeping the Province's young farmers on their lands.

The Quebec Premier explained at a press conference that the gravity of the Province's unemployment problem and the urgency of maintaining agricultural development had prompted his request.

He said young farmers might become soldiers or enlist for other service when they could better help their country by farming. Farmers who did enlist might find themselves at the end of the war without permanent employment and a public burden, he added.

Asiatics 'Crowd' Isles

In the island groups of the Pacific there are already far more Asiatics than Europeans, and the natives are giving way, relatively if not actually, says a study published by the Columbia University Press.

Eire Halts Drive On I. R. A. Pending Ruling on Legality

DUBLIN, Jan. 9 (AP)—Doubt over the constitutionality of a new law has halted a mass round-up of members of the outlawed Irish Republican Army. The government had planned, under the new law, to intern without trial any persons suspected of offenses against the State.

President Hyde, after consulting the Council of State, referred to the Supreme Court for advice a measure passed by Parliament to make permanent emergency internment power.

The roundup started with a score of arrests in Cork last week.

Tweedsmuir Likes To Explore Canada

OTTAWA (CP)—Lord Tweedsmuir, who was honored with a life membership by the Explorers Club in New York Jan. 6 has achieved a reputation as a traveler to Canada's remote outposts during his tenure of office as Governor General.

His Excellency's most notable expedition was a trip down the Mackenzie Valley by boat and plane to Aklavik on the Arctic Coast in 1937. On several occasions, Lord Tweedsmuir has made trips to outlying mining camps and has come to know the men in the northern regions.

One of the Governor General's sons, John Buchan, also is well acquainted with the rugged life of the north, for he served some time with the Hudson's Bay Company stationed at Arctic trading posts. He now is in Aldershot, England, as an officer in the Canadian Active Service Force.

Redcaps Seek $240,000 Under Wage-Hour Act

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP) — The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, in behalf of 93 Redcaps at Union Station, has filed suit in Federal Court for $120,000 in wages (and an additional $120,000 damages) alleged to be due from the Terminal Railroad Association under the Wage and Hour Law.

The luggage-carriers said they had been working for tips only and contended they had the status of employees and were entitled to wages from the Association. Tips, they asserted, could not be considered wages.

The suit also asked an additional $120,000 under a provision of the law that the amount of wages found due by a court might be doubled as liquidating damages.

British Bid for Reich Markets

LONDON, Jan. 9 (AP)—A British attempt to corner Germany's world markets through a drive for trade treaties with German customers has been disclosed as the latest development of the Allied "economic warfare."

The objective of the tightened economic warfare, supplementing Britain's two-way sea blockade of German commerce, was described as twofold:

1. To assure maintenance, as far as possible, of normal peacetime trade relations with neutrals and expand British export trade to provide dollars and other foreign exchange for buying war materials;
2. Conversely, to assure that not more than normal peacetime trade goes on between Germany and the neutrals with whom it can deal overland and, where possible, through diplomacy and trade maneuvering to cut down Germany's European import-export business and deprive it both of supplies and foreign exchange for buying them.

The disclosure came with the return here of a Netherlands commercial delegation and the arrival of Paul van Zeeland, former Belgian Premier, on an undisclosed mission.

In the drive to wrest markets from Germany, reports from Istanbul said Britain and France are trying to absorb most Turkish products which, before the war, were sold mostly to Germany. France concluded a trade exchange agreement with Greece over the last week end.

Representatives of the French, Turkish and British Governments yesterday signed a series of economic and financial accords supporting political agreements already in effect among the three countries.

Authoritative sources said Britain had held or is holding trade talks with "virtually all European neutrals," as well as campaigning for all possible American and Asiatic markets. German overseas trade has been dried up largely by the British naval blockade.

The Ministry of Economic Warfare, the Foreign Office, and other Government agencies have been collaborating in the drive to root Germany out of world markets. Trade agreements with Italy and Sweden already have been completed. Britain is dickering now with Spain, Norway, Denmark, Finland, Rumania, and the Balkan countries, among others.

Trade talks with Soviet Russia apparently have been stalled since the invasion of Finland.

Italy's Shipping

ROME (AP)—Apparently convinced that Italian ships are carrying little, if any, freight for Germany, British diplomacy is seeking to soften the hindrance to Italy's ships in the Allied blockade against German trade.

Authoritative sources say the British are endeavoring to speed up the clearance of Italian ships at Gibraltar and Haifa, the two Mediterranean control points, as well as lesson the inconvenience of the contraband inspection.

Some German shipping was understood to have passed through the Adriatic port of Trieste in the early days of the war but that is believed to have stopped. Nothing has been learned here of any extensive confiscation of freight from Italian ships, other than some copper ingots which the British suspected might eventually find their way to Germany.

Protests by Italy

However, the delays while the ships are passing through the contraband control have been irksome for Italian shippers or importers awaiting cargoes on which they have had to pay onerous demurrage and war insurance rates.

Italy has protested against interference with its shipping and British and French authorities, anxious to avoid friction in the Mediterranean, are understood to have assured the Italians that as little hindrance as possible will be imposed on their maritime traffic.

The Fascist Grand Council served notice on the belligerents that it intended to "safeguard Italian maritime traffic in the most explicit manner, both for its prestige and its indisputable necessity to live."

This meant Italy would oppose any blockade that caused undue delay or loss of freight cargo while its merchant fleet is busy transporting raw materials essential to the homeland as well as exports.

Italian Shipping Growing

Italy's shipping perhaps is the largest of any European power, now that war has tied up much of the British, French, and German fleet. Because it is moving freely, it is bringing the country a rich harvest of foreign exchange.

Italian authorities have avoided any open complaint against the annoyances, which diplomats consider an indication of willingness to co-operate as long as shipping is facilitated.

Italy is anxious to gain as much as possible of the ocean freight trade, as well as the passenger traffic, to North and South American ports. Also, it is anxious to keep its route to Ethiopia open through the eastern Mediterranean.

Italian shipping interests are seeking to expand their business by inducing the Belgians and Netherlanders to use the port of Genoa, now that the blockade is handicapping the shipping to and from ports in Belgium and Holland. Genoa already is an important port for Switzerland. The Italians say rail rates across Switzerland and Germany to the Netherlands and Belgium would not be prohibitive.

League Keeps Aid To Finns a Secret

By the Associated Press

Geneva, Jan. 8

League of Nations circles have declined to indicate what steps member Nations are taking to aid Finland.

Unofficially, however, it was reported that there are now 10,000 Swedish volunteers in Finland, while enough Swedish, Danish and Norwegian pilots have volunteered to man the planes the Finns may get from outside sources, including Britain and the United States.

Italy, unconfirmed reports said, already has sent warplanes and an estimated 2,000 pilots and aviation technicians to Finland. Reports here, however, said an unspecified number of planes sent by Italian friends had been held up in transit by Germany, and that Rome was insisting upon their immediate release.

British Convoys Claim Loss Of Only 12 Out of 5,911 Ships

LONDON, Jan. 9 (AP)—The Admiralty announced today British warships had convoyed 5,911 allied and neutral ships since the start of the war, with the loss of 12 by enemy action.

Shipping fared better during the first week of 1940 than in any other previous week of the war, the Admiralty said. Only two British ships, the steamer Box Hill and the trawler Eta, were sunk by mines. Three neutral ships, one Norwegian and two Swedish, were lost.

It was also reported that the 8,485 tons, sank in the North Sea over the week end with 20 crewmen missing and believed lost.

It was believed the vessel struck a mine. The captain was among the missing. Eighteen survivors arrived at a French channel port yesterday. They said one of the ship's lifeboats capsized.

Danish Ship Sunk

LONDON (AP)—Thirty-three men were wounded, mostly by machine-gun fire, and one Danish vessel was bombed and sunk as German warplanes were reported to have attacked 11 ships off Britain's coast Jan. 9.

Crowds on the cliffs of the northeast Scottish coast saw a bomb hit the stern of a Danish vessel which sank in about three hours. The crew of this ship, the name of which was not disclosed, was rescued by near-by vessels.

So near the coast was part of the encounter that onlookers heard the rattle of machine-guns.

[A DNB, official German news agency, report said German planes scouting along the English and Scottish coasts today attacked and destroyed "several armed" patrol ships and merchant vessels they were convoying.]

Citrus Industry Housing Indorsed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA ANA, Calif.—Here in the center of a citrus industry, dependent to a great extent upon migratory labor, a State Relief Administration expansion is needed to provide better and cheaper rental housing for relief clients, who in off-season include many migrant families, believes Lawrence T. Platt, local SRA Director.

Mr. Platt points to yearly increases in rentals paid by relief clients as an indication that economy might come with the establishment of public-financed rental housings. He disclosed that SRA clients throughout the State paid $16,809,000 for rent in 1939—a figure $2,702,000 higher than in 1938 and double the increase of 1938 over 1937.

Florida Fair Jan. 15-20

MOUNT DORA, Fla.—Mount Dora will have an active part in the sixth annual Lake County Agricultural Fair and eighteenth annual Lake County Poultry Show held in Eustis, Jan. 15 to 20, at the County Fair grounds. The fair will be housed in two new commodious buildings, and a new midway has been engaged for the amusement part of the fair.

More Ships Halted

WASHINGTON (AP)—The State Department made public Jan. 8 a list of 12 American ships which have been halted for inspection by the British and French during recent weeks, making the total since the beginning of the war, 85. Oakwood, Meanticut, Syros, and Nashaba, all of the Lykes Brothers Steamship Company; Excalibur, Executive, Ecilonia, Exeter, and Exiria, all of the American Export Line; Steel Engineer, of the Isthmian Steamship Company; Mormacsun, of the American Scantic Line, and the Manhattan, of the United States Lines.

Women Jurors at Issue

RICHMOND, Va.—Judge Willis C. Pulliam overruled a motion in Hustings Court, Part 2, to quash a venire because it failed to include women as prospective jurors, a decision which is expected to go to the Virginia State Supreme Court for final adjudication.

Canada's Trade

OTTAWA, Jan. 9 (CP)—The war has shifted world trade fronts, closing some markets and opening new ones for Canadian export trade and this Dominion, remote from Europe and ranking fifth in world trade, is considered in an advantageous position.

The Allied blockade of Germany has shut off that country's seaborne commerce, especially the rich Latin American markets to which Germany sold $257,000,000 worth of goods in 1938.

Canada, Trade and Commerce Department officials believe, is in excellent position to capture a large share of the former German trade with Latin America as well as to replace German traffic with South Africa, India, and in other parts of the world.

To a certain extent also, Canada should benefit in the foreign trade field through inability of its Allies, Britain and France, to keep up a peacetime volume of exports because of the exigencies of war.

Trade between Canada and the British West Indies will likely increase for that reason, and New Zealand and Australia may eventually have to buy from Canada many of the goods formerly purchased in Great Britain.

The difficulty in the foreign trade situation, however, remains the foreign exchange factor. Latin American countries at present have little foreign exchange available to purchase Canadian goods, and an additional obstacle to greater trade with such countries as Argentina and Brazil is the similarity in goods produced.

League Hails U. S.

GENEVA, Jan. 9 (AP) — The United States Department's note to the League of Nations outlining American aid to Finland was hailed by League sources yesterday as a "vital link" in unifying worldwide support for the Finns against the Russians.

Washington advised it was consulting Finland directly but sources here said the League would be kept informed of what the United States was doing so it could avoid duplicating supplies to Finland.

Wheat for Finns

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Jan. 9 (AP)—Finland will get 50,000 tons of wheat under a decree made public yesterday as a part of Argentina's aid in conformance with the League of Nations arrangement of Dec. 14.

Finland must provide transportation of the wheat, which is to be more in the nature of a loan without interest than a gift.

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How Farm Groups Stand on National Issues

In their 1940 platforms, all three major farm organizations — The Grange, American Farm Bureau Federation, and the Farmers' Union — agree on the goal: Parity prices for farm products, or the balance among prices of farm, factory, and labor that prevailed before World War. But they differ as to how to reach this goal. Here are their positions:

How to Obtain Parity

The Grange

AAA crop control is only an expedient. Long-term program to get parity calls for: Expansion of American markets through increased industrial use of farm products and advertising; extension of co-operative marketing; assurance of American market to farmers; adjustment of taxation and interest charges to farmer; and other measures.

Amer. Farm Bureau Federation

AAA is the answer. Farm Bureau gives it "uncompromising support," and asks for measures to strengthen it.

Farmers' Union

Opposes any scarcity program; would have Government guarantee farmers cost of production.

Improvements in AAA

The Grange

While AAA is retained, Grange favors farmer administration of Act; safeguards for tenant interests; and determination of quotas on basis of history, land-use, family needs, labor and equipment of each farm. Would retain soil conservation program, but divorce it from crop control objectives; pay benefits in year earned.

Farm Bureau

More Federal funds for benefit payments; stricter crop control.

Farmers' Union

Practically same as Grange.

Financing AAA

The Grange

Opposes processing tax of any kind. Favors use of tariff revenue supplemented by excise tax on manufactured products.

Farm Bureau

"Such tax measures as may appear most effective to assist in raising the required revenue."

Farmers' Union

Rural Credit

The Grange

Retain and strengthen co-operative features of various Federal rural credit agencies.

Continue Frazier - Lemke Moratorium Act.

Continue present low interest rate on loans by Federal agencies of rural credit while emergency continues.

Set up Farm Credit Administration as separate agency under bi-partisan board.

Farm Bureau

Same as Grange.

Same as Grange.

Co-ordinate agricultural agencies under two boards, one for co-operative farm credit, one for commodity programs, both under United States Department of Agriculture.

Farmers' Union

Same as Grange.

Same as Grange.

Revalue farm plant now under mortgage to reduce debt burden in relation to potential production. Wants income assurance against drought, insect pests, speculative prices. Pending that, asks that Commodity Credit Corporation be empowered to make loans at 75 per cent of parity.

Co-operation

All three organizations are strongly in favor of co-operative marketing. All approve Government policies that encourage the co-operative movement. The Farmers' Union holds it offers solutions for most social problems.

Reciprocal Trade Agreements

The Grange

Favors letting present Act expire and terminating agreements now in force. Would have nonpartisan board set up to regulate imports and exports, subject to Congressional approval.

Farm Bureau

Would have trade agreements continued, but would have Act amended so that they must be approved by Secretaries of Commerce and Agriculture as well as State. Asks that no concessions be granted which would lower agricultural prices in this country below parity.

Farmers' Union

Transportation

All three groups point out that shipper should be protected; that no legislation should be adopted that would restrict any natural advantages of any type of transportation and so keep up prices.

Labor

The Grange

Declares for placing more legal responsibility on labor for its own acts. Against certain strike tactics.

Farm Bureau

Deplores use of coercive measures by labor. Would have disputes settled by impartial tribunal under mandatory legislation.

Farmers' Union

Expresses desire to co-operate in full with "brethren in mills, mines, and factories."

Taxation

The Grange

Opposes, in effect, chain store taxes. Opposes any general sales tax, opposes issuance of tax exempt securities and interstate tax barriers. Favors graduated land tax; legislation aimed to discourage corporation farming; excise tax on all dutiable imports which are commercially obtainable in United States.

Farm Bureau

Reaffirms policy that no taxes should favor or penalize any special group; opposes interstate tax barriers.

Farmers' Union

Opposes sales tax; issuance of tax exempt bonds; favors homestead exemption and graduated land tax.

Peace

The Grange

For strict neutrality; for efforts to promote world peace; for conscription of wealth and industry as well as men in case of war.

Farm Bureau

For neutrality and all efforts for world peace.

Farmers' Union

"Secure and lasting peace can be secured only through establishment of an economic system based upon principles of the co-operative movement."

National Health Program

The Grange

"Oppose any form of socialized medicine . . . administered by any branch of government regardless of co-operation or interest of those for whom the service was provided."

Farm Bureau

Reaffirms 1938 position, "to extend medical and hospital care for all at a price within ability of people to pay." This year votes to continue studies of means to meet health problems of all.

Farmers' Union

Wants Wagner bill amended to provide aid to co-operatives in building hospitals and health centers "where need for such facilities can be reasonably demonstrated."

Americanism

The Grange

Approves investigation by Congress of un-American activities.

Farm Bureau

Farmers' Union

Deplores tactics of Dies committee.

Era of Progress Mapped for South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A "Decade of Progress" aimed at a "balanced prosperity in the South, 1940-50, has been proclaimed here by Gov Burnet R. Maybank, who pointed out that the Southern Governors conference had adopted a 10-year program "for the conservation and development of natural agricultural, industrial, civic, cultural and spiritual resources, through the voluntary co-ordination of all agencies of progress, private and public, local, State and national."

The program adopted by the conference for balancing:

Money crops, including forestry with food, feed and fertility crops; production progress with marketing and transportation opportunity free of trade barriers; all crops with livestock consistent with sound land use; farms with factories; land, water and mineral resources with population needs; work with thrift and local investments; owner prosperity with worker prosperity; increasing income with increasing home ownership; wealth with beauty and culture; economic gains with advances in moral values and humane welfare.

'Outstanding Women of U. S.' Cover All Fields of Service

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 9 (AP)—Durward Howes, Editor of the biographical dictionary "American Women" yesterday made public his fourth annual selection of the Nation's ten outstanding women.

"The ten most prominent women of 1939 have become so by benefiting mankind," said Mr. Howes, "either through their talents, their scientific achievements, or their civic and social activities."

Listed alphabetically, they are:

Lila Bell Acheson, Pleasantville, N. Y., Editor of "The Reader's Digest," because, with her husband, she founded and has carried on the first magazine of its kind in America.

Katherine Burr Blodgett, Schenectady, N. Y., research worker, because she made natural scientific history by developing a long sought and eminently practical glare proof glass.

Mother is Honored

Mrs. Elias Compton, Wooster, Ohio, because she is the only woman ever to receive an honorary LL.D., for motherhood. She is the mother of three famous men, Arthur H. Compton, Nobel Prize winning physicist; Karl T., College President, and Wilson M., lawyer, writer and economist.

Bette Davis, Hollywood, twice winner of the Motion Picture Academy award for excellence in acting. She has never turned in a poor performance and her colleagues voted her a "good scout."

Anne Hummert, New York City, former newspaper woman who successfully invaded the radio field. She is Vice-President of a company which buys more radio time than any other concern and is the largest producer of radio material.

Elsa Maxwell, New York City, Iowa-born celebrity who has become known as the champion party giver.

Journalist Honored

Anne O'Hare McCormick, New York City, foreign correspondent and member of the New York Times Editorial Board. She is one of the best informed American journalists on foreign politics and world affairs.

Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, because she has brought to the White House an atmosphere of pleasant domesticity and, at the same time, like any good American housewife, has found time to "help the neighbors." She has ignored precedent after precedent and still managed to survive public opinion until now she occupies a unique and enviable place in American annals.

Nora Waln, Philadelphia, author of "Reaching for the Stars," because of her courage in writing of conditions abroad exactly as she saw them.

Margaret Webster, New York City, daughter of Dame May Whitty, because she has won fame in her own right with her fine talents for acting, directing, and producing. She directed Maurice Evans' uncut "Hamlet" and Shakespearean performances at the New York World Fair.

Moral Reforms Put at Top In Dry Party's Campaign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — With a platform calling for moral reform on the political front, the National Prohibition Party plans to meet in Chicago May 8-10 to choose its presidential candidate for 1940. Thus the Prohibitionists are returning to the City where their party was organized 70 years ago for one of the first of the year's nominating conventions.

While national prohibition is still its goal, the Party is appealing to voters this year with a broad program of moral reform in government. Neither of the major political groups, it charges, has taken its stand against political corruption nor has either one made a determined effort to enforce existing laws.

"Under the domination of the Democratic and Republican Parties, moral considerations are ruled out of politics and government, and we confront a national moral blackout," declares the National Prohibitionist, organ of the Party. The time is ripe for change. This change cannot be made through either the Republican or Democratic Parties which have created the situation. It cannot be made except through a political party. The only party which in any measure is qualified to perform this task is the Prohibition Party."

The decision to meet in Chicago was reached at a meeting of the Executive Committee in Philadelphia. One reason for the choice was that Chicago has a good local Party organization, a thriving Youth Auxiliary, and has cordial relations with County and State W. C. T. U. groups.

Keynoter of the convention is to be Claude A. Watson of Los Angeles, who polled more than 100,000 votes when he ran for Attorney General of California in 1938.

A larger and more representative convention is expected this year than has been held since 1920, according to Edward E. Blake, National Chairman. The vote polled by the Party in State and local elections of 1938 gives reason for encouragement, Mr. Blake pointed out. He is urging Prohibitionists to see that their Party functions not only in the national election, but in local, legislative, and congressional contests as well.

A new "battle line" is offered Party workers in a recent issue of the National Prohibitionist. Its five points are as follows:

1. A militant drive for national prohibition and a Prohibition Party elected to power to make it effective. (Prohibitionists blame repeal of prohibition on the failure of the voters to put into power a party unitedly in favor of making it succeed.)
2. A continuing attack on the spoils system, which corrupts both old Parties and renders them unfit for government.
3. Constant warfare against pressure groups, and for enforcement of all laws, so as to effectively prevent the waste of our human resources.
4. Immediate effort to unite good citizens in this new kind of political party founded on principle and devoted to making representative government effective.
5. Promotion of a systematic plan for Party organization to make it effective in as many States and communities as possible.

New Styles in Speed Laws Add to Driver Responsibility

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—New styles in motor speed laws, effective in 1940, place more responsibility on the judgment of the motorist, it appears from a review by the International Association of Chiefs of Police here.

Six States were added to the list of those giving the motorist two speed limits to observe, a prima facie limit and an absolute limit. In these States if a motorist exceeds the lower, or prima facie rate, and is arrested, he must prove to police authorities that his excess speed was "reasonable and prudent" under the existing conditions.

States which adopted this type of regulation last year are: Minnesota, Maine, Michigan, Indiana, Nebraska, and North Carolina.

Typical of this kind of statute is that in effect in North Carolina. The Legislature retained the 45 miles an hour rural speed limit as the prima facie rate, but moved the absolute limit up to 60. As a result, anyone driving over 45 in rural North Carolina may be stopped by the police and required to prove to the judge that his speed was justified by the conditions.

Maryland has undertaken to slow down motorists considerably. Its 1939 Legislature fixed an absolute limit of 50 miles an hour for ordinary rural highways, and 55 miles for double-lane thoroughfares. In cities, the top speed for single-lane residential streets is 25 miles, with 30 miles the maximum for two-lane boulevards.

Some States, like Minnesota and Wyoming, moved their prima facie rural limit way up to 60 miles an hour. Drive faster than that, and explanations may be called for. But Minnesota provides certain qualifications. At night the prima facie limit is 50 miles, and highway authorities are authorized to fix a maximum speed of 40 miles an hour in certain zones if they believe conditions there warrant it.

In general, the trend is toward raising the speed limit. Most of the 15 States that revised their laws last year moved the limits upward, the Association found.

Virginia Plans Argentine Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Richmond is preparing this week for one of the greatest art and social events in the history of Virginia. The week of Jan. 16-23 will be "Argentine Week," during which State and city officials will join with members of the Board of Trustees of the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts in entertaining Pan-American diplomats, headed by Señor Felipe A. Espil, the Argentine Ambassador, who will come to the city for the opening of the first comprehensive exhibition of the art of Argentina to be assembled in North America.

The preview of the show set for Jan. 16 will also attract the outstanding art critics and art lovers of the nation. Some of the art authorities have already visited the museum with a view to writing special feature articles and arranging for pictorial layouts to give the six-weeks showing of Argentine art nationwide publicity, according to Thomas C. Colt Jr., Director of the Museum.

Meanwhile with more than 200 exhibits of contemporary painters, etchers, sculptors, print makers, and watercolorists of the Argentine on hand, the Director and his staff are facing many technical problems in "hanging" the show.

Virginia Academy Gives $4,028 for Research

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The research committee of the Virginia Academy of Science has given out a total of $4,028 in the form of grants for the encouragement of research during the past 10 years, a report issued by the committee shows.

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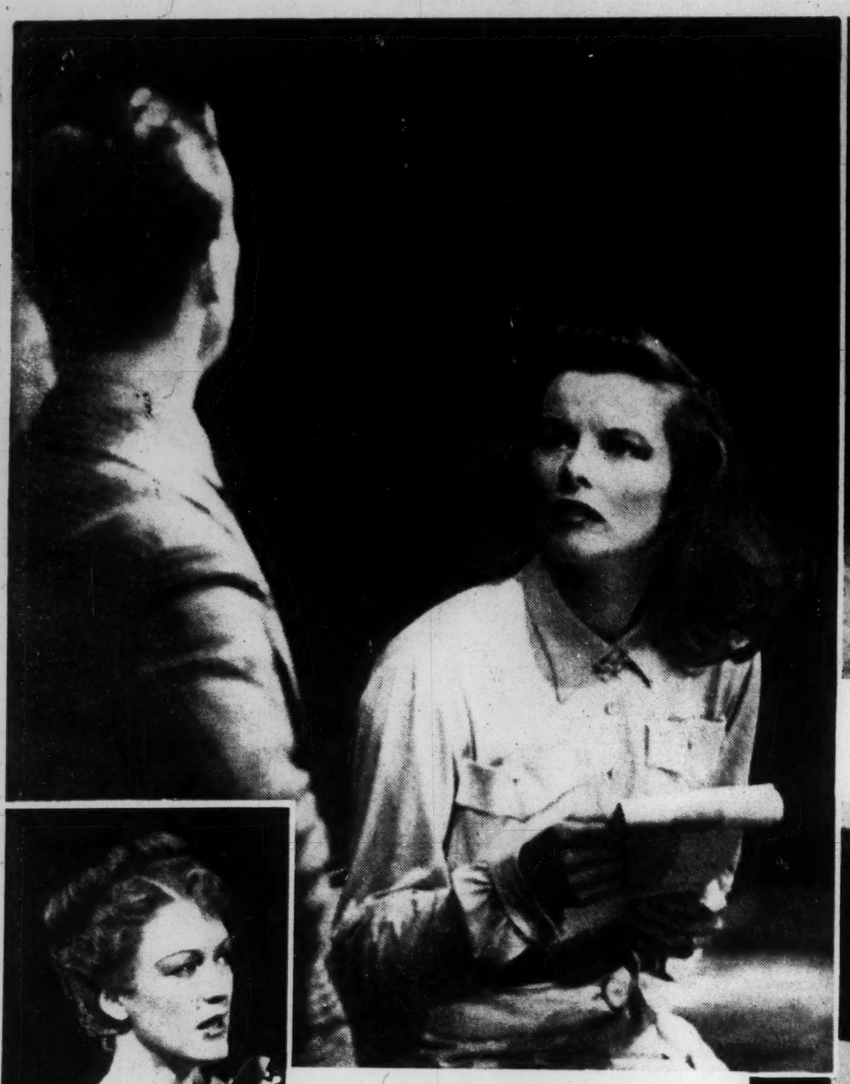
See Also HOTEL PAGES published each Friday

The Camera Views Some of the Hits and Stars of the New York Stage

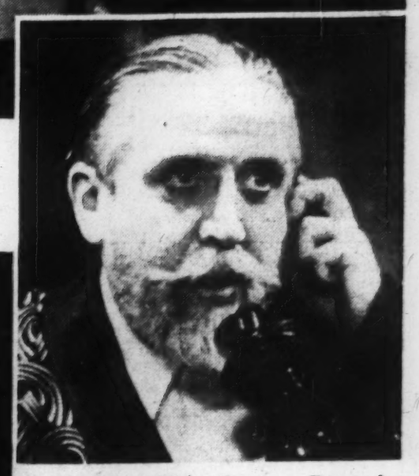


'Key Largo'
at the Barrymore Theater in New York, is Maxwell Anderson's new poetic drama. This study of the character of a deserter from the Spanish Republican Army brings Paul Muni back to the stage. With Mr. Muni is Uta Hagen.

'Ladies and Gentleman'
at the Martin Beck, is a light jury-room comedy by MacArthur and Hecht. Co-stars are Helen Hayes—wife of Mr. MacArthur—and Philip Merivale. A scene with Miss Hayes and Roy Roberts.

'Very Warm for May'
at the Alvin finds Kern and Hammerstein collaborating again in a musical comedy. Eve Arden has an important role.

'The Philadelphia Story'
by Philip Barry at the Shubert Theater in New York. Here Katharine Hepburn and Joseph Cotten are shown in a scene. "The Philadelphia Story" finds Mr. Barry as a playwright again in the light mood which marked such plays as "Paris Bound."



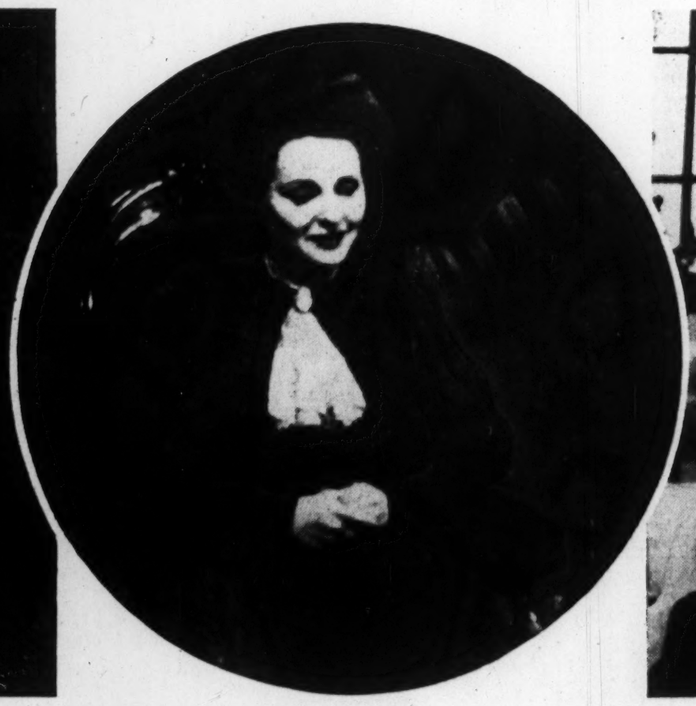
'The Man Who Came to Dinner'
at the Music Box. Monte Woolley plays the role of a popular lecturer and radio litterateur who is generally taken as representing Alexander Woollcott, friend of the authors.

A Full-Length 'Hamlet'
Mady Christians and Maurice Evans in the closet scene from the full-length "Hamlet" which Mr. Evans is producing at the Forty-Fourth Street Theater in New York. The production is directed by Margaret Webster and is now playing a return engagement after last year's successful run.

Another Scene From 'Hamlet' Produced by Maurice Evans
The Evans production of "Hamlet" had a long and successful run on Broadway last year and is now playing a return engagement there. Especial interest has been stirred by the acting of Maurice Evans and the supporting cast as well as by the fact that the production is advertised as the full-length version.

Richard Tucker, Vandamm Studio; Jerome Robinson

'Too Many Girls'
at the Imperial. The setting for this musical comedy is a co-ed institution called Pottawatomie College. In this scene Marcy Westcott, Richard Kolmer, Mary Jane Walsh, and Eddie Bracken sing "I Like to Recognize the Tune." Richard Rodgers wrote the music; Lorenz Hart, the lyrics; and George Marion the book. George Abbott produced the show with the slickness of touch that is a part of the secret of his success in the theater.



'The Little Foxes'
at the National Theater. This play by Lillian Hellman—author of "Another Language"—brought a long-deferred success to Tallulah Bankhead. The actress has long been a favorite in London but had never before "clicked" in the theatrical capital of her native land.

Samson Raphaelson's 'Skylark'
at the Morosco Theater. In this scene Lydia, Gertrude Lawrence, is trying to get her husband Tony, Donald Cook, to notice a scrapbook of sentimental flavor while he remains preoccupied in talking about his business. In fact, his preoccupation with business and his wife's resultant displeasure form the subject of the play.

Miami and Miami Beach Welcome a Host of Winter Vacationists

Miami Beach Sky Line Shows Effect of 46 Newest Hotels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—Something of a record in hotel construction has been accomplished at Miami Beach in the past six months. Former visitors to this resort arriving this season hardly recognize the ocean front, for the erection of the amazing number of 46 new hotels has altered the familiar aspect of the place.

Only 20 years old, Miami Beach now has 239 hotels. Of the number, 143 have been constructed in the past five years, so modernism at its best is found in these hotels, not only in their architecture but in equipment and service.

Viewing the tall modern structures that line the ocean and the bay fronts, the traveler naturally compares this resort with other famous places, and its present expanse with its past.

Florida's hotels have long been famous. Henry M. Flagler, pioneer developer of the East Coast of Florida, started the State on its way to hotel leadership when he built the Ponce de Leon Hotel in St. Augustine years ago. Mr. Flagler sent his architect to Spain and gave him carte blanche in the matter of cost, to reproduce on a magnificent scale the best he could find in the land of the Alhambra and the Alcazar. The result was the Ponce de Leon Hotel, said to be a complete example of Spanish Renaissance architecture.

Tampa's Moorish Rival

That was the beginning of Florida's striving for Spanish effects which reached the peak during the hectic years of the Florida boom of 1924-26, when every hotel and private residence carried a burden of Spanish ornamentation until the pendulum swung in the opposite direction.

Not to be outdone by Mr. Flagler, Henry Plant, developer of Florida's West Coast, decided to build a hotel in his newly-discovered Tampa that would rival in magnificence and size the great Ponce de Leon in St. Augustine.

So Mr. Plant retaliated by building a hotel, an enormous structure topped by an amazing array of Moorish turrets, and which still stands in the center of Tampa's Municipal Park as a memorial to its builder. The building now houses the University of Tampa. Some critics hold that Mr. Plant's structure is a truer approach to the Moorish style of Old Spain than anything else ever built in America. Its enormous rooms, reached by literally miles of broad corridors, were furnished in the most sumptuous manner of the 1880's.

A Hotel a Stop

Such were the first of Florida's famous hotels.

As Mr. Flagler pushed his railroad down the East Coast, he punctuated each stop with a big resort hotel, first at Ormond Beach, then at Palm Beach where his Breakers and Royal Poncianna were the Mecca for smart New York society for years, and finally Miami, with the Royal Palm, long since demolished with the Palm Beach houses, the rambling wooden structures with miles of piazzas and extensive gardens making way for tall modern buildings that cover less ground.

The new hotels reflect the sharp swing away from the Spanish influence and fussy details. For their beauty they depend upon long, smooth lines, simple angles, and light colors that give a lively, yet reposeful effect. With many of the new hotels at the edge of the ocean, interest centers on the beach possibilities. Clever use of angles gives a surprising number of rooms an ocean view, and then there are patios, open toward the sea, attractive with palm trees and tropical shrubs, generally used for outdoor dining and dancing, as typified by the Cromwell, one of the outstanding of the new hotels. All have their private beaches and cabanas, and at the Pancoast guests may literally live on the beach, as a continental breakfast is served on the sand, also a buffet luncheon, so visitors may remain in bathing suits from the moment of arising until time to dress for dinner.

Make Slogan Good

Carl Fisher, developer of Miami Beach, built the first hotels here 20 years ago. They were so advanced in style and well constructed that the Nautilus, the Flamingo, the Lincoln, the King Cole, and the Boulevard, still hold their own among the very best of Miami Beach. They make good their slogan, "the royal family of Miami Beach hotels."

Among other conservative beach hotels that cater to restricted clientele are the Good, the Whitman, the Claridge, the Embassy, LeRoy Hotel and Villas, the Clavelon, to name a few.

Over in Miami proper, the bayfront hotels rival those on the beach. They overlook the green stretch of the famous Bayfront Park and have a view across the Bay and on out to the ocean and the blue Gulf Stream.

The Miami Colonial, outstanding bayfront hotel, is offering this season all-expense visits. Guests may stop here and a complete entertainment program will be furnished, if desired, including transportation to all points of interest, visits to smart clubs, theaters, beaches and all the interesting features that make up the attractions of Miami's resort season.

The Columbus Hotel, also on the bayfront, provides the smart sophistication, the gaiety, luxury, and comforts that are naturally linked with the very name Miami. The roof dining-room, on the nineteenth floor, is always a smart rendezvous. The magnificent view vies with the excellent food.

Golf Is a Year-Round Sport at Miami Beach

Miami's Tropical Bayfront Park

Chic Hats for Chesty Men Displayed in Miami

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—If men think women's hats are funny nowadays they had better beware for men's hats also are going a bit chic, to say the least.

And men are not going to let the women have all the spotlight on their headgear either. They themselves are going in for hat fashion shows for men, so that tall handsome youths may parade before smart social gatherings here and display the latest tropical fashions and show the exact jaunty angle at which the well dressed man perches his hat.

Produced as a society event at the Miami Biltmore hotel recently, the first Men's Hat Fashion show, sponsored by the Fashion Club and arranged by the Hat Council of New York, showed that undoubtedly a cue has been taken from women's hats in the designing of masculine chapeaux for resort wear. The bands, for instance, revealed a new casualness, far removed from the stiffly tight trim of the conservative hat that has for so long topped the heads of mankind.

There is a subtle, but definite catering to a new fashion motive, call it individuality, umph, personality or what you will. But it's there in these new hats produced by modern fashionists. Proving their interest in making men's hats, and the convergence of men's and women's styles in the minds of designers some of the most noted feminine hat creators contributed to this collection. Men may now crow over their new Lilly Dache hat, for instance, or one by Sally Victor and other equally famed designers of women's hats.

Mme. Dache on a recent visit to Miami Beach observed with keen interest the possibilities for hat production of native Florida fibers. Millinery accessories were also noted in products of shore and sea and tropical trees. From these sources a number of men's spring hats will be evolved and South Florida's coconut fiber is being experimented with in her laboratories for conversion into the finest of resort headgear. Neutral tones of many of the hats worn in the show by the six-foot football players of the University of Miami, indicated new color schemes for men this winter, as the sand-beaten shores of the tropics were reflected in hats of brown hue of palm fibers with colorful soft bandings.

F. Frank Gough, who acted as narrator at the show, pointed out the subtleties of hat wearing, the etiquette, perhaps, that applies to whatever type of sombrero, or plain "lid" is clapped on a man's head. To attain that chic of the man of the world, an exact tilt of the hat must be mastered, and there's an art in that, he said, a casual slouch that's top class, for all its seeming carelessness. A success story is often told just in the way a man wears his hat, he said.

"A hat's a hat and it's going to be of greater interest to men," he concluded, "as these new editions hit the front page of fashion and men begin to feel the fascination a woman has always felt toward a bit of finery she calls 'my hat.'"

South American Fellowships Granted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—New links in the cultural chain uniting student youth of the Americas have been added with the award to the two United States college men of traveling fellowships in South America, part of the educational program sponsored annually by Pan American Airways.

Acting jointly with Dr. Stephen Duggan, director of the Institute of International Education, New York, Panair and Panagra officials announced acceptance of one year fellowships offered to Robert King Hall, Bloomfield Hills, Mich., and Harry J. Tomlinson, South Bend, Ind. Mr. Hall will do research work in Argentina. He holds degrees of Bachelor of Arts from Lake Forest College, Ill., and Master of Arts from Harvard University. He is a candidate for Ph. D. in education from University of Michigan. Mr. Tomlinson will enter the University of Chile at Santiago. He was graduated from the University of Indiana and he has completed his Master's thesis on "International Relations Between the United States and Chile."

The Pan American Airways System's travel fellowships, created three years ago, were continued for the academic year of 1939-40 at the request of the State Department and leading educational institutions. Fellowships for study in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Mexico, and Venezuela were designed for the year's awards. William W. Lewis, recipient of the prize for Brazil, is reported as having arrived in Rio de Janeiro.

The fellowships were established on a reciprocal basis. The first operating year, 1937-38, students were brought to United States colleges and universities from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Nicaragua and Uruguay. For the scholastic year 1938-39, prize-winning scholars were brought from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Haiti, Honduras, Uruguay, and Venezuela. An award to Paraguay was not accepted. In all cases, traveling fellowships were awarded to students qualifying for scholarships extended through the Institute of International Education.

Miami University Offers 250 Subjects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORAL GABLES, Fla.—Prospects for an increased enrollment at the University of Miami for the second semester are bright, according to Harry B. Provin, Registrar, who reports many inquiries have been received from freshmen and transfer students seeking admission.

More than 250 subjects will be offered by the University during the second semester.

Club and Hotel Space Fills At Miami Beach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—Not since the boom days of 1925 has this resort City seen activity comparable to that of the present. Hotels and clubs are reaping a harvest in a season which got into full swing at an unprecedented early date.

The Fisher hotels, the Pancoast, the Good, the Whitman, the Claridge, the LeRoy and the Cromwell are among the large hotels that did a near-capacity business during the holidays. Rental agents say they are happy because business is 35 per cent better than at this time last year. Merchants are busy catering to the wants of thousands arriving by train, plane, ship and automobile.

Reasons given for a coming 1940 boom vary. The ones most often advanced are better business conditions throughout the country generally, and the determination of American tourists to stay at home because of the European war.

New Year parties climaxed Miami Beach's "little season." The peak of the season usually occurs in February and is being anticipated as the largest and merriest ever seen in this smart resort spot. Miami Beach boasts hotels and entertainment to fit any size of pocketbook, and all hotels and clubs are planning special dinners and parties, so that every night may be a gala one for visitors. Formal dress is de rigeur at the swank affairs at the Pancoast, Whitman and Roney Plaza, to mention a few of the smart resorts where one rubs shoulders with movie stars, singers from the Metropolitan and celebrities in all lines.

The exclusive Bath Club, considered one of the most select of the private membership clubs of Miami Beach, always attracts interesting people to its dinners and dances in the patio, as well as at luncheon time on the beach. The Surf Club, perhaps more pretentious in size, has planned many balls and dinners for its smart membership during the season. The Colony Club, a younger organization, and the Islander's Club, made up of former winter sojourners who have established their legal residence in Florida, also have made elaborate season plans.

Plans Launched In Miami For A New Library

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Plans are under way for a new downtown library to house the headquarters library, staff and personnel and serve as central office of the Miami library system.

To further interest in the plan, Mayor E. G. Sewell has proclaimed Jan. 8-14 as Library Week. Visitors as well as residents use the Miami library facilities. Last winter people from 41 States and from 10 foreign countries registered at the library, and approximately 400,000 books were lent.

The purpose of the new project is to provide citizens and visitors, both juvenile and adult, with adequate library service, which will include in addition to book borrowing, such services as reference, statistical, business information, reading rooms, advisory, recreational and vocational reading guidance.

The present library facilities being greatly overtaxed, the public and all city organizations are being asked to co-operate in furthering a new library that will do justice to the city of Miami.

Miami Gaily Starts Season With Orange Bowl Festival

By Wanda MacDowell

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—This City has hardly had time yet to catch its breath after the spectacular and elaborate Orange Bowl Festival which has kept Miami in a flutter of excitement from Dec. 27 to Jan. 7 with street parades, water pageants, fishing and golf tournaments, a Shriners' convention in miniature, a three-day horse show, the Orange Bowl football classic on New Year's Day and the All-American Air Meet which closed the festivities Sunday.

Never before has this city staged quite such a pretentious launching of the winter season. But then, this is an unusual season, according to all prognostications, and may rightly be greeted with fanfare and trumpets.

Peter Pan, the symbol of eternal youth, was the theme of the festival, and quite fittingly was Barrie's boy who refused to grow up chosen as typical of the people of Florida. Ponce de Leon started it. He came to Florida looking for the Fountain of Youth, and people are discovering more and more of that youth element since old Ponce overlooked it and went back to Spain.

The boys who refused to grow up were much in evidence on the day of the miniature Shriners' convention. The red-fezzed "Sons of the Desert" took over the city with a parade of whirling dervishes and Bedouins moving in the opposite direction to traffic on Flagler Street, which of course balled up traffic and made all the noise, with the fire apparatus assisting, that the most avid Shriner could desire. There was a burlesque session of the City Commission, composed of Shrine officials, an Arabic feast on the sidewalk in front of the County Courthouse, a bridge party in the middle of the main street covering several blocks, street stunts on every corner, a musical program and stage show in Bayfront Park, and street dancing on Biscayne Boulevard.

Thus did eternal youth disport itself on that day. How many tens of thousands of persons viewed the night marine pageant is hard to estimate, but it was probably one of the largest crowds assembled for any of the festival events. One of the most elaborate spectacles ever staged along the waterfront was followed by a dazzling 52-minute display of fireworks. About 200 boats of many varieties, decorated to the limit with multi-colored flags flying, were in the pageant. Private boats, and commercial fishing boats, motor sailors and yawls, in-board and out-board motorboats, ketches and cabin cruisers, schooners, runabouts and yachts, houseboats, and tugs filed through Biscayne Bay, vying in gayety.

Superlatives are required to describe the King Orange Jamboree street parade. With 60 beautiful floats, more than 3,000 musicians in 30 bands, and over 600 persons in costume on the floats, this demonstration was one of the most impressive events in the entire festival. More than four months of effort went into making the floats the finest ever seen in Miami. Strict censorship prevented entry of any float that failed to meet the high artistic standard of the parade as a whole. Roughly, over $25,000 was expended on floats alone. As an example, the Florida Citrus Commission spent $1,000 on its float, which typified the citrus industry of Florida. Orange juice, the drink of the Nation, and the State's recreational facilities were represented by a bevy of bathing girls surrounding a huge orange. The orange was carried onto the football field New Year's Day prior to the kick-off, and Peter Pan stepped from it after it was cut in two, to present the football to the captains of the University of Missouri Tigers and the Georgia Tech Yellow Jackets.

From among the prettiest representatives of a dozen Florida cities, Leila Norris, 17-year-old St. Augustine girl, was selected to preside over the festivities. With hazel eyes sparkling, the pretty high school girl accepted the placing of a satin crown upon her chestnut curls by Mayor Sewell and thereafter was faced daily by a barrage of cameramen, newsreels, and amateurs eager to take photographic aim at the Orange Bowl Queen.

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Friendliness Adds Much to Florida's Charm as a Winter Vacationland

Jacksonville's Landmarks Recall Days of Conquerors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — The countryside of this town offers historic points of interest that for many years have remained hidden from the casual visitor. Now, an alert Tourist and Convention Bureau maintains a convenient booth in the heart of the City, where visitors are supplied with maps, booklets and information on what to see and do in this gay vacationland.

An interesting site is that of Fort Caroline at St. John's Bluff. Here in 1564, Huguenots under Laudonnière established a white colony meant for permanent settlement; and here a year later Menendez led the Spanish to victory against the French. St. John's Town of the English was located here. Fort Caroline was a fortified position, too, during the Revolutionary War. Concrete works and emplacements used in the Spanish-American War remain, and so do remnants of earthworks used in the Civil War. Erosion of the river bed, however, has washed away all traces of the original Fort Caroline and St. John's Town.

Historic attractions are only a part of the vacation picture in Jacksonville. Golf on several sporty courses, fresh and salt water fishing, tennis, archery, sailing and motorboating on the river, and brilliant after-dark entertainment are a few of the pleasures enjoyed by vacationists. Such beauty spots as Oriental Gardens, Stowe Lodge at Mandarin, and Dickson's Mansion of ante-bellum days are highly popular.

The silvery beach that once knew the tread of Spanish men-at-arms would be a strange sight indeed for those knights of Spain's golden age if they could return today. More than 600 feet wide at low tide, extending in a great shining crescent some 30 miles southward from the St. John's River, the beach is today dotted with the automobiles of carefree motorists enjoying the thrill of surfside driving where the sand is packed hard.

Tampa Typifies Friendliness Of Living in Florida

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAMPA, Fla.—If one is Florida-bound for pleasure, Tampa has a limitless variety of things to do. The economy of playing and living in this friendly industrial city has made Tampa the resort hub of the Gulf Coast.

Tourists Center in Plant Park extends a cordial welcome to winter visitors. On the Hillsborough River within sight of the business center on the opposite bank, this recreation spot offers excellent facilities and club activities within 10 minutes' walk of downtown Tampa—hotels, apartments, churches, restaurants, theaters, and other points of interest.

Last season all States except four were represented on the registry, besides visitors from England, Canada, and Mexico. This season 1,600 have already registered, and registration this season is expected to exceed 5,000.

Aikins

Right From the Tree

Picking time in Florida's citrus groves is feasting time for Florida's youngsters.

Bowling-on-the-Green Popular With Florida's Winter Throng

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DE LAND, Fla.—Lawn bowling, or "bowling on the green" as it is sometimes called, is more generally conceded to be an English game because it has been played in England since the early part of the 13th century. It is the second oldest competitive sport in the British Isles, ranking next to archery.

Other histories have it that the game was originated by the Italians, picked up and improved upon by the English and later brought to America in the early days of this country's colonization.

Now, the game of bowls, which is played on a broad scale in many northern cities, is rapidly taking its place as one of the major pastimes of tourists spending the winter in Florida.

Lawn bowling was first introduced to Florida by the tourists, who had played the game in the north and found it fascinating. The popularity of the game is now such, especially among the more settled type of winter visitors, that practically all club memberships over central and southern Florida exceed limitations, and annually hundreds of would-be bowlers are turned away because of inadequate facilities.

Grapes Heralded As Coming Crop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOUNT DORA, Fla.—Year by year Florida is growing in grape production. "Grapes! Grapes! Tons and tons of grapes and millions of dollars for Central Florida," is the slogan of this locality.

Over 7,000 acres of Florida's finest grape lands lie among the hills and along the waters of Lake County. Most of the acreage is especially adaptable to the growing of Beacon grapes, the variety proven to be the most profitable. An investment of about $500 per acre is required to bring the grapes to the bearing stage, and the average yield is two tons per acre.

"Grapes will be Florida's second largest industry within 25 years," F. W. Davidson, grower, predicts. He said he believed that many growers would turn to grapes because of the demand in northern markets for the quality of grape produced in this State. "We have an advantage in Florida because our grapes are on the market about June 10, a month before those grown elsewhere," he declared.

Ribault Monument

at Jacksonville, Fla., marks the spot where the first Protestant prayer is said to have been said in North America

Ribault Monument Near Jacksonville Interests Tourists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Ribault Monument, one of the outstanding tourist attractions near Jacksonville, commemorating an historical event, marks the spot of the First Protestant Prayer in North America. The monument was erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1924 and was considered of such historical importance nationally, that the United States Government issued a five-cent stamp bearing an engraving of the column.

It was on May 1, 1562, more than half a century before the Pilgrims sighted Plymouth, that Jean Ribault and his band of French Huguenots sailed into the mouth of the mighty St. Johns River near Jacksonville and knelt on the river bank to give thanks for reaching the New World safely after their flight from persecution in Europe.

Every Easter this ancient ceremony is commemorated by thousands of men, women, and children who form motorcades and proceed to the Ribault Monument for a Sunrise Easter Service.

Sarasota Casino Lure for Bathers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla. — For the thousands of winter visitors who desire the best in bathing accommodations, Sarasota has made ready its $250,000 Lido Municipal bathing casino. Built of concrete, the structure is painted in tropical shades and has every convenience for beach play. The building with its pools and terraces extends over more than two acres of ground.

Floridian Aim Is Citrus Gifts 'For Teacher'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKELAND, Fla. — Because Florida does not produce "certain deciduous fruits," which school pupils have from time immemorial presented to their teachers "with a view to establishing friendlier relations therewith," the State Citrus Committee of the Florida Junior Chamber of Commerce has adopted a resolution urging that citrus fruits be substituted for these legendary gifts from student to teacher.

Although the "certain deciduous fruit" is not named in the resolution, the Committee felt it would not be difficult to identify.

Announcement of the Committee's resolution was made here through the Florida Citrus Commission, which was furnished a copy.

Eliminating some of the technical verbiage of the resolution, it reads as follows:

"For generations it has been legendary for students in the lower grades to present their teachers on occasion with fruits of certain deciduous trees, with a view to establishing friendlier relations with said teachers.

"The State of Florida does not produce said deciduous fruits, but on the other hand has a huge investment and economic interest in fruits of the citrus variety.

"Therefore, be it resolved: that this organization go on record as opposing this practice in the schools of Florida, and further that it will actively support a movement to encourage children to present their instructors with citrus fruits in season, when such a presentation is indicated, to the end that our native fruits be given the recognition due them by natives of Florida.

"Be it further resolved that the current song popularizing the custom of presenting deciduous fruits to teachers be boycotted by members of this organization, and the composers thereof be petitioned to prepare a supplementary edition in which the words 'tangerine' or 'orange' be substituted for the fruit originally named."

St. Augustine Lays Claim To 'Oldest House'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—The oldest house in the United States, its title apparently authenticated by records, is the coquina rock structure that has offered hospitality to visitors to St. Augustine for many years.

The house is believed to date back as far as 1599 when Franciscan friars took refuge in the old building when their monastery was destroyed. A perfect chain of titles has been established from 1763 to the present, and copies of the old deeds are preserved in the house.

The building, which has stood under four flags, is in a remarkable state of preservation because of the efforts of the St. Augustine Historical Society and Institute of Science.

The house contains the largest collection of source records and material on the early history of Florida in the State, also the Webb Memorial Library, two museums and a Seminole Indian exhibit.

Clearwater Offers Many Water Sports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEARWATER, Fla.—This city is the trading center of a wide area of this part of Florida, which also offers so many attractions to winter tourists that its population doubles during the season. With 17 hotels and more than 1,000 cottages available Clearwater attracts visitors who especially enjoy water sports. Although situated between two bodies of water, and directly on the coast, the city is built on high ground averaging 100 feet or more above sea level.

Visitor to Daytona Beach Offered Hand of Friendship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH — Probably the friendly atmosphere toward tourists shown by residents of this City is one of the greatest attractions to winter visitors who come for an extended stay.

The friendliness is really genuine; not just an official nor an effusive type; but the kind that wants visitors to "feel completely at home."

Other Florida resort cities have their special appeal of gaiety, wealth, sports, a haven of enjoyment for elderly folk, or restfulness, but Daytona is such a homelike place that many winter visitors eventually become year-round residents.

Climate Is Varied

The climate is varied enough not to be tiresome. October and November days are like June in the north, midwinter ones have all the sunshine and tang of bright October days of the great midwest; and the June-like weather returns in April and May.

The only unfriendly weather comes during the period at which the beach is in perfect condition for the great trials of speed, that were held here in the past. In some respects, it is an advantage to the city that the speed trials are not held here any more. Tourists spent the greater part of their vacation in other localities, coming here only when the rainy days and sharp east winds made the surface of the beach ideal for fast driving.

The City has an advantageous setting. In an area protected from the violence of great storms, it has a natural beauty, with streets laid out among great forest trees. Interesting drives radiate from here in all directions.

It is a comfortable day's drive to Silver Springs, DeLeon Spring, Cypress Gardens, Bok Tower, the great citrus section in Central Florida; and there are lovely river and jungle drives.

Farmers find the development of truck gardening here a thing of wonder. A huge drainage canal has mills.
been built west of the City in jungle land. Here the truck farmer finds deep black loamy sand, excellent for raising all green vegetables, with a ready market.

It costs nearly $200 to clear an acre of this land; then the ambitious owner finds he has a new set of problems to meet, completely different from those to which he was accustomed in the north. But when he learns how, he can raise big crops.

The tang in the air gives zest to all the varied types of outdoor sports. The City provides an abundance of all sorts of recreational advantages. There are five golf courses in this locality; two social centers with outdoor recreational courts, three pleasant rooms for card, domino, and checker players, and all with hosts and hostesses to welcome newcomers.

Friendly Churches

The churches are many, friendly, and have a great influence on the conduct of the town. They have been largely responsible for this locality not having race tracks.

For all who like long walks—there is the beach, pretty parks, and the long fine promenade on the ocean front.

Last, but greatest of all attractions, is the incomparable beach with its long, rolling surf. The drive along the edge of the sea for the 20-mile stretch of beach driveway, cannot be described; it is beyond words.

The real lure of the sea lies in its eternal beauty and activity, its white sands, its foaming surf charging on the strand, its great flocks of sea fowl—and the peace that comes to him who quietly sits and watches.

Hotels—Resorts

HOTEL WATROUS
"The House That Makes You Welcome"
TOURIST AND COMMERCIAL
Open the Year Round. European. Dining Room in Connection. Home Cooked Food. Overlooking Sarasota Bay.
R. B. Davies, Proprietor. SARASOTA, FLA.

Central Park Manor
SARASOTA, FLA.
Located among the Pines on quiet street, near business section. Modern Service in a Homelike Atmosphere. Restful surroundings.
Heat — Sun Parlor — Fireproof
All New Innerspring Mattresses
Sensible Rates — Owner Management

See SILVER SPRINGS -The International Attraction
Planning a trip to Florida? Then be sure to include a visit to famous Silver Springs. See its wonders through glass-bottom boats, see an underwater Fairyland through water clear as air. See other giant springs, lakes, rivers, forests in this "Region of Great Natural Wonders." Plan to stay a while and enjoy the hospitality of Ocala and Marion County. For booklet write to A. W. Smith Chamber of Commerce.

OCALA and Marion County FLORIDA
In the Land of Lakes & Hills
ENJOY A REAL SOUTHERN VACATION
All sports. Fine Fishing. Friendly People. 246 feet above sea level. Famous Cuisine. Exclusive but Economical. Send for Booklet. Write Richard C. Edgerton, Mgr.
Lake Side INN
MT. DORA IN CENTRAL FLORIDA

Hotels—Resorts
OCALA, FLORIDA
The Highlands Hotel
21½ miles east on SILVER SPRINGS Blvd. Every room with bath. Open all year. 18-HOLE GOLF COURSE. Excellent food. Steam heat.

College Arms HOTEL
in DELAND, FLA.
A Winter Home for Discriminating People.
Offering the best in rest or play . . . golf . . . fish . . . enjoy life. 18-hole golf course adjoins hotel.
GRACIOUS SERVICE
Write for Tariff
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THE SEVILLE HOTEL
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA
In a beautiful landscaped setting; lounges and rooms modern and comfortable; a gracious, friendly service and atmosphere. Catering to discriminating patrons at modest costs.
PURDY & SMITH Owner-Management

Hotel Princess Issena
The Inn and Cottages
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA
A quiet, refined hotel catering to people of discriminating tastes. Excellent food and service. The Hotel is located in the Seabreeze section of Daytona Beach, two blocks from the Atlantic Ocean. For past 27 years under present management.
Open November 15th to May 1st
HENRY W. HAYNES Proprietor

Hotels—Resorts
HOTEL FRANKLIN ARMS
EUROPEAN PLAN FORT MYERS, FLA.
Distinctive, Modern, Fireproof, Steam Heated, 7 Stories, Centrally Located
Splendid 18-hole golf course
Finest fishing grounds in the world. Excellent bathing.
GILMER M. HEITMAN, Owner-Manager.

AVON PARK IN THE HEART OF FLORIDA
One and one-half hours from both coasts, near Bok Tower, on lake. Private beach. Beautiful 175 acre estate. Golf, fishing, swimming, boating, other sports. 114 rooms with bath. Steam heat, all conveniences. Excellent food. American Plan. Booklet, moderate rates. Address: Vinton B. Dickey Manager.
HIGHLAND LAKES Hotel

The New Hillsboro
TAMPA, FLA.
Large, Comfortable, Modern Rooms. Personalized Service. Steam Heat. Fireproof. Central Location. Room with bath $2.50 up. Suites to $35.00
FAMOUS FOR GOOD FOOD
"Everything a Good Hotel Should Be"
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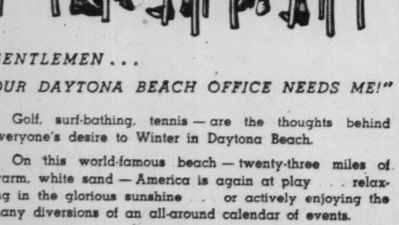

"GENTLEMEN . . .
OUR DAYTONA BEACH OFFICE NEEDS ME!"
Golf, surf-bathing, tennis — are the thoughts behind everyone's desire to Winter in Daytona Beach.
On this world-famous beach — twenty-three miles of warm, white sand — America is again at play . . . relaxing in the glorious sunshine . . . or actively enjoying the many diversions of an all-around calendar of events.
Daytona Beach has been growing, and offers ample accommodations this year. Despite the record season indicated, there will be room and fun for everyone who wants winter-time diversions in summer atmosphere, with a rich tropic background.
Your inquiry will be promptly answered. Send for booklet NOW.
DAYTONA BEACH FLORIDA
RUSSELL c. DYMOND, EXECUTIVE SECTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.
NAME
STREET
CITY STATE

TAMPA FLORIDA'S Newly Discovered VACATION CENTER
Come to Tampa, where informality is the keynote, where it costs less to live and costs less to play. Fish, golf, swim, sunbathe, enjoy organized recreation facilities . . . or just loaf in Tampa's free and easy, cordial atmosphere. Make your headquarters this new place to play under the Florida sun. It is convenient to most of Florida's principal attractions. And while you are here, look at Tampa as a place to make your permanent home.
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TAMPA, FLORIDA
NAME ADDRESS CITY STATE
MAIL COUPON TODAY

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FORT HARRISON HOTEL
Overlooks the blue Gulf. Modern resort hotel appealing to discriminating clientele. Golf, bathing, boating, fishing. American or European Plan. Finest service and cuisine. Rates moderate. Booklet.
R. E. OLDS, Chairman
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CLEARWATER, FLORIDA

An Oasis of RESTFULNESS
At the Hotel Wyoming you will find life as you like it...pleasant, restful, carefree, away from noise, yet near to sport and entertainment. Every modern convenience. Traditionally good food...service. Booklet. C. DeWitt Miller, Pres.
Hotel WYOMING
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WINTER HAVEN - FLORIDA
100 Acre Estate. On 3 Lakes. Private Golf Course, Fishing Club. Dry climate. No fogs. Orange groves and Palms. Concert Trio. Bridge. Restricted clientele. Near BOK TOWER and CYPRESS GARDENS. U. S. 17.
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ON THE WATERFRONT
Modern, well-appointed resort hotel accommodations in a setting of Old World charm. Write today for booklet. Chas. E. Young, Jr., Mgr.
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Ponce de Leon was RIGHT!
Outdoor life is zestful in Saint Augustine Florida
You'll enjoy every hour in this glorious vacation playland. Modern pleasures and restful old world charm. Beach and water sports. Fishing. Two golf courses. Wide choice of accommodations at moderate rates.
Send COUPON Today for FREE Illustrated Booklet
A. G. Dilin, Secretary
Chamber of Commerce, Saint Augustine, Florida
Please send me, free, a copy of your illustrated Saint Augustine booklet.
Name
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Hotels—Resorts
HOTEL ANDREW JACKSON
Main and Adams Streets
Hot and Cold Water in Every Room
Rates from $1.00—With Bath $1.50
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

HOTEL ARAGON
JACKSONVILLE'S FLORIDA
NEWLY REMODELLED
$1.50 up
ROLAND M. MEYER
GARAGE SERVICE

4 KLOEPPEL Hotels in FLORIDA
JACKSONVILLE
The GEORGE WASHINGTON
300 Rooms with Bath and Shower
The Wonder Hotel of the South. Radio and many known facilities for first class operation.
GARAGE in direct connection with lobby.
RATES . . . from $2.50
The MAYFLOWER
300 Rooms with Bath and Shower
Famed for its hospitality and favored alike by winter visitors and Commercial Travelers. Radios.
GARAGE adjoining.
RATES . . . from $2.00
The FLAGLER
925 Rooms—Baths
You'll be pleased with its convenience, comfort and service. Moderate terms prevail.
GARAGE directly connected.
RATES . . . from $1.00
WEST PALM BEACH
The GEORGE WASHINGTON
200 Rooms with Baths and Showers
Open all the year. Radio and every modern convenience and service for summer and winter comfort.
★ GARAGE service.
★ Reasonable Rates Posted in Every Room
ROBERT KLOEPPEL MANAGEMENT

GET Lots More FLORIDA FUN for Your Money
This colorful, sunny Florida playground offers you a double opportunity to get more pleasure from your vacation dollars.
1. You have extra days for active recreation.
2. Costs are far lower.
Thus your travel budget will buy more fun . . . or you can have a grand time for less.
Many travelers who know Florida best rank Jacksonville as the ideal winter vacationland. Active pleasures take on new zest in this golden Indian Summer climate. The world's finest beach . . . excellent fishing . . . lovely Oriental Gardens . . . and a beautiful, marvelously historic countryside add special thrills to the usual round of Florida resort activities. Jacksonville's golf links are internationally famed for their sporty challenge.
Very low in cost, Jacksonville's hotel, apartment and boarding house accommodations are plentiful and good. You'll be delighted with the stores, shops, theaters and night clubs.
So . . . come to Jacksonville this winter. Get lots more for your money.
TOURIST & CONVENTION BUREAU
52 Hemming Park, JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
Please tell me how to make my vacation dollars buy more real vacation pleasure. Include your beautifully illustrated FREE booklet.
Name
Street
City State
JACKSONVILLE

Southern States Open Doors Wide to Welcome Winter Visitors

South Carolina Invites Winter Visitor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Up in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains begins this State's highland section, where thousands yearly find summer retreat, whether they come from farther South or migrate from States in a distinctly opposite direction. In this portion of South Carolina's many-sided geographical composition, the weather in summer never gets very hot and is always cool in late evening and at night. Quite a few of the hardier element find enjoyment spending their winters in the mountains or in the less rigorous foothill regions, where they can pursue cold weather sports and activities without being subjected to zero temperatures.

The upper portion of South Carolina's climatic chart is a bit too chilly, however, for seekers after comfort when November strips the leaves from the trees, so they drop down further South, and as they do so they discover that with each pleasantly covered mile the atmosphere becomes more and more inclined toward warmth and stability. By the time they reach the center of the State, passing through numerous towns, cities and villages — the friendly population devoted to various interesting enterprises and vocations — they note that the weather is sunny most of the time. Seldom is Old Sol off the job, all the more to his welcome when he resumes full duty. Scarcely a day passes in which one cannot motor or play or work outdoors, as inclination or circumstances may dictate.

Diversion Plentiful

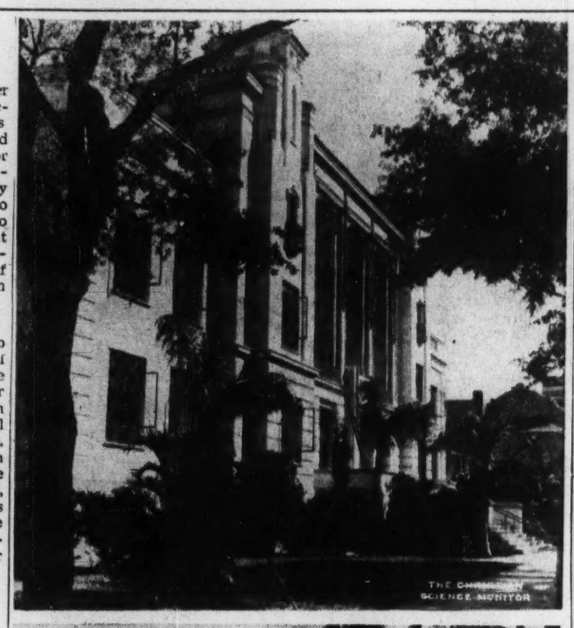
All standard forms of entertainment, recreation and amusement prevail in the larger towns and cities, and most of the smaller ones, including movies (usually first-run pictures), little theater performances, both professional and local, band and orchestra concerts by local organizations of talent and efficiency, and programs by nationally known and native songsters.

Churches and colleges abound throughout the State. All principal denominations are represented and edifices in cities, towns, villages, hamlets and rural sections are well designed. Some are from 50 to 200 years old. Many of them rival city churches of the North for beauty and expense, and all of them, regardless of location, are presentable, including those of the Negroes and those in the remote farm districts.

Institutions of higher learning predominate in thickly populated centers although several of high repute are located in the smaller towns and cities, or in rural sections adjacent to the larger cities Most of these are supported and operated by private interests or public funds, usually denominational or State, and all are ably staffed and efficiently managed. So well known are some of them to the people of other States that their enrollments invariably include the sons and daughters of families residing outside of South Carolina.

School Opportunities

Thus the part-time resident, who wishes to continue the education of his children, while enjoying the advantages of spending the winter months in a warmer climate than that to which he is accustomed, will find ample facilities for doing so, beginning with the kindergarten and continuing through the whole category of educational procedure, embracing the elementary grades and high school; likewise college and university, carrying the privilege of post graduate work for any degree.



Florida Calls Visitors From North

Upper: New City Hall at St. Petersburg, Fla. Lower: New streamlined bus used by Florida Motor Lines.

Not Dull Moment In Fort Myers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT MYERS, Fla.—This city, resort center of Lee County, has a well-financed activities program to offer amusement and recreation every day of the week, beginning with the first shuffleboard tournament and continuing through the spring fishing contest.

In addition to the recreational program under the direction of W. W. Alderman, former Southern College athletic director, Fort Myers and the island resorts have dressed up for the 1940 season with new highways, new homes and beautiful tropical plantings. More than 100 new homes, from modest cottages to $10,000 residences, have been built here during the past five months. At Fort Myers Beach, 22 new cottages have been built, facing the open Gulf of Mexico, and the hotels on Sanibel and Captiva islands have been enlarged and modernized.

Orlando to Have Children's Theater

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORLANDO, Fla.—A children's theater, the first of its type in Florida, will be operated here this winter presenting entertainments providing a cultural background for children.

The Kingsland Marionettes will present "Alice in Wonderland" on Jan. 13; on March 2 there will be a Young People's Symphony Concert by the Central Florida Symphony orchestra and the series will conclude April 6 with a children's drama.

The Orlando Junior Welfare Association is sharing sponsorship of the theater with Miss Dorothy Lockhart, director of the Annie Russell Theater.

The Civic Music Association has recently completed its membership enrollment and is planning a series of concerts featuring Richard Crooks, Efrem Zimbalist, Mischa Levitski, and the Kolisch Quartet and Argentinita and her Spanish Ensemble.

Silver Springs 'Eighth Wonder'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OCALA, Fla.—A quarter of a million visitors a year can't be wrong, especially when they agree as to one of nature's wonders like Silver Springs, near here, where glass-bottom boats reveal underwater beauties that are considered to surpass anything of its kind in the world.

Motion picture companies are constant visitors to this spot, which they pronounce the "eighth wonder of the world." Newsreel shorts and features are frequently filmed at Silver Springs, and photo-sub boats are being increased to accommodate the demands of both amateur and professional cameramen.

Ocean Highway Group Sets Up Bureau As Aid to Motorists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Completely equipped and expertly staffed by experienced travel counselors, two strategically located and thoroughly modern and attractive bureaus, one in the north and the other in the far south, are in operation this season under the sponsorship of the Ocean Highway Association, for the benefit of the motoring public.

Thirty-seven miles south of New York, and 25 miles south of the Newark airport, at the intersection of U. S. 1 and U. S. 130, is located the northernmost bureau of the Ocean Highway Association. Here, without any charge, the motorist bound to Florida or mid-south resorts can obtain detailed information as to the route to be followed, data on points of interest along the route, literature descriptive of the cities, the hotels, dining places and showplaces enroute.

And in Florida, at Miami on Biscayne Boulevard at First Street, is another Ocean Highway Travel Bureau under the direction of Miss Lina K. Fahy. Miss Fahy has three young women assisting her at the Miami Bureau. The bureau will keep informed as to the weather conditions up and down the coast, the best period to see the world famous camellias and azalea gardens of the plantation section of Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina, which attract thousands each year.

Visitors Welcomed To St. Petersburg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Florida — Visitors to St. Petersburg are officially welcomed by an efficient Information and Registration Bureau. This Bureau has been responsible in large measure for the reputation St. Petersburg enjoys as one of the friendliest and most hospitable resort centers of the South.

In this centrally located office an experienced staff renders a wide variety of services. Last year 70,000 winter visitors filled out registration cards giving a variety of information. These cards, indexed in various ways, enable visitors in St. Petersburg to find their friends and in turn to be located by other people from their community. It is estimated that approximately one of every four visitors registers at this bureau.

One department is called the Tourist Relations Department, which undertakes the task of satisfying all complaints, misunderstandings and disagreements brought in by tourists.

Visitors Share In Sunny Sport Of Gulf Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. — This resort center of Florida's Gulf Coast has planned, in anticipation of the tourist season, an unusual program of social and general amusement events. St. Petersburg is believed to offer a greater variety of recreation from a participating standpoint than any other southern resort city. It has many attractions for spectators, too, but its stands alone for sports and entertainments in which visitors may themselves share The whole city is like a playground with diversified facilities on every hand.

Situated on the southern end of Pinellas Peninsula, between the waters of Tampa Bay and the Gulf of Mexico, it has 33 miles of shore line, comprising bays, bayous, and inlets, and making a setting for all kinds of water sports. Adjacent to the city and connected by free causeways are several islands and some 20 miles of white, sandy beaches.

Paved highways and boulevards lead to beauty spots and points of interest. A locality that calls many is Mirror Lake Recreation Park, with its shuffleboard club, which has more than 5,500 members coming from 41 States, the District of Columbia, eight Canadian Provinces, and several foreign countries. During the present week, qualifying matches for the State Shuffleboard tournament are staged. The City in its parks provides more than 160 shuffleboard courts, many of them lighted for evening play, for the pleasure of visitors.

St. Petersburg, having five 18-hole golf courses within the City limits and being within a short distance of a dozen other courses, attracts annually a large number of the leading golfers of America. The annual St. Petersburg Open Tournament is scheduled for Feb. 28 and 29. The 54-hole medal plan at the Pasadena Golf Club will attract leading professional and amateur stars of the country. The West Coast Seniors Golf Tournament for the Murray Guggenheim trophy will be held March 6, 7, and 8.

The National Midwinter Rifle Tournament will be held March 6 to 10, an annual event in the Sunshine City—20 matches, with cash, medal, and trophy awards. A lawn bowling club of over 600 members provides the large bowling rinks and numerous roque courts, both outdoor and indoor Special clubs are devoted to archery, trap shooting, skeet, horseback riding, and other summertime sports, even including outdoor bridge parties under palms and azure skies. The St. Petersburg Tennis Association, with a number of splendid courts, stages frequent tournaments and provides facilities for tennis enthusiasts.

Heavy Travel to South Taxing All Transportation Facilities

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Winter vacation travel to Southeastern resorts is now at its peak. Railroads, airlines, steamships, and bus companies report heavy demands on their facilities. Private automobiles—hundreds of which have in tow luxurious trailer-homes—are streaking over the well-paved highways to their favorite winter resort.

Hotel and lodging owners are the busiest they have been in years in supplying the demands of the throngs that now are rushing from the cold North to the summery weather of the sunny South.

Winter vacationists are moving in on such tropical resorts as Havana, the Canal Zone, Mexico, and Central American countries, the Associated Press reports. Also they say, from New Orleans to Miami, everything indicates more tourists than ever.

Florida opinion was divided as to whether the European war was a major factor in the tourist movement, but in other parts of the South, Chambers of Commerce attaches, transportation executives and others said definitely that the European situation was responsible.

State Hotel Commissioner W. W. Taylor of Florida forecast 2,300,000 tourists would visit that State, ranging from the man in his private yacht or railroad car to the nomads who carry their homes with them.

Between 35,000 and 40,000 visitors are expected in New Orleans for the mid-winter festivities.

The influence of Margaret Mitchell's novel "Gone With the Wind" already has aided the Georgia tourist trade. Atlanta's convention and visitors' bureau said inquiries were "about double" those of last year, with many prospective visitors asking for information and scenes mentioned in the book.

All the Gulf resorts are feeling the surge of this winter's travel, with Mississippi and several of the Texas recreation centers headed for a banner season. The Natchez, Miss., pilgrimage, lasting a month, is expected to bring 40,000 visitors to view old southern homes and furnishings.

The Carolinas have scheduled numerous sporting events to attract the tourist this year. The famous gardens at Charleston, S. C., always draw thousands of visitors annually and this year will be no exception.

Hotels—Resorts

HOLLANDER HOTEL
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
100 Rooms 100 Tile Baths
Steam Heat, Fireproof, Elevator, European Plan. All outside rooms, large porch, flowers, palms, spacious lawn.
4th Street at 4th Avenue, North
"Out of the noise belt"
OTHO FOWLER, Mgr.

CONCORD HOTEL
EUROPEAN PLAN
Corner Second Ave. and First St. North
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
Perfect location near waterfront, quiet, substantial, attractive, comfortable—Home of the Patio Restaurant.
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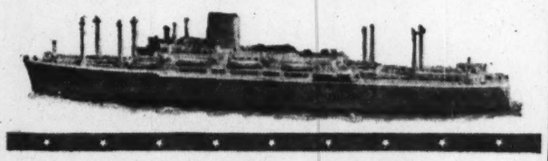
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The Home Forum

The Heart of Paris

EARLY ONE February morning, when the water and the buildings and the very air itself presented that blend of gray mistiness, that dissolved pearliness which is Paris's own copyrighted etching of herself, I stood on the balcony watching the Seine. It twisted, a gray chiffon strand, this way and that, under half-a-dozen bridges, on down to the towers of Notre Dame. The whole synchronization of the town was muted, not only because it was early in the day; but also by reason of the mist that blurred the edges of sound as well as of sight, that smoothed off what, on a bright day, would be the stronger, more definite impressions. The whole mise-en-scène was an invitation to reverie. What, I wondered, could one imagine as the heart of it all—if we take heart to mean that which, "recollected in tranquillity," conjures up the whole as one likes to remember it. It would depend, of course, on what one was interested in—historically, for instance, the center has always been the Ile de la Cité, artistically the Rive Gauche, intellectually the Dome of the Académie, fashionably the Faubourg St. Honoré and the rue Royale. Actually each one can choose for himself.

* * *

"But what," I asked myself that morning, standing on the balcony—"what is the heart of Paris to you? You have lived here long enough. It ought to have a meaning for you. Is it the curly stone lion that looks down on the corner of the rue de Rivoli, where it swirls into the Place de la Concorde? The lion you have always called 'Balthasar,' for no reason but for as long as you can remember! Is it the Place des Etats-Unis where you learned to roll a hoop? Is it the autumn sunlight under the chestnut trees on the lower Champs-Elysées? Is it the rue du Cherche-Midi with its antiquaries? Is it the bit of Roman wall near St. Julien le Pauvre? Is it the Cluny?"

With all Paris pulsating in the quiet mist, I tried to answer. Not far away the dear old giraffe-like Eiffel Tower reared its long neck and small head, the deep gray fretwork a constant imprint on the sky of the efficiency, as well as of the incredible shortcoming, of the machine age. I was fond of it. It is part of today's Paris. But not of yesterday's—or rather the day before yesterday's. And perhaps not of tomorrow's.

* * *

To me the heart of Paris would have to be not only something that reached back into the far history of the city, but something which evoked for me unfalteringly the main quality for which the city stands, irrespective of the irrelevancies which human beings enact upon it—in a word, for that delightful quality of definition and proportion, or—to resort to French—"mesure." It would have to be something which makes this quality shine forth for me—makes me ever cognizant of it. One of France's greatest historians, Michelet, said: "France made France" and he might as truly have said: "Paris makes Paris"—and probably always has. Romans, Goths, Celts and even Americans have come and gone, but the seat of justice has not budged from the site first selected for it; the Louvre, in one form or another, has occupied the same ground for a number of centuries.

And so I mused.

Then suddenly I thought of two small rose-brick houses with stone-facing. Twins. And, if you walk between them, you come into the most delightful little "square" in the world. It is called the "Place Dauphine" and, of course, it is not a square at all. For it has the shape of a pyramid. It is on the Ile de la Cité, where the Palais de Justice has always stood, and is hardly more than a stone's throw from where the Temple of Mercury used to stand. This, clearly, I thought, is for me the heart of Paris. And perhaps the heart of the heart is that little bookbinder's shop over there on the left, where I take my books. If any person could ever typify Paris, my bookbinder can.

* * *

To him, as to Paris, time is no element. He dispensed with it long ago.

"When," you might ask, "will these books be done?"

"I'm very busy," he's sure to reply. "Let's see—you can have them—" he spreads his hands and grows vague. But at first sight of books to be bound, life seems to begin afresh for him. He is absorbed at once and completely in the all-important necessity for discovering the material and the color most suitable for that particular book. It is always the subject that guides him and he knows them all—if a book is worth while at all, he has read it. Usually we agree on literary matters, but I shall not soon forget the smile with which he regarded the paper volumes of Giraudoux—they were those two delightful plays, "Ondine" and "Amphitryon 38." After much diving under dark shelves, I found a marbleized paper that seemed made of deep-water shells — a sort of lavender-blue-green, with a hint of shell-pink—and a shell-pink leather for backing. All his lack of enthusiasm for Giraudoux could be felt in the restraint of his words.

"Yes, that," he said, flatly as if anything would have done. "Rose is right for Giraudoux."

* * *

Another time I had been away much longer than I had expected, and, when I called for the books which were to have been done in a fortnight, a year had gone by. But he just nodded, as though it was only yesterday that I had been there, ran up the ladder steps and came down with my books.

"The Villon," he remarked, as he blew the dust off the package and opened it, "turned out very well. I never permit anything but parchment for Villon. You see?"

He handed me the fat little volume, bound in plain natural parchment and stamped in small red and black letters. He was quite right. It was perfect. I had wanted calf, but he wouldn't hear of it.

"Calf for Villon?" His whole sensitiveness had been outraged. And, of course, he was right. Villon wrote long before the time of calf bindings and you simply couldn't, as you grew to have a feeling for these things, mix your "epochs" that way. Villon must be bound in the clothes of his own day. The best clothes—for was not he the best poet?

* * *

Musing still, I remembered the time a friend had taken him a book on Venice to be bound. They had had quite a test of strength; but she had come off, she thought, the victor. She had taken a piece of Italian paper to the binder with the book, thinking it would be attractive as a binding. She was delighted with her Italian paper. He was delighted with the reproductions in the book. Hence they passed a pleasant quarter of an hour in joint enthusiasm, but he could not bring himself to say he would bind the book in that paper. Why, she could not fathom. At last she left, saying she would call for the book in ten days. About ten o'clock that night, the doorbell rang. There he was. He looked miserable, and had come to say that he just couldn't bind *that* book in the paper she had left him. The book was about Venice—but the pattern of the paper was Florentine. Hadn't she a piece with a Venetian design? She gave in and promised to find one.

Yes, I thought, standing on the balcony: If I were in Arizona or Nairobi and wanted to think of Paris, it is the Place Dauphine and the bookbinder which would bring it all flooding back.

B. E. B.

By Courtesy of Robert Dunthorne, London, to The Christian Science Monitor

"NOTRE DAME DE PARIS": *A Lithograph by Utrillo*

COULD ANYTHING MORE be desired of a drawing than this view of Paris? Surely, merit is not necessarily obtained in a drawing through measured accuracy and mechanical precision, even if a cathedral dominates the scene of the picture. To say the least, this drawing is distinctly "alive." It is the impression of a corner of Paris, by a Parisian artist, in the Parisian vein—free and vigorous. And it is vibrant with a sense of light and atmosphere. It is the expression of the artist's interest in a composition of blacks and grays, and it is accomplished out of the sheer pleasure of sketching in lithographic chalk.

The dark accents afforded by the figures help to suggest the characteristic silvery tones of the scene as a whole, while the severe lines of the foreground parapet contrast with the rhythmic tree forms and the feathery lines representing the ruffled surface of the River Seine.

The architecture seen through a screen of leafless trees is cleverly depicted, especially where the flying buttresses could so easily have been confused with the branches of the trees. There is a considerable sense of recession conveyed along the sidewalk to the right of the drawing, and although the two pairs of figures closely resemble each other, a marked psychological difference is expressed. The couple strolling along the towpath are apparently enjoying the river scene, with a tug approaching beneath the arches of Pont St. Louis; while the two people on the street level appear to be gossiping by the familiar bookstalls.

The simple style of this drawing makes it reminiscent of that of a child. But it is only due to the broad scale lines of the blunt stick of chalk, for it is the conception of the recognized painter of the humble side streets of Paris.

Spiritual Self-Possession

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE IS TODAY much discussion in some quarters of the necessity of acquiring poise and self-possession, if we would succeed in our various fields of endeavor. Indeed, in these modern times, classes are formed with the object of instructing pupils in the best method of obtaining these valuable characteristics. A dictionary gives "composure in agitating circumstances" as a definition of the word "self-possession." No doubt many have found themselves in some disturbing moment singularly devoid of composure, in spite of all that they may have read and learned on the subject!

In the light of Christian Science the word "self-possession" takes on a spiritual meaning; for Christian Science teaches us that in our real being we are not material, not the creatures that the five physical senses would delude us into believing, but that our genuine selfhood is the perfect, uninterrupted reflection of God, even as John tells us when he says (I John 3:2), "Beloved, now are we the sons of God."

True self-possession signifies the possession or understanding of our spiritual identity. Contrary to the material view of self-possession as a personal acquirement, Christian Science reveals our true being as the calm, undisturbed, intelligent reflection of the one Mind, God. As we become convinced of this great truth, we shall be able to act on that perfect recipe for self-possession given us by Mary Baker Eddy on page 3 of "Pulpit and Press": "Know, then, that you possess sovereign power to think and act rightly, and that nothing can dispossess you of this heritage and trespass on Love. If you maintain this position, who or what can cause you to sin or suffer? Our surety is in our confidence that we are indeed dwellers in Truth and Love, man's eternal mansion."

Even to comply with what is commonly regarded as self-possession, one must reflect to some extent the qualities which are expressive of true being. To keep inwardly calm under the stress of untoward circumstances, to meet with perfect composure some unforeseen happening, this is only possible by expressing in some measure the love, wisdom, intelligence, and perspicacity inherent in the one Mind and bestowed on all God's children. Who cannot recall instances of persons who have traveled in a strange country, unfamiliar with the customs and ways of the people, and yet have accomplished their course without making mistakes or giving unnecessary trouble and inconvenience by omissions, because they have remained more or less consciously aware of their genuine selfhood thereby expressing some measure of true self-possession?

Though they may agree with the truth of this statement, many people will tell you that they do not find it easy to put this quality into practice. Indeed, they will say that, far from being self-possessed when carrying out their various duties, they are more often obsessed with a sense of inferiority. Some will even confess to having a continuous, lurking fear of the thoughts or opinions of other people.

What a comfort it is, when confronted with such suggestions, to read in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy (p. 475), "Man is idea, the image, of Love; he is not physique"! When once we comprehend that our real being is the expression of Love, we can see the utter absurdity of believing that we are unwanted, or in any way undesirable to others, and we can rejoice, instead, that as we claim our true sonship, and act according to this understanding, we must of necessity love and be loved. Reasoning from the same premise, we shall understand that, in spite of mortal seeming, all with whom we come in contact are in their real being the spiritual sons and daughters of God, who express only those qualities which originate in the divine Mind. With these facts firmly established in our consciousness, our fears subside.

We should remember that the attaining of a more loving attitude toward others will inevitably quicken our sense of true self-possession. Emerson wrote: "Every man takes care that his neighbor shall not cheat him. But a day comes when he begins to care that he do not cheat his neighbor. Then all goes well. He has changed his market-cart into a chariot of the sun." If we will approach every engagement, whether social or otherwise, with a deep desire that no attitude of ours shall cheat others of any joy that the coming hour may hold for them, we shall gradually possess a clearer sense of our true spiritual selfhood, and prove how true are the words of the beloved disciple (I John 4:18), "Perfect love casteth out fear."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

La Spiritualité et l'Empire sur soi-même

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

A L'HEURE ACTUELLE et dans certains milieux, on dit couramment que pour réussir dans n'importe quelle carrière, il faut du sang-froid, de l'empire sur soi-même. Parfois les écoles modernes instituent des cours où les élèves sont censés apprendre la meilleure manière d'obtenir ces précieuses caractéristiques. Pour définir l'empire sur soi-même, le dictionnaire dit notamment: "Sang-froid maintenu dans des circonstances pénibles." Beaucoup d'entre nous sans doute, malgré tout ce qu'ils avaient pu lire ou apprendre concernant le calme, n'ont pas su garder leur sang-froid dans des moments critiques!

A la lumière de la Science Chrétienne, "l'empire sur soi-même" prend un sens spirituel; car la Science Chrétienne nous enseigne qu'en réalité nous ne sommes pas matériels, nous ne sommes point les créatures dont les cinq sens physiques nous donnent un portrait trompeur; au contraire notre individualité véritable est la réflexion de Dieu, parfaite, ininterrompue, comme nous le dit Jean lorsqu'il déclare (I Jean 3:2): "Mes bien-aimés, nous sommes dès à présent enfants de Dieu."

Le véritable empire sur soi-même implique la possession ou la compréhension de notre identité spirituelle. Loin d'adopter le jugement matériel qui voit dans l'empire sur soi-même un talent qu'acquièrent certaines personnes, la Science Chrétienne révèle notre être véritable comme étant la réflexion calme, sereine, intelligente du seul Entendement, de Dieu. A mesure que nous nous convainquons de cette grande vérité, nous pouvons agir conformément aux directions parfaites que nous donne Mary Baker Eddy, à la page 3 de *Pulpit and Press*: "Sachez donc que vous possédez le souverain pouvoir de penser et d'agir justement; que rien ne peut vous ravir cet héritage et empiéter sur l'Amour. Si vous maintenez cette position, qui ou qu'est-ce qui peut vous faire pécher ou souffrir? Ce qui constitue notre sécurité, c'est la certitude que nous habitons vraiment dans la Vérité et l'Amour, demeure éternelle de l'homme."

Pour parvenir à pratiquer fût-ce le sens humain de l'empire sur soi-même, il faut déjà refléter dans une certaine mesure les qualités exprimant l'être véritable. Conserver sa sérénité dans les circonstances les plus fâcheuses, garder tout son sang-froid en face d'un événement imprévu, cela n'est possible que si l'on exprime plus ou moins l'amour, la sagesse, l'intelligence, la perspicacité propres à l'Entendement unique et départis à tous les enfants de Dieu. N'avons-nous pas connu des personnes qui dans leurs voyages en pays étranger, où les mœurs et les coutumes leur étaient inconnues, ont évité les méprises et n'ont point occasionné d'ennuis inutiles parce qu'ayant quelque peu conscience de leur véritable individualité, elles exprimaient d'une manière appréciable la vraie maîtrise d'elles-mêmes?

Tout en reconnaissant la vérité de ces remarques, bien des gens vous diront qu'il ne leur est pas facile de mettre en pratique les qualités en question. Ils déclareront peut-être que loin d'accomplir leur tâche avec calme et maîtrise, ils sont souvent obsédés par un sentiment d'infériorité. Certains même avoueront que les pensées ou les opinions d'autrui leur causent une crainte secrète mais continue.

Lorsque ces suggestions nous assaillent, quel réconfort de pouvoir lire, à la page 475 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*), par Mrs. Eddy: "L'homme est idée, l'image de l'Amour; il n'est pas physique"! Quand une fois nous comprenons que notre être réel exprime l'Amour, nous voyons qu'il est absurde de croire que nous sommes de trop, que notre présence est indésirable; nous pouvons au contraire nous réjouir de ce que, revendiquant notre individualité véritable et agissant d'accord avec cette compréhension, nous ne pouvons manquer d'aimer et d'être aimés. En vertu des mêmes prémisses, nous comprendrons que malgré les apparences mortelles, tous ceux avec qui nous sommes en contact sont réellement des fils ou des filles spirituels de Dieu, et n'expriment que les qualités dont l'Entendement divin est la source. Lorsque ces faits sont bien établis dans notre conscience, nos craintes s'apaisent.

Rappelons-nous que la bienveillance envers le prochain stimule inévitablement la vraie maîtrise de soi-même. Emerson a dit: "Tout homme veille à ce que d'autres ne le frustrent pas. Mais tôt ou tard il en vient à se préoccuper de ne pas frustrer autrui. Dès lors tout va bien. Il se trouve avoir échangé son lourd tombereau contre le char du soleil." Si dans nos rapports avec autrui, soit en société soit ailleurs, nous désirons ardemment ne frustrer aucun être humain de la joie qui peut être sienne, nous obtiendrons un sens toujours plus clair de notre vrai moi spirituel, et nous prouverons la vérité de ce qu'a dit le disciple bien-aimé (I Jean 4:18): "L'amour parfait bannit la crainte."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Ringing Names

DRIVING THROUGH New York, Georgina thought, "This is my America, my own country. I can hardly believe that I'm here. While I've been away all these years, all this teeming life has been going on, without me. . . . It is unaware of me, and yet I'm aware of it. I am always aware of it. What is America, for me? A place with a certain flavour that I love; a way of doing things; a way of thinking and of being. Endless, endless diversity, and yet, somehow—or does it only exist in our imaginations — uniformity, so that I can say one word, 'America!' and conjure it all up—history, mountains, rivers, people, states, college girls, Presidents, Indians, newspapers, corn-on-the-cob, everything! All in that word, 'America.' All my memories, . . . Fourth of July picnics with ice-cream, Thanksgiving-day turkey, everything. 'America, America, America.' A great, huge, straddling word, a colossus of a word. A flag waving, an eagle with its wings spread. A smiling word, on the whole. A benevolent word, I think. A word to creep into out of storms. Yes, it is! A harbour, a hope, a light in the night, a bugle call. America! There! It's a shiver up the spine as well."

And England; what was England? A cradle, always rocking, rocking slowly, out of which poured peoples, laws, parliaments; out of which still greater things might come than had yet been born. A harbour, too; a place of refuge, a home. England was a woman, . . . a woman with heavy, spreading skirts, a patient, domestic woman, sturdy, stubborn, not to be hurried. England was a heraldic beast, a Morris dance, a grim town hidden in its own smoke, a glowing page, a procession, a slow river bearing rich treasures to the sea. The name rang, like America, like France. These three had ringing names. So had Greece, so had Rome. No other names rang so in Georgina's ears. Though there were grand names, evocative names, admirable names, no others had the authentic ring. France! Strike it as you would, it gave out that clear, ringing sound. England! France! America! All three gave it out.

These were the thoughts in Georgina's mind, sitting between Lydia and Murray in the car, in love with being in America again. New York was turning on its myriad lights. Fantastic sight!—From "One Fight More," by SUSAN ERTZ. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Through the Eyes of a Wandering Englishman

"ARABIA DESERTA" on its appearance made a twofold claim to rank as a classic among the great travel books in our literature—first for its scientific value as a work of first-hand authority throwing a flood of light on obscure and much-vexed questions of Arabian geography and the life of the desert tribes, and secondly as a work of pure literature, appealing by the consummate art of its wonderful picture of human life in the wild uplands and town oases of Arabia, seen through the eyes of a wandering Englishman. . . .

Gentleness, courage, humanity, endurance, and the insight of genius, these were the qualities that carried Doughty safely through his strange achievement of adventuring alone, a professed Christian, amid the fanatical Arabians. That he proclaimed his race and faith wherever he went is a supreme testimony to the firmness of his spirit and to the magnetism of a frank and mild nature that evoked so often in response the humanity underlying the Arabs' fanaticism. His narrative, indeed, testifies how much milk of human kindness the solitary stranger could count upon finding in the breast of all but the most fanatical Mohammedans. But it is surely less the author's valuable discoveries than the intense human interest of his book that will bring him enduring fame. What an unforgettable picture it is, that of this Englishman of an old-fashioned stamp adventuring alone for many long months in the deserts of Arabia, going each day not very sure of his life, yet obstinately proclaiming to all men, to sheykhs and shepherds, to fanatical tribesmen in every encampment, that he is a Nasrány, a Christian! . . . He goes onward, a quiet man of peace, a scholar of scholars, applying all his stores of learning to interpret all the signs and tokens of the Beduins' life, gaining thereby now a draught of camel's milk . . . and now drawing on himself an Emir's irony by his rough bluntness of speech. He goes, this good man, this Englishman, alone into the heart of hostile Arabia, insularly self-conscious yet lost in the sensation of his adventurings, keenly alive to every sight and sound, very shrewd in his calculations, often outwitted and sometimes despitefully treated, a great reader of men's characters, always trusting in God, yet keeping a keen watch on the Arabians' moods; and as he journeys on, this scholar, geologist, archaeologist, philologist, and anti-Mohammedan, we see Arabia as only a genius can reveal it to us; we see, hear, and touch its people as our own most intimate friends. And all these Arabs' characters, daily cares, occupations, pleasures, worries, their inner and outer selves, are closer to us than are the English villagers living at our own doors.—EDWARD GARNETT, in the Introduction to "Wanderings in Arabia," by CHARLES M. DOUGHTY. (London: Duckworth. New York: Scribner.)

Night Fantasy

Here, in this wood as hushed, as unreal, as a painted wood,
Where Spanish moss beards cypress and swamp oak
And the moon creates an aureole of misted light
Sketching the scene in webs of silver smoke;

Here, in a forest like a forest in a dream,
Where nothing moves, no faintest footstep falls
And the trees themselves seem listening for this thing,
Here, suddenly, a night bird calls,

Calls elusively, a scale of notes, then ceases song.
What bird and where he sings, it is impossible to say,
But by this shower of notes the silver dreaming wood
Becomes abruptly actual, like a sleeper waking into day.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

Rolling Hill

We called it Rolling Hill; its slope
Was soft with clover. We would lie
And let ourselves roll down its length.
The world went swimming, spinning by,
And startled buttercups we passed
Slapped at our ears, and brushed our face;
Then at the very foot we'd land
All dizzy, in the Queen Anne's lace.

BARBARA A. JONES

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Thirteen | Closing Stocks Pages 22-23 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1940

Housing Aims Are Outlined To N. E. Group

Member of the Hartford Authority says efforts should not be confined to mere slum clearance.

Housing efforts should not be confined to slum clearance alone, Guy C. Larcom, Jr., of the Hartford, Conn., Housing Authority, told delegates to the New England Regional Conference on Housing Administration and Management at the Hotel Bellevue today.

Stressing the importance of co-operation between local housing authorities and the community, the speaker, representing Russel H. Allen, Executive Director of the Hartford Housing Authority, said

"The local Housing Authority can be of real service to the community in tackling the general housing and allied problems such as deterioration, obsolescence, and the trend of residential population toward the suburbs."

Protect Investment

"Because they are investing millions of dollars in housing projects," he continued, "the local authorities need to protect their investment not only by studying conditions directly affecting the project, but also those forces governing housing conditions in general in the community. They must be sure that all such methods of conserving housing such as sound zoning and city planning are used.

Emphasizing that in no way should the Housing Authority replace local agencies concerned with city planning and housing Mr. Larcom pointed out that the Federal Housing Authority's ability to give systematic study to the whole local housing field and its problems enabled it to provide valuable data and studies to municipal departments, real estate and planning boards, and other interested agencies.

"Although the Housing Authority's specific purpose is to house low-income groups and to clear sub-standard areas, its larger purpose is to conserve property and human resources," Mr. Larcom declared.

Co-operation Needed

Without co-operation between the authority and the community, the task of providing better housing will become a difficult one, the speaker said. The community can donate services and the authority can reciprocate with space for recreation, clinics, and by providing the city with facts they have accumulated, thus putting into effect new forces which will conserve the good and get rid of the bad in urban housing.

Describing a permanent plan for financing USHA projects above the 90 per cent provided by the authority itself, Harold Robinson, Regional Attorney of the United States Housing Authority, said that banks and investment houses are becoming interested in Federal Housing Authority bonds which will soon be issued.

Declaring an educational job to exist Mr. Robinson said local Housing Authorities must begin to inform banks and investment houses as to the complete nature of their projects so that when the bonds are advertised they will have a complete picture of the project and the method of finance. These bonds, he explained, are marketable and purchasable by National Banks.

Lewis H. Weinstein, General Counsel of the Boston Housing Authority, outlined the many legal problems that arose with housing and said that locally and in 18 States the Housing Authorities have been upheld by courts against all challenges to their authority.

New Englanders Back Anti-Lynching Measure

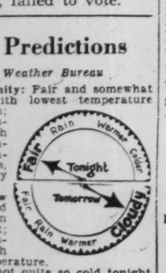
WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—New Englanders apparently are unanimous on the anti-lynching bill now before the House.

Of the 29 House members from Massachusetts, 26 voted yesterday to consider the anti-lynching bill on the floor. The other three members, Representatives Allen T Treadway (R) of Massachusetts, Harry Sandager (R) of Rhode Island and B. J. Monkiewicz (R) of Connecticut, failed to vote.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and somewhat colder tonight, with lowest temperature 10 to 14 degrees; Wednesday increasing cloudiness, with slowly rising temperature; diminishing northerly winds, becoming southerly Wednesday.



Maine and New Hampshire: Fair and slightly colder on the coast tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness with slowly rising temperature.

Vermont: Fair, not quite so cold tonight in north portion; Wednesday increasing cloudiness with slowly rising temperature.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and somewhat colder tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness with slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing northerly winds becoming southerly Wednesday; fair tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	18	25	New Orleans	32	46
Chicago	22	27	New York	19	24
Denver	21	35	Norfolk	28	34
Helena	16	19	Philadelphia	20	20
Kansas City	4	22	St. Louis	10	25
Los Angeles	55	63	San Francisco	57	59
Miami	54	75	Washington	20	29
Minneapolis	18	21			

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., Jan. 9.
B—Maximum, Jan. 8.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 11:42 p. m.: height, 8.9 feet. Wednesday, 11:36 a. m.: height, 10.1 feet. Light all vehicles by 5:09 p. m. Tuesday.

N. E. Girls Seek Aviation Career

By a Staff Photographer

Their Aspirations Are in the Clouds

Hazel Brooks, left, Senior Stewardess of American Airlines, interviews Mildred Coyle, seated, applicant for air stewardess position with American Airlines at Hotel Statler. Standing, left to right, are Louise Mutti, Alice Doherty and Mildred Pratt, other applicants.

Manchester's Business Gains Held Greater Than WPA Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 9—Manchester is up in arms against the impression given in the recently published Works Projects Administration survey of the decline in the New England textile industry that the city has a questionable outlook

Manchester citizens and businessmen object to the statement in the report that "the city's economic prospects depend obviously on the establishment of new companies and the expansion of industries already operating there. The latter are now confined mainly to the boot and shoe industry.

"Although Manchester businessmen and bankers took over the Amoskeag properties and leased them to industries, chiefly shoe manufacturing establishments, only 3,000 persons were employed by 1937, and by September, 1938, this number had been reduced to 1,600," the report says.

The report also points out that in 1937 and 1938 a larger percentage of the families in Manchester received general relief than any of the other 23 New England cities studied, and that the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company once gave employment to 16,000 workers.

The information in the report on Manchester is said to have been compiled under the direction of Prof. Charles W. Coulter of the University in New Hampshire and is used to show the alleged plight of a New England textile community.

The report also points out that when the survey was made that only one third of the men and one sixth of the women once employed by Amoskeag were employed.

Local businessmen and citizens are quick to point out that this report draws a very undesirable and false impression of conditions in Manchester. In the first place, the shoe industry was rapidly advancing toward the city's number one industry before the passing of Amoskeag; the Amoskeag only employed 16,000 workers for a short time during the war boom and even then some of them received only part-time employment; the Amoskeag plant now houses about 70 businesses, employing 4,248 according to the latest figures, and an annual pay roll of $3,500,000 a year; that only three of the firms in the Amoskeag plant are engaged in the shoe industry and that only one is new to the city; that the best business for a Christmas in a decade was enjoyed last month; that the credit standing of the municipal government is among the highest in New England; that the transformation of the city from a textile center to a city with diversified industries has been gradual and took place before the close of Amoskeag. It is estimated that 70 per cent of the unemployment caused by the Amoskeag closing has been absorbed, and it is pointed out that Forbes magazine ranks Manchester eighth among the first 10 cities in the country that showed the largest percentage of increased business for the first 10 month of 1939 as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

It is felt here in Manchester that the release of the WPA study is not particularly beneficial to the city and inasmuch as it is based on material compiled several years ago that it fails still further to give an accurate picture. Manchester businessmen and bankers have joined together to bring about the industrial rehabilitation of the community and they do not like to see the "attractions" that they are selling in any way misrepresented.

Textile Industry Needs Outlined

Efficient equipment of cotton textile mills still operating in New England, and maintenance of "a competitive wage level" through the co-operation of union leaders, are essential if these mills are to remain here, Russell T. Fisher, President of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, declared today.

Mr. Fisher declared in a statement that social legislation and differences in labor cost that had placed New England textile manufacturers at a disadvantage in competition with mill owners elsewhere were "the causes of liquidation in New England."

Commenting on a Works Progress Administration survey of the New England textile industry, Mr. Fisher said, "The study brings out that a cotton mill cannot continue indefinitely paying higher wages than its competitors; and that the sustained drain on capital to make up for losses can only go on for so long before the investors take the money out and put it into something that will give them at least a small return."

Cambridge Birds Find Food Haven on Common

Many birds have found a haven in Cambridge where the Christmas trees on the Common have been transferred into feeding places.

Various organizations daily provide suet, apples, doughnuts and bread to the branches and scatter grain on the ground. As many as 100 birds have been seen feeding at one time.

The Cambridge Council of Boy Scouts has consented to take care of the trees during the winter and make sure a food supply is maintained.

Twelve Girls Ask to Fly As Stewardesses

Twelve New England girls who seek a career in the air were interviewed today at the Hotel Statler in Boston as prospects for air line stewardess jobs on American Airlines. Miss Hazel Brooks, senior stewardess of American Airlines, conducted the interviews which began today and which will continue tomorrow and Thursday.

American Airlines is seeking 30 new stewardesses all over the country to replace girls who have resigned. According to company officials, matrimony is the greatest depleter of the ranks of stewardesses. As one company official, himself married to a former stewardess, expressed it, "The little gent with the bow and arrow is a lot faster than our Douglas planes."

Requirements for stewardess positions outline that the applicants must not be more than five feet, five inches in height; weigh less than 120 pounds; be between the ages of 21 and 26 years; be a registered nurse.

Russians Seen As Firing Forests

Officers of the Finnish steamer Maud Thorden, which arrived in Boston today with a cargo of 1,560 tons, including newsprint, pulp and granite, expressed the opinion that the Russians would attempt to fire the extensive forests that cover large areas of Finland, and upon which much of the population depends for livelihood, when the forests dry out after the winter snows.

Delmar Ahola, whose home is in Kotka, approximately 150 miles from the Russian border, is chief officer of the steamer, which carries a crew of 19. Three members of the crew, former members of the Finnish ski army, and seven who were former artillery men, are eager to return to join the defense of their country.

Brown University Appoints Hispanist

The appointment of Dr. Irving A. Leonard, Assistant Director of Humanities in the Rockefeller Foundation, New York, as Professor of Hispanic Civilization at Brown University was announced today by President Henry M. Wriston.

Citing the appointment as further evidence that Brown is making a special effort to broaden its interests in American life and culture, President Wriston said, "This is a significant move on the part of Brown University in recognition of the developing interest in the great areas of Hispanic culture represented on the Continent of South America."

Saltonstall Declines to Act On Track Lists

Governor says he won't personally ask commission to publish names of stockholders.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will not personally insist on the State Racing Commission publishing the list of stockholders in the various horse and dog tracks of the Commonwealth, the Governor said today.

Asked what he proposed to do in this connection, the Governor said he would do nothing at present but would wait for the members of the Commission to return from Miami, Fla., where they are attending a national conference of racing commissioners.

"I have every confidence in the Racing Commission," said the Governor. "I have confidence in Charles Connors (chairman) and in Elmer C. Nelson and Harold Allen." Mr. Nelson and Mr. Allen were Saltonstall appointees.

The Governor had been asked by Arthur A. Hastings, of Springfield, member of the Executive Council, to undertake an investigation of dog racing as a result of an article in The Saturday Evening Post by Dan Parker, entitled, "Massachusetts Goes to the Dogs." He also was pressed on the subject because of an investigation of the incomes of Massachusetts dog-racing promoters now being conducted by a Federal Grand Jury.

Details of management of the Commission's affairs are to be left in their hands, the Governor said. "The decisions are not to be made in this office."

The Governor reiterated that racing, in his opinion, should be operated by reputable citizens of Massachusetts.

The Federal Grand Jury continued its investigation today into the affairs of the Dighton dog track, in search of possible tax law violations by promoters and operators.

Three new witnesses appeared. They were: Miss Alice M. Murphy, Dorchester schoolteacher and Secretary to James J. Egan, operator of the track; Frank R. Anderson of Miami, Fla., associate of Edward J. O'Hare, slain Chicago sports promoter; and Henry J. Duffy of North Quincy.

Henry M. Leen, Assistant United States Attorney, recalled four witnesses who have appeared every day since the investigation was started a week ago: Charles and Arthur McQuiston of Waltham; Thomas J. Flynn of Dorchester; and Joseph Driscoll, Brookline architect.

When the Grand Jury recessed for the day shortly after noon, it was announced the witnesses had been subpoenaed to appear again tomorrow. One witness, it was reported, declared that a $15,000 salary was paid by the dog track to a man to act as "watchdog," that is, lobbyist, at the State House.

The Grand Jury as it adjourned accompanied Mr. Duffy, the last witness of the day, to the office of Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney. There Mr. Duffy, the United States Attorney, Mr. Leen, Hugh Irey, Special Agent of the Treasury Department, and the Grand Jury held a conference behind closed doors. During the last few minutes of the Grand Jury session, members questioned Mr. Duffy in the absence of any United States attorney.

M. I. T. Students In Solo Flights

To three Massachusetts Institute of Technology students today went the honor of being the first air students in Boston to make solo air flights in the Civil Aeronautics Authority's current college pilot-training program. The aim of the CAA program is to produce 20,000 pilots.

The students are Richard E. Herr, electrical engineering, of Shamokin, Pa., C. G. Livingstone, aeronautical student, of Honolulu, and Robert Castles, of Short Hills, N. J.

Thirty M. I. T. students are participating in the local pilot training program. M. I. T. is conducting the scholastic and ground school portions of the work while Inter-City Airlines, Inc., at East Boston Airport, operates the flying classes. After each student has "soloed" he will receive 30 hours of flight training toward the examination for a pilot's certificate.

Skating Bulletin Reports Conditions

The skating bulletin of the Metropolitan District Commission today reports ice conditions "good" at Felsmere Pond, Malden; Charles River Lagoon, Back Bay, and at Magazine Beach, Cambridge; "fair" at Beaver Brook, Belmont, and at Charles River Speedway, Brighton.

Boston School Building Calls For $6,198,000

A building program involving expenditure of $6,198,000 during the next five years was approved by the Boston School Committee at its first business conference of the year last night.

The program was drafted to help the City Planning Board in its plans for a six-year capital budget for Boston under the sponsorship of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin. School officials made it plain that the program is purely tentative and would be put into effect only if—and when—the money is available.

Every City department has been asked to prepare such a program of capital investments and to list the items it needs the most. These will be put into a composite six-year plan for capital investments in Boston.

The proposed program for 1940 would involve construction of a new six-room school building in the Moss Hill section of Jamaica Plain at a cost of $123,000, and additions to existing structures in the Theodore Roosevelt district for gymnasium, drill hall and extension of the cafeteria.

The 1941 program of $2,100,000 expenditure calls for a new Girls' High School to cost $1,300,000, and an $800,000 intermediate school on the site of the present Girls' High School.

The 1942 list totals $443,000 with additions to the Brighton High School and the James A. Garfield School, $130,000 elementary school structure to replace the present Hemenway school, and a $123,000 unit to replace the Damon school.

The year 1943 would see replacement of the Fairmount and Weld Buildings at cost of $202,000 and a $400,000 annex to the Mechanic Arts High School.

The 1944 budget calls for a large number of replacements and additions, which aggregate $2,900,000

$4,500,000 Ready For Highway Work

Nearly $4,500,000 will be spent on grade crossing eliminations and highway construction by the State Department of Public Works this year, John W. Beal, Commissioner, announced yesterday.

There is now available in the department a $1,315,288 Federal grant for grade crossing eliminations, the Commissioner said. In addition, there is $2,748,550, half of which is Federal money, for regular highway construction purposes, he added.

Of the entire $4,500,000 program, the City of Boston receives only one project, the elimination of the New Haven Railroad grade crossing at Bird Street.

Van Paassen at Forum

Pierre Van Paassen has chosen "Days of Our Years," the title of his latest book, as the subject of his address at the Ford Hall Forum Sunday evening. Mr. Van Paassen, author and journalist, is considered qualified to give a lucid picture of conditions in Europe because he spent much time roaming the news fronts of the continent.

Fish Handlers Return To Work at Boston Pier

Union helpers who discharge fish from incoming vessels at the Boston Fish Pier, returned to work today without a word as to their demands of yesterday that they use the banned three-tine pitch fork or else receive $1 an hour for each hour's work in excess of the time usually taken to discharge a vessel by the old methods.

A fleet of 40 vessels reached the pier today, with 1,200,000 pounds of fresh fish, in contrast with the 11 boats arriving yesterday with 650,000 pounds. The eight-cent price level paid fishermen yesterday because of scarcity, dropped to six and a half cents today, with so much more fish available.

It was a normal day at the pier today. Everyone was working, and the only difference from any recent day was that the pew or one-tine fork was universally in use on the pier.

All fish brought in to the Boston Fish Pier today was unloaded by 2:30—almost normal time—using the required one-prong forks. In some places time-saving plans were being tried—such as the depositing of fish directly into push-carts, as it came from the holds, with carts and contents weighed together. Elevated platforms for weighbing, with chutes for sending the fish into the carts were tried elsewhere.

In general, observers reported, the fish appeared slightly more bruised and ripped than usual.

Only as Protest

The men maintained yesterday that they were not on strike but merely refusing to work as a protest against the City of Boston Health Department duling against use of the three-tine pitchfork such as has been in use for 300 years. Apparently on the same theory, they were working today, giving the pew the genuine trial that dealers, fishermen and union officials so earnestly urged be given yesterday.

Demands that the dealers and vessel owners pay for the extra time used in discharging vessels under the new method, which were made yesterday, were rejected by the owners, after a meeting late yesterday. Today spokesmen for the owners said they would "never" agree to any basis of hourly pay for the work.

Members of the crew of the vessels—and fishermen belonging to the same union as the helpers who are hired by the fishermen so that they may have as much free time as possible while the vessels are in port—discharged all of yesterday's fish with the one-tine fork and hand labor, by 6 last evening.

Under normal conditions the same amount of fish would have been fully discharged by 2 p. m., dealers pointed out today. Yet the achievement showed definitely that "it can be done," and evidently the helpers saw the wisdom of returning to work before some means be found of eliminating their jobs, dealers said today.

In Use 300 Years

The entire situation is due to efforts of the City of Boston Health Department, co-operating with the United States Food and Drug Administration, to change a practice that has been in use for 300 years, namely, the use of three-tine pitchforks to handle fresh fish both on board the vessels and at the pier. The health authorities maintain that the use of the forks leads to contamination of the fish.

The edict was first put into effect on Dec. 15. The helpers objected and on Monday, Dec. 18, refused to work. After three hours' delay, the order was rescinded temporarily and work was resumed with the three-tined forks. A conference was held Jan. 4, to adjust matters, but Boston officials insisted that the order stand, effective Monday, Jan. 7.

Two concessions were made, however, one being that the three-tine fork be allowed below decks of vessels in pitching the fish into baskets for hoisting to the pier. The other was that the pew be allowed without regard as to where it speared the fish. Prior to that the order was that the pew must penetrate only inedible parts of the fish, such as the heads.

Governor Saltonstall today assigned Ernest W. Barnes, biologist from the State Department of Conservation, to investigate the trouble at the Boston Fish Pier and to acquaint the Governor with all details regarding the problem.

New Poland Is Prophesied

Poles will be "freed from the dictatorial powers" of Germany and have restored to them a democratic government which they have cherished so long, Chester T. Skibinski, Senator of second Hampden District of Massachusetts, declared today at the regular luncheon of the Kiwanis Club at the Hotel Touraine.

"In the first place," the Senator asserted, "the Allies will win the war and force Germany to restore to Poland the rights which it took away. And second," he maintained, "you can't crush a people that loves religious freedom, freedom of speech, and eternal peace."

Senator Skibinski made a tour of Poland last August and saw a Nation preparing to defend itself against Germany. He saw, he declared, a people with high morale, a people who wanted peace more than anything else.

"The youth of Poland," he said, "are determined to see democracy returned to their country. Girls and boys of 14 and 15 years of age were unanimous in declaring they never wanted to see the day they would have to raise their right hands in salute to Hitler.

"One little girl," the Senator continued, "told me 'Germany may destroy our cities and towns, wreck our houses, but it can't destroy our will to become free once again.'"

"Poland now," he said "is undergoing a terrible persecution from the German Government. College professors and outstanding educational leaders are being sent away to concentration camps. Most of the institutions of higher learning have been closed. The teaching of the Polish language is not allowed.

"Social activities have been stopped and all persons must be off the streets by 7 p. m. Windows are not allowed to be opened in houses. Farms are being confiscated.

"Prior to Germany's invasion of Poland, the people had plenty of food, for the lands are highly productive of agricultural goods. Now, because of German rule, there is a food shortage in Poland—a shortage that is even worse than in Germany."

Clothiers in Ask-It-Basket Lunch

Prominent executives in the clothing business participated in an Ask-It-Basket Program at the noon luncheon of the New England Retail Clothiers and Furnishers Association at the Parker House today, resulting in general discussion of current problems in the clothing field. Those participating were C. R. Palmer, President of Cluett Peabody & Co., Inc.; Thomas H. Metter, Sales Manager of Interwoven Stocking Company; Elmer Ward, President of the Goodall Company, and Arthur M. Reis, President of Robert Reis & Co.

At yesterday's opening session a general upswing in the men's wear business for the next decade was predicted.

Edward R. Mitton, President of Jordan Marsh Company, addressing the more than 200 members present, recommended that businessmen in the 1940's stick to their knitting and pay less attention to the troubles besetting the world today. He said that rather than worry about the war in Europe and other foreign problems he would concentrate on having what his customers want when they want it.

Light Gets a Kick

General Electric

New Type of Fluted Reflector

Developed by a General Electric Engineer, it is expected to come into wide use.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 9—Lamps of high intensity are supposed to give out light, not retain it, and henceforth a new type of reflector, perfected by General Electric Engineer James O'Neil, will treat light rays with a "here's your hat, what's your hurry" attitude.

New aluminum reflectors designed for high wattage street lamps will have a stepped pattern intended to "lead" light away from its source. It was found that in lamps with smooth, circular, deep-bowl reflectors, light and heat rays were reflected back into the light bulb causing it to overheat, melting filament supports and shortening the life of the bulb.

Now, 48 small steps receive the rays and reflect them back so that they just miss the bulb at the focus. In tests with a 500-watt bulb, use of the new reflector reduced the temperature at the light source by 275 degrees Fahrenheit. Some of the new reflectors are already in use in Jackson Heights, Long Island, in Michigan and at test points in New England. Benefits to be gained by using the new reflector in mercury arc lamps are even more marked, according to GE officials.

Status of Negro Related in Plea

Education of people in New England concerning the status of the Negro, in an endeavor to raise funds for Hampton Institute, practical school for Negroes at Hampton, Va., is the aim of the newly formed Hampton Associates of Boston, Henry S. Howe of Milton, Mass., the President, said today.

Mr. Howe revealed that funds are already beginning to pour in as word of the need has gotten around, and that New York, Chicago, and Pittsburgh are even now forming clubs similar to the Boston club. The Boston Association, Mr. Howe said, really covers New England, and is the first one of its kind to be set up in the United States.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Disputed Passage," with Dorothy Lamour and Akim Tamiroff. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Also "The Cat and the Canary," with Bob Hope. 2, 5, 8.

Coolidge Corner—
Jean Arthur and James Stewart in "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington." 2:40, 6, 9:10. Also "Five Little Peppers and How They Grew." 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

Exeter—
"Babes in Arms," with Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 3:10, 6:10, 9:05. Also "Charlie Chan in City in Darkness." 2, 4:55, 7:50.

Fenway and Paramount—
George Raft, Jane Bryan and William Holden in "Invisible Stripes." Fenway: 1:10, 4:05, 7, 10. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:50, 9:35. Also "Henry Goes Arizona," with Frank Morgan. Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25.

Fine Arts—
"Harvest." 1:30, 3:35, 5:35, 7:40, 9:40. Also Disney's "Sea Scouts," 1:20, 3:25, 5:35, 7:30, 9:30.

Keith Memorial—
"The Hunchback of Notre Dame," with Charles Laughton. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Also "March of Time," 11:45 a. m., 2:14, 4:40, 7:10, 9:40.

Metropolitan—
"Four Wives," starring Priscilla, Rosemary and Lola Lane. 11:20 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:25. Also "Joe and Ethel Turp Call on the President," with Ann Sothern and Lewis Stone. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:10.

Normandie—
"Mill on the Floss." Also "Babes in Arms."

R. K. O. Boston—
"Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," featuring James Stewart. 10:30 a. m., 2:20, 5:50, 9:20. Also "Fighting Mad." 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Scollay and Modern—
"Gulliver's Travels." Scollay: 10 a. m., 1, 4, 6:55, 9:55. Modern: 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:45, 9:55. Also "Our Neighbors—The Carters," with Fay Bainter and Frank Craven. Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25. Modern: 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:20.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time." "Skiing in the French Alps." "Training U. S. Aviators." "Popular Science." "Raising Shepherd Puppies." "Merry Wives of Windsor," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State and Orpheum—
"Gone With the Wind," starring Clark Gable, Leslie Howard, Olivia De Havilland and Vivien Leigh. State: Matinees 1:30; evenings 8. (All seats reserved.) Orpheum: Matinees 10 a. m., and 2:45; evenings 8. (Seats reserved evening performances only.)

Telepix Cinema—
March of Time. Artie Shaw—Symphony of Swing; Switzerland; Disney cartoon; Science; 30 minutes news digest. Continuous from 10 a. m. till midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"The Roaring Twenties," featuring James Cagney and Priscilla Lane. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Pack Up Your Troubles," with Jane Withers. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

Tremont—
"Captain Fury," with Victor McLaglan. Also "The Good Fairy," with Maureen Sullivan and Herbert Marshall. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

University—
Kay Kyser in "That's Right, You're Wrong." 3, 6:25, 9:45. Also "Disputed Passage," featuring Akim Tamiroff. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15. Tomorrow: Irene Dunne in "Magnificent Obsession." Also "If I Had a Million," with Charles Laughton.

Uptown—
"Daytime Wife," with Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. 2:40, 5:45, 8:50. Also "Rulers of the Sea," starring Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Margaret Lockwood. 1, 4, 7, 10:05.

Music

Longy School of Music, 1 Follen Street, Cambridge—
Concert by Myrtle Humiston, contralto, and Kenneth Hieber, pianist. Open to the public. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Florentine Paintings by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Illustrated lecture on Caravaggio by Dr. Timon H. Fokker, of the Dutch Institute of History in Rome. Main Lecture Hall. 3 p. m.

Radio—Page 14

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Research Plus Manuf[illegible]uring Seen Agricultura[illegible]olution

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP) — A Vermonter outlined today a program of laboratory research aimed at industrial utilization of New England farm products to boost agricultural prices and to absorb surpluses.

In his recommendations, Joseph Winterbotham, Chairman of the Vermont Industrial and Agricultural Products Commission, said laboratories ought to be established with opportunity to try out commercially on a small scale the new manufacturing processes developed.

He told a special Republican House committee studying farm chemurgy that with laboratory knowledge plus manufacturing experience "it would appear the country could obtain the fullest benefits in the shortest length of time from our research laboratories."

He discussed specific farm problems of our New England States. They were:

Maine—potatoes—during 1938 the United States imported 255,931,000 pounds of starches while that year only two obsolete Maine factories made starch. Formerly 67 factories manufactured starch. He intimated the "possibilities" of developing not only processes for manufacturing starch, but also new uses of starch derivatives.

Connecticut—He remarked that flx raising experiments had been successfully carried out in both Connecticut and Vermont, but that research should develop certain practical chemical processes.

Massac[illegible]—dairying — Mr. Winterbot[illegible]eferred to "continuous [illegible]eements among farmers, de[illegible] and consumers regarding prices and other regulations. Milk boards in Massachusetts and New York, he added, have "succeeded in thoroughly unsettling and unstabilizing their milk markets." Federal agreements and regulations, he continued, "may or may not stabilize these conditions." The Atlantic Research Laboratory, Newtonville, Mass., he added, was contributing "more towards stabilization of the milk market in a permanent way than any agreements or regulations now existing. It is largely responsible for increasing casein paint consumption from 1,000,000 pounds in 1935 to 3,00,000 pounds in 1938."

Vermont—dairying—estimating that 52 per cent of Boston's raw whole milk came from Vermont, Mr. Winterbotham said statistics showed a Vermont farmer should have 35 head of cattle to clear $900 a year. The average herd in Vermont is 23 head, he said. "Shall the herd be raised to 35, or shall matters continue so that regulations become a permanent and unsatisfactory irritant for farmer and consumer alike?" he asked. Crop diversification, new uses of casein paint, and development of lanitol, a textile, were proposed by Mr. Winterbotham as aids to the dairy industry.

He also recommended adapting New England's wood pulp production for use in the manufacture of paper containers and developing such containers for milk.

Trade-Marking Defended

Trade-marking was defended today before the Advertising Club of Boston, at its weekly luncheon meeting at the Hotel Statler, by Neil H. Borden, Professor of Advertising in the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

"The trade-marking and aggressive selling of merchandise has analyzed its effect in an ever-increasing flow of merchandise into our economy, "Professor Borden stated, in part. "If we wish to maintain a progressive society, we should guard against changes which would impair the property value of trade-marks and which would reduce the opportunity of businessmen aggressively to promote the sale of such merchandise."

Tracing the history of trade-marks, as arising from "basic needs of consumers," Professor Borden recommended that in today's complexities, arising out of a multiplication of trade-marks, "the solution to any consumer difficulty in selecting and evaluating merchandise should not come from adopting any method which would destroy or impair the opportunity of businessmen to develop differentiated merchandise which they might aggressively sell over their trade-mark."

In conclusion, Professor Borden warned that "if you do away with trade-marks, you do away with our free system of government."

Brewster Seeks Trade Act Change

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine said today reciprocal trade agreements were "a one-way road because Maine products are adversely affected by many of the concessions to Canada and Newfoundland and practically no Maine products benefit."

Demanding that the trade act be amended to require Senate ratification, Mr. Brewster remarked: "Applies were to secure a better status on the British market, but now Britain has embargoed all apples to conserve exchange."

Mr. Brewster said authority to grant concessions on potatoes and other farm, forest and fishery products would be limited by empowering the Senate to ratify the agreements.

Quincy Employees Checked by State

Tactics of certain Quincy department heads of appointing noncivil service employees to city positions under their jurisdiction during the three weeks of every month when no check is made will be frustrated in the future by a weekly checkup by the State Civil Service Commission, Mayor Thomas S. Burgin revealed today.

The State Commission said the new system is aimed to prevent the hiring of noncivil service employees and that City Auditor Leo E. Mullin of Quincy had been notified to furnish weekly pay roll lists to the Commission for investigation. The latitude in the previous arrangement caused some city officials to take advantage in some isolated instances, the Commission said.

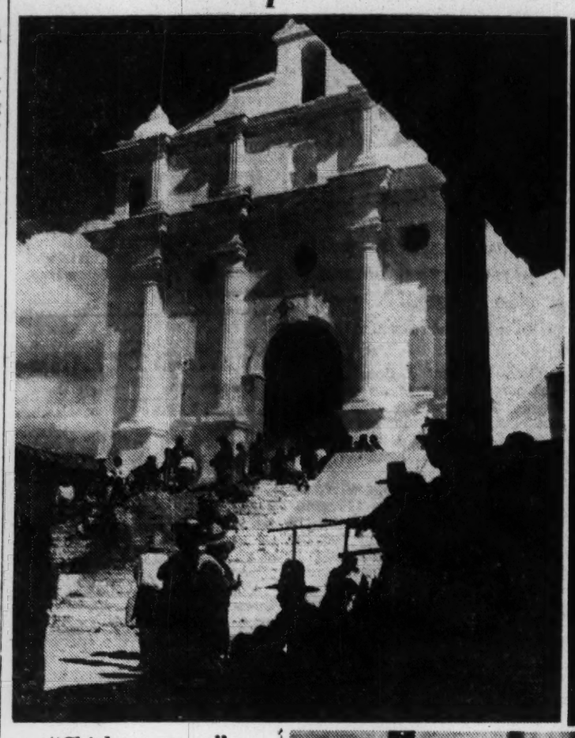
The order, which goes into effect immediately, not only asks for names but information as to the work of each person.

Many Refugees Await U. S. Haven

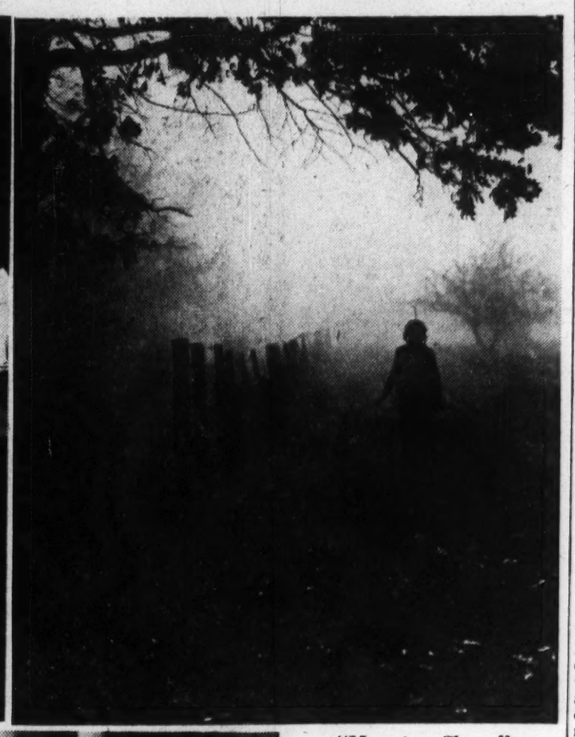
Immigration quotas for admission into the United States of Germans, Austrians and Poles, are assured of being filled fairly far ahead, with more than 10,000 Jewish refugees from those countries in England alone awaiting to become a part of the annual quotas.

Every vessel of the only passenger line still coming to Boston from England brings a large group of these refugees, 53 arriving last night. Spokesmen for the group estimated that those still waiting in England for opportunity to come to the United States numbered in excess of 10,000.

Examples of Camera's Art in Kodak Exhibit



"Chichastenango"
A Guatemala scene by James J. Steinmetz of Philadelphia



"Morning Chore"
By Mrs. Arthur C. Hamilton of Grand Rapids, Mich.

"Ballerina"
By Robert Zevallas of Detroit.

Kodak Exhibit Includes Local 'Honor Panel'

A special "honor panel" of 20 outstanding prints by local amateur photographers will be added to 200 fine photographs from all parts of the United States in the 1940 Kodak Exhibit, which opens at the Copley-Plaza Hotel in Boston tomorrow.

The local "best twenty" were chosen from among hundreds submitted to a committee of expert judges. Co-operating in the gathering of this panel was the Boston Camera Club at 351 Newbury Street.

The main or "salon" section of the exhibit will be shown in 13 cities before it ends its tour on April 15. Boston is the first City to see this group of photographic works of art. The next will be Philadelphia.

The Exhibit will be open daily from 11 a. m. to 10 p. m. Studies of all types—snow scenes, action shots, still-life, and portraits—are included. Many photographs from the Kodak Exhibit at the World's Fair last year also will be shown.

Other items designed to interest the amateur enthusiasts and everyday "snap-shooters" include panels illustrating photo papers, films, and accessories, also panels of color transparencies, and full color prints.

Special illustrated talks on photography will be given Thursday and Friday afternoons at 4 o'clock, and on those same evenings at 8:15 o'clock. Methods of taking pictures in the home will be described at the afternoon lectures, and color photography will be the subject of the evening talks.

Union Assails 'Stagger' Plan For City Cabs

Many Boston taxicab drivers will be thrown on relief if Police Commissioner Joseph Timilty's "stagger system," under which one-fifth of the 1,368 cabs operating here would be barred from the streets on Mondays, a second fifth on Tuesdays, and so on, is allowed to go into effect Feb. 1, as contemplated, it was asserted today by John H. Ryan, international representative of the Transport Workers' Union.

Stating that drivers operating on the present six-day schedule are "hardly able to support their families," Mr. Ryan demanded in a letter addressed to Commissioner Timilty that the problem of surplus cruising taxis be solved by establishing more taxi stands, instead of by reducing the number of taxis.

The ruling will "put small cab owners out of business" and "enrich the large companies," Mr Ryan contended. It has been previously urged that many small cab owners must operate all their machines all the time in order to make ends meet, while large companies with several hundred cabs keep a portion of their equipment idle each day anyway.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-241m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Dramatic sketch	"Harvey and Dell"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports reports	"Connie Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	Children's stories	"Midstream"; sketch	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sports reports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Speaker; news	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Music; speaker	"Musical Rendezvous"	"News Reporter"	Salon orchestra
6:45	"Today in Europe"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Marching Along"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
7:15	Jimmy Fidler	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Lew Conrad's Orch.	"Five Star News"
7:30	Helen Menken in	"Keep Guessin'"	Clotilde Zappia, so-	"Unsung Americans"	Pete Hirman's Orch.
7:45	"Second Husband"	"Keep Guessin'"	prano; organ	"Curtain Calls"	Dance music
8:00	"Big Town"; with	"The Aldrich Family,"	Johnny Green's Orch.;	Hilde Reggiani, so-	Legion Auxiliary talk
8:15	Edw. G. Robinson	with Ezra Stone	dramatic sketch	prano; orchestra	"Ramona Presents"
8:30	"Court of Missing	"Information, Please";	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace	Morton Gould's Orches-	Song recital
8:45	Heirs"; war news	questions and answers	Heidt's Orchestra	tra; soloists	"Texas Ramblers"
9:00	"We, the People"	"Cavalcade of America";	Frank Crumit; Julia	Raymond Gram Swing	"Melodies of the Music
9:15	"We, the People"	drama	Sanderson; quiz	War Correspondent	Masters"
9:30	Ray Scott's Orch.;	"Meet Mr. Weeks"; with	"Fibber McGee and	News Service	"Melodic Moods"
9:45	Nan Wynn, songs	guest speaker	Molly"; music	Third period, Bruins-	"Melodic Moods"
10:00	Song team; orch.	"New England Talks It	Bob Hope; Judy Gar-	Detroit hockey game	News Service
10:15	Horlick's Orch.	Over"; forum	land; orchestra	Frank Ryan	Dance Parade
10:30	Sports; news	"New England Talks It	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Toronto Symphony or-	Vido Musso's Orchestra
10:45	Music; weather	Over"; forum	house"; drama; music	chestra concert	Dixieland Band
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; weather; talk	News Service	Jack McLean's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	"Masterworks on	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Dance orchestra	Dance orchestra
11:30	the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	"Day's End"; music
11:45	Bob Crosby's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	News Service

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-241m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Variety; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Red River Dave"	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00	Today in Europe	Variety Hour; talks; re-	News Service	Bailey Axton, songs	'Good Morning Melodies'
8:15	"Caroline Cabot"	cordings	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	Al Rawley and his Wild
8:30	"The Handy Man"	Variety Hour; talks; re-	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	Azaleas; music
8:45	Greenfield Choir	cordings	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythms	Five Star News
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey	Scandinavian music
9:15	American School of	"Breakfast Club"; so-	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian music
9:30	the Air	loists; orchestra	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Julia Blake"; sketch	"Concert Miniatures"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	"Kitty Kelly"; sk.	Thunder Over Paradise	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	"Mother's Album"
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	"Right to Happiness"	"John's Other Wife"	"Musical Early Edition"	"Mother's Album"
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Melody Strings"	Harry Rodgers at the
10:45	"Stepmother"	"Midstream"; sketch	"The Woman in White"	"Choir Loft"; organ	Console
11:00	Lanny Ross, songs	Mildred Carlson, talk	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss, interviews	Angus Ross, songs
11:15	"Brenda Curtis"	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life"; drama	Buckeye Four	Concert pianist
11:30	"Big Sister"; sketch	Jack Berch's Boys	"Against the Storm"	Musical calisthenics	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; musicale	"The Guiding Light"	Homemakers' Forum	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; talk; "Checker-	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	board Time"; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Midday Musicale
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	Italian music program	"Musicalogue"
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	"Don Artiste," pianist	The Hitmakers, music	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"This Day Is Ours"	News; weather	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Story Hour"	Organ recital
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Concert Hall"	hold talk	"Curtain Calls"	"Three Quarter Time"
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Music for the Young	"Betty and Bob"	"Curtain Calls"	Presenting Ramona
2:15	"Deep River Boys"	"Your Neighbor"	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Hawaiian Villagers"	"Sing Song Time"
2:30	"You Family"	Meta Westlake, soprano;	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	"Scrapbook Stories"	Evelyn Cornett, songs
2:45	"My Son and I"	concert orchestra	Hymns of All Churches	Jimmy Kennedy's Orch.	News Service
3:00	"Joyce Gordon"	George Barnes' Orch.	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Informal interviews	Norman Lang's Orch.
3:15	"Society Girl"	"We Women"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Happy Larry Lawrence	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"On With the Dance"	Pepper Young's Family	Ray O'Hara's Orchestra	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"About Us"	News; weather	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Ray O'Hara's Orchestra	Organ Concert
4:00	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Network speaker	Religious service
4:15	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Sport comment	Religious service
4:30	Women's club talk	Youth Asks Questions';	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Sport comment	"Consolata"
4:45	"In Record Time"	forum; News	"Young Widder Brown"	'Rhythm in Rhyme Time'	Musicale
5:00	Dramatic sketch	"Harvey and Dell"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Midstream"; sketch	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sports reports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	"25 Years Ago"; news	Philip McAteer, talk	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Serenaders; vocal	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Levitow's Orchestra
6:45	Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Marching Along	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"I Love a Mystery"; sk	Tenor and organ	News Service
7:30	Burns and Allen;	The Revelers; orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:45	comedy; music	Governor Saltonstall	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00	Al Pearce and His	"Breezing Along";	C. Boyer in "The Man	N. E. Housing Confer-	Housing talk
8:15	Gang	Johnny Green's Orch.	in Evening Clothes"	ence: Nathan Straus	"Prairie Pals"
8:30	"Dr. Christian";	"Quicksilver"; quiz pro-	Cliff Arquette; Bud	Herbie Kay's Orchestra	"Dukes of Rhythm"
8:45	drama; War news	gram	Vandover; chorus; or.	Herbie Kay's Orchestra	David Ballantine, tenor
9:00	Theater; Sir Cedric	"This Man's Army"	The New Fred Allen	Dance Orchestra	"Melodies of the Music
9:15	Hardwicke in "The	"This Man's Army"	Show; Merry Macs; Al-	Educational Series	Masters"
9:30	Amazing Dr. Clit-	George Harris's Orch.	len Art Players; guest	"Music by Faith"; so-	"Melodic Moods"
9:45	terhouse'	"Gene and Glenn"	artist; orchestra	loists; orchestra	"Melodic Moods"
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or.	Network sports	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Mrs. Roosevelt	Network sports	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Sports; news	Network sports	Kay Kyser's College of	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Ben Pollack's Orchestra
10:45	Music; weather	Network sports	Musical Knowledge	"Romance in Rhythm"	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; talks; weather	News Service	"Romance in Rhythm"	"Sportoscope"
11:15	"Master Works on	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Orrie Williams' Orch.	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
11:30	the Air"	"Music You Want"	George Olsen's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Victor Vincent's Orch.
11:45	Sammy Kaye's Or.	"Music You Want"	George Olsen's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	News Service

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Wednesday, Jan. 10

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

5:30 p. m.—"Young Men at Work," a program by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce. "Standards of Living as Affected by Wages and Prices."
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour
7:00 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature."
7:30 p. m.—Harvard University Series.
8:00 p. m.—"The World of Science: Looking Starwards," Dr. Loring B Andrews.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:45 p. m.—For Latin American listeners: Music; News and Plays in Spanish.

Today on Short Waves

Budapest—7 p. m.—Musical Program. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Moscow—7 p. m.—Broadcast in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Tuesday Symphonies; "Empire Notes." 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.
London—8 p. m.—Talk: "Cards on the Table." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Music. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Drama in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
London—9:45 p. m.—News Summary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Berlin—10:50 p. m.—Talk (English). DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

Wellesley Church 'Open Door' Gives Meaning to Golden Rule

Because one man had a good idea and two others were able to catch the vision, the Golden Rule is being given practical application in the town of Wellesley.

During the summer of 1938, Roger W. Babson, statistician and prominent churchman, conceived the idea of keeping churches open daily, not for the customary periods of meditation and worship but for practical, friendly service on the part of church members to all who care to come. As a result The Open Door was established in the Wellesley Hills Congregational Church in October, 1938.

Mr. Babson felt that in these troublous times when mankind seems confronted with problems on every side there is opportunity for the churches to prove the practical nature of Christianity by extending, through its members, encouragement, friendly helpfulness, and sympathy to those in need.

Take Turns

Some 52 members of the Wellesley church, including their pastor, the Rev. Carl M. Gates, one of the two men to whom Mr. Babson took his idea, take turns staying at the church during conference hours which are held from 3 to 4 in the afternoon and from 8 to 9 in the evening every day of the year. A retired clergyman, the Rev. Frederick E. Wolf, a member of the church, acts as director of The Open Door and follows up cases when more time is required.

Men and women numbering well over 600 have come to The Open Door during the 15 months it has been there and their problems have run the gamut of human woes and worries. There was the elderly woman who came one night to say that she was going to lose her home the following day. An influential citizen in town was called who interceded with the bank to give her a little more time. Becoming interested in the case the man checked into it, found that she had been victimized by unscrupulous lawyers, determined to help her out of her difficulties, and at the end of a month of constant work was able to sell the property for her advantageously, securing $400 more than she had dreamed of getting for it.

Then there was the young man who had served time in prison. Judges, probation officers, social workers, all had failed to reach the boy and to discover the conditions underlying his waywardness. Coming into The Open Door one day he found a friendly man whose sympathetic attitude won his confidence. He unburdened himself for the first time and a warm friendship developed which is helping the youth to make good.

Borrowed Heavily

Another man who had borrowed heavily to save his business found the burden of debt too great—he was paying 18 per cent interest to a loan company—and was on the point of letting go when he wandered in at The Open Door one evening. After hearing his story arrangements were made whereby the loan at exorbitant rate of interest could be paid off, a new loan at nominal rate of interest made, and the opportunity to reduce his indebtedness in smaller installments, relieving the pressure on him, was provided.

Besides such cases as these are the hundreds who have come to The Open Door, sat down in the homey little room provided by the church, and talked with understanding men and women about God and his goodness. Of these, many have returned to tell how they went away with renewed confidence and courage—some to say that their problems, which seemed so large, had disappeared.

That The Open Door is meeting a human need seems indicated by the fact that people have come from cities as far away as Worcester, Fall River, and Providence and from 38 of Boston's outlying communities. Not only are those who come benefited, but those who are devoting their time to this work of being a friend to man are finding the truth of the Biblical verse, "With the same measure that ye mete withal it shall be measured to you again."

Port Gets Good 1940 Start

Port of Boston Business

Commerce of the port of Boston, which reached new peaks in 1939 for recent years—imports gaining more than $37,000,000 over 1938—got away for a good start for 1940 it was disclosed today by figures covering the first week of January, and issued by customs officials.

Wool—accurate barometer of the prosperity of the port—virtually poured into Boston Harbor, with more than 5,500,000 pounds arriving last week, which was more than double the amount received for the corresponding week a year ago.

Heavy importation of raw materials for storage against a future demand coupled with liberal withdrawals of similar goods that had been previously held in bonded warehouses, featured the report. Manufacturers and importers are apparently laying up stocks to have them within reach when they are needed, regardless of the European war or shipping conditions and others are withdrawing more goods from warehouse to meet improving demand for their produce.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week Ending Jan. 6, 1940	Year Ago
Imports for consumption	$3,419,610	$3,892,534
Imports for warehouse	1,851,818	889,708
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	835,234	668,214
Duties collected	636,224	504,853
Wool imports (lbs.)	5,540,266	2,706,007
	Fiscal Year July 1 to Jan. 6	Year Ago
Wool imports (lbs.)	$7,201,621	24,142,548
Duties collected	$15,833,490	$10,977,117

Equality Set For Pier Fees

Ending the long battle of the Boston Port Authority for equity of wharfage charges and practices in Boston, copies of the findings of the United States Maritime Commission in this matter reached Boston today.

The Commission found that Massachusetts is subject to Federal laws in respect to its operation of ocean terminals, that railroads serving Boston acted in agreement in assessing specific wharfage rates, and that they failed to file copies of these agreements for approval, as required by law.

The problem of unstandardized wharfage rates and practices reached its climax nearly two years ago when railroads serving the Port of Boston increased wharfage charges on their piers by 10 per cent. The Boston Port Authority with the Boston Wool Trade Association, the Boston Coffee Brokers Association, and others, brought proceedings before the Maritime Commission as a result of those increases, opening up the entire question of wharfage rates and practices in Boston.

The Port Authority maintained that the diversity of charges seriously handicapped the business of the port.

In the findings just made, the Maritime Commission ordered that the Department of Public works cease and desist on or before Feb. 21, 1940, from the present practice of collecting wharfage on goods moving to and from Commonwealth Pier within a specified area, and not to points beyond that area. This practice, the Commission held, is "preferential and prejudicial" and is in violation of the regulatory shipping act of 1916. This Act according to the Commission's finding, does not differentiate between State and private owned wharves.

Peterboro, N. H., to Get First MacDowell Stamps

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—The first day's sale of stamps honoring Edward MacDowell, composer, will be in his home town, Peterboro, N. H., on May 13, postal officials notified Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire.

The first sheet of the special stamp issue will be given to Mr. MacDowell's widow. The stamps will bear a portrait of the composer.

LEAKS in the HOUSE?

YOU MAY NEED
HEATING CONTRACTORS
PLUMBERS · PAINTERS
ROOFERS · CONTRACTORS
FIND THEM IN THE TELEPHONE DIRECTORY YELLOW PAGES

WINSHIP LUGGAGE SALE

Clearance Sale of slightly soiled, marred or damaged goods. The imperfections are hardly noticeable. Many are perfect and are reduced because we are out of some sizes and colors.

WARDROBE TRUNKS (Right for College)
were 27.50 to 75.00 NOW 23.85 to 59.85
WINSHIP WARDROBE TRUNKS (The Trunk with Doors)
were 70.00 to 250.00 NOW 59.75 to 169.00

GLADSTONE Tan Hide 24 inch

24.50 Now 18.85

VALISES (Large Leather Suit Cases)
were 47.50 to 100.00 NOW 29.85 to 54.85
VOYAGEURS (For Men or Women)
Largest size wardrobe to fit under Pullman seat.
were 22.50 to 65.00 NOW 17.85 to 49.85
GLADSTONE BAGS
were 15.50 to 75.00 NOW 12.85 to 49.85
MEN'S SUIT CASES
were 22.50 to 78.00 NOW 17.85 to 49.85
LADIES' LEA. SUIT CASES (Overnights)
were 12.00 to 45.00 NOW 9.85 to 27.85
SOJOURNERS (Dress Wardrobe Cases)
were 14.00 to 42.50 NOW 10.85 to 34.85

WONDERFOLD DRESS CARRIERS
were 18.50 to 50.00 NOW 14.85 to 39.85
LADIES' FITTED SUIT CASES
were 17.50 to 37.50 NOW 12.85 to 23.85
were 50.00 to 75.00 NOW 39.85 to 47.85
CLUB BAGS
were 10.50 to 47.50 NOW 8.85 to 34.85
TOILET CASES
were 9.00 to 49.50 NOW 3.85 to 29.85
BILLFOLDS, Etc.
were 1.75 to 12.50 NOW 85c to 9.85
SPORT HOLDALL BAGS
were 5.50 to 18.50 NOW 4.85 to 13.85
SHOE CASES
were 20.00 to 47.50 NOW 16.85 to 34.85

SPECIAL 18 inch

12.50 Now 9.85
BLACK OR TAN

HAT BOXES
were 5.00 to 75.00 NOW 3.85 to 39.85
LADIES' HAND BAGS
were 3.75 to 12.50 NOW 2.85 to 8.85
were 20.00 to 29.50 NOW 14.85 to 19.85
GLOVES
were 1.50 to 6.00 NOW 85c to 4.85

All Sales Final, and Single Pieces Subject to Prior Sale

NOTE: No luggage from W. W. Winship is sold or ever has been sold by any other store in Boston.

Years of Experience in Fine Repair Work
W. W. WINSHIP
LOOK FOR THE TRUNK OVER THE DOOR
ONE STORE ONLY, 3etween Arlington and Berkeley Sts.
372 Boylston St., Boston

ALBIANI CAFETERIA
Fine Foods at Lowest Prices
151 Huntington Ave.
Next to Mechanics Building
7 OTHER CAFETERIAS LOCATED IN BOSTON

PRE-INVENTORY SALE
Buy Now... guaranteed Savings
EVERYTHING IN STOCK
REDUCED
10% OR MORE
Hosiery, Neckwear, Sweaters, Bed Jackets, Knee Robes
Scarfs, Shawls, Gloves, Slippers, Dressing Gowns
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Genuine Scotch Tweeds and Clan Tartans
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581 BOYLSTON STREET . . . IN COPLEY SQUARE
BOSTON

Winthrop Facing a Dilemma As 'El' Project Is Rejected

Winthrop residents continued to face an immediate serious transportation dilemma today after rejecting, within 19 days of the court-ordered abandonment of the Narrow Gauge Railroad, a measure allowing the Boston Elevated to take over the Winthrop branch of the Narrow Gauge.

Established by last night's special town meetings, a seven-member committee will start work tonight in an effort to solve the transportation problem before Jan. 27, the date on which Judge George C. Sweeney of the Federal District Court ordered the Narrow Gauge to close down because of lack of funds.

Walter G. Baker, Chairman of the Board of Selectmen and member of the committee, today was confident some transportation service would be available even if the Narrow Gauge does close down. Mr. Baker is a leading opponent of the "El" taking over the Winthrop Branch, his opposition being based on the charge that the Elevated will substitute busses for rail service, that the town will be forced to pay a portion of the "El" deficit and be liable for any deficit arising from operation of the branch by the "El."

Second Rejection

The 117-to-104 town meeting vote against the "El" service constitutes the second time the town has voted against the "El" plan outlined in legislation adopted by the 1939 General Court.

Meanwhile, Henry Wise, counsel for the Carmen's Union, division 991 and opponent of abandonment of the Narrow Gauge, announced the union contemplated speedy appeal of the Judge Sweeney closing order to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

This statement came after Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, virtually denied a union request that they appeal the ruling. Mr. Dever cleverly laid the problem in the Governor's lap entirely, while the Governor stated an appeal would be of no avail.

"The problem is one of financing," he said. "An appeal can accomplish little if there is no cash with which to run the railroad."

Mr. Wise replied:

Employees' Attitude

"The employees feel a disinterested trustee should be appointed and look to the Commonwealth to co-operate to this extent so that by co-operative financing between employees, the town of Winthrop and the bondholders, we may be assured of a bona fide plan of reorganization."

Mr. Wise still insists the railroad can be reorganized to operate on a profitable basis under different management.

The seven-member committee meeting tonight will attempt to bring about continued service, at least for the time being, through use of the $15,000 appropriated by the town for this purpose. Should such a plan be accepted by the railroad further time will be available for attempts to reach a transportation solution.

Governor Saltonstall today indicated his opposition to any special session to deal with the Winthrop transportation problem, saying that "the Legislature acted on the Winthrop transportation problem last spring, when it passed a bill authorizing the Boston Elevated to purchase the Winthrop branch."

The Governor added that "my feeling is the town of Winthrop must have a transportation system. With the Elevated system practically completely public-owned, why set up another public-owned system to serve Winthrop?"

Theaters Sue Movie Firms

Charging that eight motion-picture companies have violated antitrust laws by withholding first-run films, six theaters, scattered all the way from Massachusetts to Florida, have filed suit in Boston against these companies for a total of $2,595,000 damages.

The theaters charged the film companies refused to license certain moving-picture theaters and open-air theaters to show their first-run pictures making it necessary for these theaters to put on inferior movies, with the alleged intent to ruin them.

The theaters bringing suit were Lowe's Drive-In Theater, Inc., Providence, R. I.; Governor Ritchie Theater, Inc., Glen Burnie, Md.; Miami Drive-In Theater, Inc., Dade County, Fla.; Lynn Open Air Theater, Inc.; Winchester Theater Company, Winchester, Mass.; E. M. Loew's, Inc., operating the Winchester theater under lease; and the Mount Vernon Theater Corporation, Alexandria, Va.

The film companies being sued were Twentieth Century Fox Film Corporation; Lowe's, Inc.; Vitagraph, Inc.; Paramount Pictures Distributing Company, Inc.; United Artists Corporation, and Universal Film Exchange, Inc.

Liberties' Head Denounces Dies

Orville S. Poland, Chairman of the Civil Liberties League of Massachusetts, last night declared that the Dies Committee investigation of un-American activities is intended to discredit and embarrass the National Administration and the Labor Relations Board. Mr. Poland spoke at a "town meeting" forum at the Universalist Club dinner in the Hotel Bellevue, Boston.

The Dies Committee group was charged by Mr. Poland with relying on hearsay evidence and he criticized as entirely unjustified the nature of the evidence accepted by the Committee and that no chance of rebuttal was offered.

Labor's role in democracy was described by Donald G. Lothrop, leader of the Community Church, as repelling tyranny because it has no power of ownership or armed might, its strength being only in numbers.

The Rev. Clarence R. Skinner, Dean of the School of Religion at Tufts College, introduced the forum speakers, who also included Attorney Francis H. Russell. Victor O. Friend, President of the Club, presided.

Paine Memorial Destroyed by Fire

Paine Memorial Hall, headquarters for years for half a dozen labor unions, a five-story brick building at 7-9-11 Appleton Street, South End, today was a crystal framework of masonry after tons of water had been poured on it in an early morning four-alarm fire.

Houses in the vicinity were threatened as a strong wind carried embers over the rooftops on Appleton and Berkeley Streets and firemen were forced to climb to the roofs to protect nearby buildings. An after-the-theater crowd watched the firemen, handicapped by wind and cold, bring the fire under control by 2 a. m. Many spectators were soaked by spray as the hoses veered around.

The rear part of the roof caved in at the height of the fire, narrowly missing a squad of firemen. Hot air explosions were frequent as the flames leaped to upper floors.

The fire was discovered by Edward J. Beals, the caretaker, who smelled smoke while on the fifth floor. He was cut off at the second floor rear and had to circle back to the front stairway to warn his assistant in the basement.

Locals of the painters, decorators, paperhangers, plasterers, sheet metal workers, structural and ornamental iron workers and other unions had offices in the building.

Knits are a specialty with BAILEY'S
We have experts on reblocking who carefully mould back the original lines and size.
Good knits deserve BAILEY'S care
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Dever Hints He Will Seek Governorship

Amid outward indications of Democratic Party harmony in Massachusetts, Paul A. Dever, three times elected Attorney General, virtually announced his candidacy for his party gubernatorial nomination this year at last night's local Jackson Day dinner.

His announcement that 1940 "will terminate my services as the Attorney General for the Commonwealth" was not specific, yet practically every one of the more than 700 attendants at the dinner interpreted it to mean a bid for Governor. Furthermore, it ties directly into a previous statement made by the Attorney General, when questioned about a gubernatorial campaign this year. "The year 1940 is my year and don't forget it," he said.

Undoubtedly, some time will pass before the Attorney General makes his formal announcement, but in the meantime he will be building under cover for necessary party harmony to bring about his nomination and election. Without that harmony, some observers have believed, the Attorney General would not make the gubernatorial fight this year.

Praise for New Deal

Praise for the Roosevelt Administration, declarations that if united the Democratic Party would sweep back into power this year in Massachusetts, and criticism of the Saltonstall regime were the favorite subjects for the dinner speakers, including Mr. Dever, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, former Governors Charles F. Hurley and James M. Curley, and William H. Burke, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. Former Gov. Joseph B. Ely, while praising Andrew Jackson, avoided any mention of President Roosevelt, as did Mr. Hurley.

Former Governor Curley predicted that President Roosevelt would be re-elected if he seeks a third term.

Former Governor Hurley sharply attacked the Saltonstall Administration as one of "broken campaign pledges," and attacked the economies effected by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, saying his budget for two years is the highest in Massachusetts history. At the same time, Mr. Hurley claimed $150,000,000 in debt payments were made by the Ely, Curley, and Hurley Administrations, in an effort to belittle the debt reduction claims of the Saltonstall regime.

Lauds Jacksonian Qualities

Only former Governor Ely referred to the Suffolk County scandals involving Democratic Party members.

"Let us recall here the qualities that made him (Jackson) a great public servant; helpful at all times, it is pointedly necessary to do so now in this hour of investigation and exposure of the betrayal of public trust."

Mayor Tobin highly praised the Administration of President Roosevelt and referred to Andrew Jackson as a man who under modern conditions "would have been a Roosevelt—not a Governor Bricker. Jackson would have believed, as Roosevelt did, in the balancing of the human budget, rather than the false theory of making paramount the balancing of a material budget."

Farm Groups Ask For Just Taxation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 9—Added evidence of the farmer's increasing opposition to attempts to curb markets for agricultural products through taxes, such as anti-chain store levies, was given here during the three-day session of the twenty-second annual Union Agricultural Meeting.

The American Pomological Society, a national organization of growers, professors, and government officials with which some 25 State horticultural groups are affiliated, adopted a resolution strongly condemning "all types of discriminatory and punitive taxation designed to hamper or destroy any legitimate type of retail distribution."

The Massachusetts Fruit Growers Association, which held its forty-sixth annual meeting in conjunction with the Pomological Society's convention, similarly opposed "on general grounds any measure discriminating in character, especially at a time when the outlook for general business recovery seems to be improving and any action likely to disrupt established channels of trade should be most carefully avoided."

Author Praises Youth Programs

Deploring the defeatist attitude among young people who, because they feel that there is no place for them, get off to a bad start, Maxine Davis, author and former newspaper correspondent, commended the progress of youth agencies sponsored by the Community Fund today in a letter to Francis C. Gray, Chairman of the Greater Boston 1940 Community Fund Campaign.

Miss Davis, whose books, "The Challenge to Youth" and "They Shall Not Want," have given her prominence among youth analysts, will be the principal speaker at the dramatized youth forum "Youth Speaks" next Friday evening at Faneuil Hall. The program which is under the auspices of the Youth Agencies Council will interpret the work carried on in Greater Boston.

Miss Davis became interested in youth problems in Germany before the Nazi regime. "I observed the painful conditions there among young people which we all know now contributed so much to the strength of the Hitler movement and I feared that would happen here," she said.

Matches the Styles

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Jessie A. MacDonald

These children's socks are of her design, expert work in which she is engaged in mills in Lowell, Mass.

Anklets and Socks Designed To Match Colorful Frocks

She was not entirely at home when she interviewed Schiaparelli. But she's right at home in her own field of design.

The person in question is Miss Jessie A. MacDonald of Lowell, Mass., who is now a designer for the Hub Hosiery Mills there, and whose experiences include reporting and sketching in Paris for such papers as Women's Wear Daily and the London Evening News.

What Miss MacDonald is working on now is sport anklets and children's socks. And it seems there's more to design than just getting the ideas and making the sketches. For the rest of the costume is what socks and anklets must harmonize with, and so the hosiery designer has to know absolutely what are today's styles in general, and what they'll be tomorrow, so far as anybody can tell.

That means attending various openings. And, since sports do enter the picture so much, particularly where anklets are concerned, the designer has to follow the sports calendar around.

"Sometimes it seems you have to be two places at once," Miss MacDonald said, laughing. "One group may be skiing on Monadnock, while the other is sunning in Miami!"

Miss MacDonald says she has to really follow fabric lines all over the country. And there's quite a lot, she says further, to children's clothes a person might not think of, for there, too, the styles change. And she has to be just as "up" on juvenile fashions for her children's hose, as she must be on women's wear for her anklets.

"There's more being done in America this year in sports fashions than ever before, I believe," Miss MacDonald said, referring to the war situation abroad that is keeping most Americans at home resorts.

Various things enter the picture for the designer, colors, fabrics, . . . what are fads, what are styles that will stay for the season, says Miss MacDonald. She declares there's a lot of work to it. But she enjoys it.

"Everything I've learned in my past experience I find helpful today in this branch of the applied arts," Miss MacDonald added, running a practiced hand over some gay-striped children's socks.

Americans, declared Miss MacDonald, make the best play clothes in the world.

"That's because Americans as a group have more time and money to play in the sun, North or South," she smiled.

Miss MacDonald says that with the right colored anklets you can wear any simple dress and look smart.

"Sweaters, so good this year, are also to be considered in our sports picture," she continued.

Miss McDonald says indications from hotel and travel sources are so encouraging that designers are again taking heart.

"This season America's designs are really going to have a chance," she said happily.

Councilors Named Committee Heads

Councilor James M. Langan of Jamacia Plain will serve as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Boston City Council during 1940 and Councilor Maurice H. Sullivan of Brighton will head the Committee on Appropriations, it became known yesterday when the personnel of the 21 Council committees, appointed by the new President, William J. Galvin of Charlestown, was announced. Both men were prominent supporters of Mr. Galvin in his campaign for the presidency.

These are key posts in the conduct of the Council's business. All important matters are thrashed out in Executive Committee, and the Appropriations Committee is given the task of studying and reviewing the Mayor's budget each year.

Other members of the Appropriations Committee are Councilors Henry L. Shattuck, Michael J. Ward, Theodore F. Lyons, James J. Goode, Joseph Russo, and Philip A. Fish. The Executive Committee includes the entire Council.

Councilor Shattuck, senior member of the Council, was given the chairmanship of the Finance Committee. Theodore F. Lyons of Roslindale will head the Committee on Prisons.

Mayors Urge City Managed State Relief

State-financed relief administered locally was urged by two Massachusetts Mayors and a former Mayor at a round-table discussion yesterday in Memorial Hall, Melrose, under the auspices of the Melrose Women's Republican Club.

Mayor William E. Kane of Woburn, Mayor Frank E. Lewis of Everett, and Dewey G. Archambault, who has just retired as Mayor of Lowell, took part in the round-table. Henry Parkman, Jr., Boston Corporation Counsel, presided.

Mayor Kane urged that the State underwrite the relief burden and allocate the money among the cities and towns of the State as the only equitable way of meeting the problem. Local administration of relief was necessary, Mayor Kane said, to make certain that only the deserving cases received relief.

Former Mayor Archambault urged State financing of relief to benefit those cities and towns especially hard hit because the recovery of these industrial communities was essential to the well-being of the State. This method, Mr. Archambault said, would distribute the relief burden more evenly throughout the Commonwealth.

Mayor Lewis, in urging State financing of relief, warned against "meddling in city affairs by State welfare workers such as has been going on in Everett." He said that Everett simply could not afford to meet the State's high standard of relief.

Official Defends Fisk Rubber Sale

Proposed purchase of the Fisk Rubber Company of New Bedford by the United States Rubber Company was the result of a year's search for "a suitable place to manufacture more tires," Cyrus S. Ching, Public Relations Director of United States Rubber, said in Boston yesterday.

Answering the "clamor raised by ill-considered publicity," Mr. Ching said protests would end when "Massachusetts people affected by the change realize what good people are conducting" the rubber firm's affairs. Mr. Ching spoke as first of eight speakers scheduled to address Boston Stock Exchange members.

Charges of "collusion" were made in Washington recently by Representative Joseph Casey, (D), of Massachusetts, referring to the prospective purchase. He urged that the Department of Justice take legal action to dissolve the buying firm into independent companies. Court action here to prevent the transaction is sought by Anthony P. Massare, of Arlington, who filed a bill in equity in Suffolk Superior Court returnable Feb. 5.

Spirited Race Ahead for Post Of Vermont Attorney General

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 9—A spirited contest looms in the Republican primary election next fall over the post of Attorney General of Vermont, the incumbent, Lawrence C. Jones, having announced he will not be a candidate for what would have been his fifth term of office.

Already, two attorneys have announced their candidacies, the present Deputy Attorney General, Alban J. Parker, of Springfield, and State Senator W. R. McFeeters, of St. Albans. In the offing also is the possible candidacy of Oscar L. Shepard, of Hardwick, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

There is a possibility Miss Consuelo Northrup of Burlington may be a candidate. If so, she will be the first woman to seek nomination and election to one of the higher elective posts in State Government. Miss Northrup has had a wide experience in public life. She has served as State's Attorney for Chittenden County and was elected to the Senate from that County, besides serving for several years as secretary to United States Senator Ernest W. Gibson in Washington. At present Miss Northrup is following private practice of law in Burlington.

H. A. Bailey, Burlington attorney, who sought the nomination two years ago, has announced definitely he will not be a candidate.

As Deputy Attorney General, Mr. Parker, naturally, will command a considerable following as he attempts to move up. He is a native of Morrisville and a graduate of Middlebury College and has been a well known practicing attorney for many years prior to his present appointment.

Pinball Active Again

A public, generally disgusted with the results of the licensing of so-called "pinball" machines, must wait until the General Assembly convenes a year from now before its protests can become effective, for the State Tax Department is again issuing licenses for such machine operation during 1940. Protests have come from State's attorneys and other law enforcement officials besides churches and many civic organizations.

During the first week of the New Year $31,540 in license fees have been collected from 56 agents and operators of the machines. This represents fees from 678 machines. Total revenue for the fiscal year which ends next July, is $52,327.

* * *

Interest Rate

Vermont last week sold $1,700,000 coupon note issues for financing repairs of the 1938 flood damage at the lowest rate in the State's history of such financing. Lazard Freres & Co., of New York, London, and Paris, offered a rate of 0.50 per cent with a premium of $515, the lowest of 15 bidders for the issue.

At the net rate offered by the successful bidders the interest cost of the note issue will be $27,885. The issue raises the total borrowing by the State for financing flood repairs to highways and bridges to $2,500,000. Two temporary notes of $400,000 each had previously been issued at a rate of 0.15 per cent.

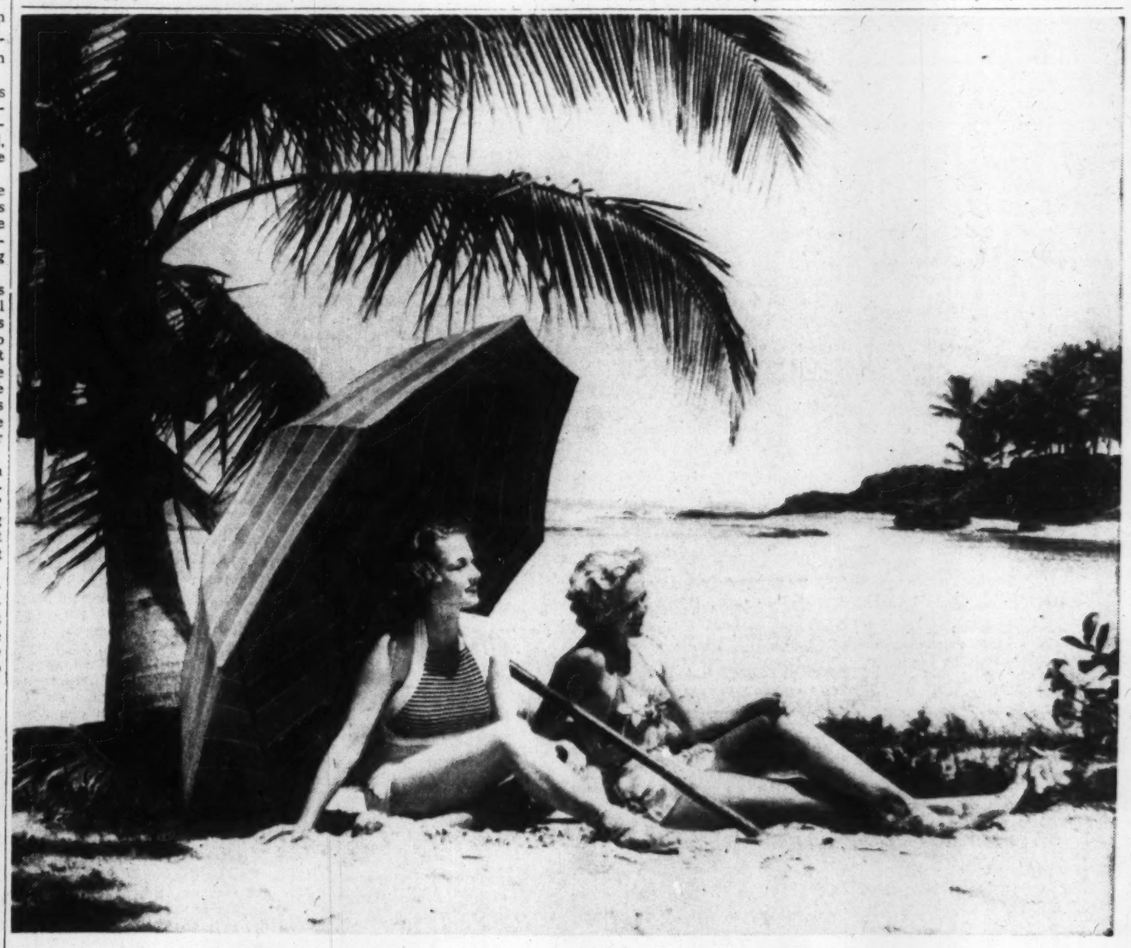
Train Runs Timed to Cut Cost

Notice of timetable changes in the passenger service on the "Boston group" of the New Haven will be posted by the railroad by Saturday of this week, the State Department of Public Utilities was informed last night. It is estimated that the changes, recommended by the special legislative commission on railroad transportation facilities, will effect a $500,000 reduction in the road's annual deficit. The 47 stations affected are between Boston and Greenbush, Boston and Plymouth, and Boston and Hyannis.

A public hearing on the proposed changes will be held by the Public Utilities Commission on Feb 12, at 10:30 a. m. The Massachusetts statute requires that notice of timetable changes be posted at least 30 days prior to the public hearing.

The Commission also announced that there would be a public hearing next Monday at 2:15 p. m. on the motion of the railroad to resume proceedings on their 88 station abandonment petition which was denied by the Commission. The 88 stations were closed on the order of the Federal District Court of Connecticut, but the United States Supreme Court ruled that the State Department of Public Utilities had jurisdiction over intrastate service. Taking advantage of the decision of the Supreme Court, the Utilities department ordered reopening of 72 of the closed stations.

Arrangements were made after officials of the road and members of the Utilities Department held a conference yesterday. But Monday's hearing is only to determine whether the evidence to be submitted by the road warrants a reopening of the case. If the Commission decides in favor of the railroad's motion, public hearings will be held upon due notice.



Sunny beaches await your coming

Enjoy a winter vacation where warm breezes ruffle a blue ocean and white sands invite you to relaxation.

You will find many southern hotels, resorts, railroad and steamship lines advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor.

Little Comes From Behind to Win on Coast—Harridge Pleased With 1939 Season

Bretton Woods Pro Rallies To Take Los Angeles Open

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 9 (AP)—Golf's "forgotten man," Lawson Little, stormed out of the wilderness yesterday and won the 15th annual Los Angeles Open with a display of scoring unequalled in this old tournament.

Trailing the leader, Clayton Heafner of Linville, N. C., by five strokes going into the final 18 holes, and virtually ignored in the pre-tournament guesses, the one-time kingpin of the world's amateurs wound up the day with 65 and a 72-hole score of 282.

Course Soaked

Despite the fact the Los Angeles Country Club course was soaked by rain from start to finish, it was the finest competitive round in the history of the event over this course and netted Little, now a pro at Bretton Woods, N. H., $1,500 first prize money.

Putting like a master, the sturdy alumnus of Stanford chalked up his biggest major tournament triumph with nine hole scores of 32-33—65, for the very difficult PA 35-35—70 course. He was still one stroke back of Heafner, the tournament favorite, at the turn, but kept his putter hot. He ran down an 18-foot putt on the 15th for a birdie two. He missed the green on the 16th, but chipped up and another birdie dropped from his club. He went over par on the 17th, but played the last cautiously and holed the last shot for a par.

Took Three Putts

Heafner, a big blond fellow of 25, faced the last two holes needing a birdie and par for a tie. He blew his chances on the 17th by three-putting. But gave the gallery of 3,000 a thrill when his second wood landed on the sodden green four feet from the pin. He canned it for a birdie three, but his chance of catching the hot Mr. Little was gone.

Former National Open Champion Olin Dutra came back on the last nine with a spectacular 31, but wound up in third place with a 69 for 285. Four strokes behind nim were Jimmy Hines of New York and amateur Johnny Dawson of Hollywood. Three other pros who had a chance of overhauling Heafner blew up. Benny Hogan, White Plains, N. Y., needed 76 shots to get around for 291, Mark Fry of Oakland had 77 for 292, and Alvin Krueger, Beloit, Wis., had 75 for 290.

Defending Champion Jimmy Demaret of Houston posted a 72 for 291.

Dawson, low amateur, won this honor for the second straight year and the third time in his career.

Medwick Goes South Without Signing Cardinal Contract

NEW YORK (AP)—Joe Medwick has departed for the South without signing his 1940 Cardinal contract, a fact which, from the standpoint of the unexpected, is equivalent to saying a man took a bath without wearing an overcoat. If Joe Medwick had signed a contract before departing, that really would have been an item.

There probably will be a couple of months of Joe Medwick says this and Sam Breadon says that in the papers, but a free-wheeling guess as to how it all will end is:

1—Medwick will not be sold or traded.

2—He will sign with the Cardinals, probably at a slight salary increase.

Close to Flag

In the first place, the Cardinals are too close to having a championship club to jeopardize their chances by turning loose one of their stars, no matter how generous the offer. If they had nothing better in prospect than a second-division club, they might be willing to turn Medwick into immediate cash.

In the second place, few other clubs would be willing to pay Medwick the salary he demands, and which the Cardinals probably will come close to paying. For, with all the loose talk about the tactics of the Cardinal management, the fact remains the club has put out big salaries.

For instance, Dizzy Dean was paid more for a year's work at St. Louis than Carl Hubbell ever was paid in New York. In 1937 Dizzy's paycheck was $25,000, just $5,000 more than Frankie Frisch got for managing the club.

Cut Last Year

Medwick, as a result of his fine 1937 season, when he was the league's leading batter and most valuable player, signed a $20,000 contract for 1938, but he took a $2,000 cut last year, signing after a long holdout.

He was a big factor in the great battle the Red Birds made for the pennant. Knowing his own value to the club in its bid for the 1940 flag, and also knowing it drew 411,000 cash customers at home in 1939 and is stout enough financially to pay a dividend of $10 a share, he probably figures that he is within his rights in expecting at least a moderate raise.

His $18,000 last year topped the club's salary list, with Lon Warneke reported in the No. 2 spot and large John Mize, with a $15,000 wage, third.

Others Deserving

From the front-office standpoint, other players might be as much entitled to more money as Medwick. Mize, for instance, and Terry Moore, and Jimmy Brown, and those other fellows who did their bit to make the Cardinals come so close to holing out for first money.

If all the boys who might be entitled to raises got them, Mr. Breadon and Mr. Rickey might have to look about for a nice quiet cellar where they could make their own money, as it is a cinch they would not have enough to go around otherwise.

Rickey himself has said emphatically that Medwick would not be sold or traded, and that just about leaves everything up to Medwick. He either signs or else, the "or else" meaning he can start looking for another job which pays upwards to $18,000 for a few months work.

He not only can start looking, he can keep looking. That is a lot of money, whether you get it or not.

Detroit Tigers Release Latest Spring Schedule

DETROIT, Mich., (AP)—The Detroit Tigers will play 35 exhibition games against six major and five minor league foes this spring, Vice-President Walter O. Briggs, Jr., has announced.

The Tigers, who will train at Lakeland, Fla., again will meet the Brooklyn Dodgers in 10 games, Cincinnati in six, Washington in four, the Boston Bees in three and the New York Giants and St. Louis Cardinals twice each. Games also will be played with Knoxville, Evansville, Buffalo, Kansas City and Indianapolis.

The Tigers will open their preseason schedule on March 10 against Brooklyn at Lakeland and will close it against the Reds at Cincinnati on April 14. The schedule of 35 games is four more than the Tigers played in 1939 and lists a single new foe in the New York Giants.

Briggs also announced that pitchers and catchers would report at Lakeland on Feb. 25, with the remainder of the club appearing on March 3. The schedule, all games being played at Lakeland unless otherwise indicated:

March 10—Brooklyn; 12—Brooklyn at Clearwater, Fla.; 13—Boston Nationals at Bradenton; 14—Brooklyn; 15—St. Louis Nationals; 16—Brooklyn; 17—Washington at Orlando, Fla.; 18—St. Louis Nationals at St. Petersburg; 19—Cincinnati; 20—New York Giants; 21—New York Giants at Winter Haven, Fla.; 22—Buffalo at Plant City, Fla.; 23—Brooklyn at Clearwater; 24—Washington; 25—Buffalo at Lakeland and Brooklyn at Clearwater; 26—Kansas City at Haines City, Fla.; 27—Washington at Orlando; 28—Boston Nationals; 29—Cincinnati at Tampa, Fla.; 30—Kansas City; 31—Boston Nationals.

April 1—Indianapolis; 2—Washington; 1—Brooklyn at Gadsden, Ala.; 5—Brooklyn at Birmingham, Ala.; 6—Brooklyn at Chattanooga, Tenn.; 7—Brooklyn at Nashville, Tenn.; 8 and 9—Knoxville at Knoxville, Tenn.; 10—Evansville at Evansville, Ind.; 11—Cincinnati at Portsmouth, Ohio; 12—Cincinnati at Dayton, Ohio; 13 and 14—Cincinnati at Cincinnati.

Washington Needs Only New Stroke

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—Give him some capable youths to man the stroke oars and Al Ulbrickson will have no doubts about the coming crew season.

The veteran University of Washington crew coach figures his 1940 varsity line-up will be lengths better than that which bowed to California last year at Berkeley and Poughkeepsie.

"If we can find a stroke or two before the regatta season opens April 20 we'll be set," Ulbrickson said.

"With six veterans back from last year's Poughkeepsie varsity plus three veterans from the Jayvee eights of last year and the entire boatload of frosh who last year won the national freshman championship at Poughkeepsie, we have a rather happly outlook."

Last year's varsity stroke Sophmore Ellis Coder, was injured in an automobile accident and will not be able to return.

Queen's Beats Yale

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 9 (AP)—Norval Williamson, speedy right wing, led the Queen's University sextet to an easy 11-3 victory over Yale last night in an International Intercollegiate Hockey League tilt before 1,000 spectators by scoring four goals and assisting on another.

Mel Williamson and Bobby Neilson, center and left wing on the same line, tallied twice each while Ken Carter, Len Lane, and George Hood fired the other counters. Dave Rodd, Bill Barnes, and Scotty McLennan accounted for the Eli markers.

Court Comer —By Pap' McNeill

DON
McNEILL
-THE OKLAHOMA CITY YOUNGSTER HAS MADE RAPID STRIDES SINCE HE WON THE NATIONAL INDOOR SINGLES CROWN TWO YEARS AGO
A FINE WAY TO TREAT THE AMERICAN AND WIMBLEDON CHAMPION
SUGAR BOWL
McNEILL BEAT BOBBY RIGGS IN THE SUGAR BOWL FINAL IN STRAIGHT SETS
HE IS RANKED #3 FOR 1939 -RIGHT BEHIND FRANK PARKER !
HIS SMASHING, AGGRESSIVE STYLE OF PLAY IS EXCITING FOR SPECTATORS AND OPPONENTS ALIKE
PAP'
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Two years ago, after he had fairly chased the veteran Frank Bowden off the Seventh Regiment tennis courts to win the national indoor singles championship, Don McNeill told of his ambitions while resting in the dressing room.

"Tennis is nothing more than recreation to me," he said. "I have no intentions of letting it interfere with my studies at Kenyon College.

"I would like to have a good fling at the sport, though, and if I got up into the first five within a couple of years after graduation I should be mighty well pleased."

That was two years ago. Don has come along quite a way in the tennis world since then.

He did not return to school last winter but went on an extensive tour of Europe and the Near East, collecting tennis titles, including the French hard court crown, along the way. He was out to gain experience in a big way. His campaigning last season netted him third place, right behind Frankie Parker, in the 1939 national rankings.

Apparently, Don's modest ambition to get into the "first five" has been displaced by loftier notions. A place on the Davis Cup team, perhaps.

McNeill started the New Year off in fitting fashion when he beat Bobby Riggs, the American and Wimbledon champion, in the Sugar Bowl tennis tournament. The Oklahoma lad took Riggs' measure in straight sets.

Don has the style which pleases the tennis fathers who are on the lookout for talented newcomers. Boasting a strong backhand stroke, his game is very aggressive. His defense lies chiefly in his attacking game. He is tall and rangy, ideally built for the game.

His game is fundamentally sound—he was fortunate in having Earl Coffey coach him while attending Oklahoma City high school—and he hasn't forgotten his early tutoring.

Pap'

New York Giants Book 34 Contests

NEW YORK (AP)—A training schedule of 34 games, all with major league opponents, is announced by the New York Giants, who will begin the preparations for the 1940 season at Winter Haven, Fla., Feb. 24.

The batterymen and two third base candidates, Lou Chiozza and George Myatt, will report to Manager Bill Terry on that date and the remainder of the squad will show up March 1.

The exhibition program, highlighted by 16 games with the Cleveland Indians, follows:

March 10, Washington at Orlando, Fla.; 11, St. Louis Cardinals at St. Petersburg, Fla.; 13, Boston Red Sox at Winter Haven; 15, New York Yankees at St. Petersburg; 16, Washington at Winter Haven; 17, Cincinnati at Tampa, Fla.; 18, Boston Bees at Bradenton, Fla.; 19, Cleveland at Winter Haven; 20, Detroit at Lakeland, Fla.; 21, Detroit at Winter Haven; 22, Bees at Winter Haven; 23, Cleveland at Fort Myers, Fla.; 24, Red Sox at Sarasota, Fla.; 25, Cardinals at Winter Haven; 26, Yankees at Winter Haven; 27, Cincinnati at Tampa; 28, Cincinnati at Winter Haven; 29, Washington at Orlando, Fla.; 30, Brooklyn at Americus, Ga.; 31, Brooklyn at Columbus, Ga.

April 1, Cleveland at Thomasville, Ga.; 2, Cleveland at Jacksonville, Fla.; 3, Cleveland at Waycross, Ga.; 4, Cleveland at Augusta, Ga.; 5, Cleveland at Cordele, Ga.; 4, Cleveland at Augusta, Ga.; 5, Cleveland at Cordele, Ga.; 6, Cleveland at Macon, Ga.; 7, Cleveland at Gadsden, Ala.; 8, Cleveland at Anderson, S. C.; 9, Cleveland at Salisbury, N. C.; 10, Cleveland at Tarboro, N. C.; 11, Cleveland at Danville, Va.; 12, Cleveland at Bluefield, W. Va.; 13, Cleveland at Cleveland; 14, Cleveland at Cleveland.

Elis Win

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Jan. 9 (AP)—A surging Yale basketball team nipped a late Wesleyan rally last night to win 40 to 39 and gain its third consecutive basketball victory of the year.

Chuck Seelbach, Eli sophomore guard, led the attack against the erratic Cardinal shooters by scoring 17 points.

National Football League To Redouble Its Efforts

By Carl L. Storck
President National Football League

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—The National Football League, the nation's only major professional gridiron circuit, will redouble its progressive efforts for the 1940 season, playing to further justify its appeal as "everybody's varsity."

Our attendance goal will be upwards of 1,500,000 for 55 games and the championship play-off between winners in the eastern and western divisions.

Playing rules will be changed, if necessary, to maintain the league's record for providing the country's most spectacular type of football.

It is my opinion that the present 10-club league isn't likely to be altered at our annual meeting early in April. There have been frequent rumors of late that Boston, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Los Angeles will soon seek club franchises.

After a long and consistent advance our league enjoyed its most successful year in 1939. The combined league and play-off attendance of 1,312,611 was an increase of 12.3 per cent over the previous season's record breaking 1,168,225. Attendance records were made in Washington, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Cleveland and Milwaukee, part-time home grounds for Green Bay.

The New York Giants had the largest home attendance, drawing 233,301 for six home contests, including 62,543 for the Washington encounter and 58,693 for the Bears game, the two largest single game crowds of the season.

In addition, league teams performed before 262,678 spectators in nine pre-season games. In all, over one and a half million persons saw National League teams in action in 1939.

In practically a clean sweep, 14 league team records were broken and one tied during the season. Every offensive record with the exception of the 2,885 yards rushing made by Detroit in 1936 was wiped off the books. Five forward passing, four ground-gaining, three scoring and two field goal standards were eclipsed, and one field goal mark was tied.

In many cases the former highs were surpassed by two or three teams, a feat attributed largely to the unequalled performances of the finest collection of first-year players in league annals.

Individual record breaking was no less impressive. Led by Rookie Dave O'Brien, the Nation's No. 1 college star at Texas Christian in 1938, and the Veteran Don Hutson, eight players broke 13 individual records. Seven forward passing, three pass receiving, one ground gaining and two scoring standards were established with O'Brien and Hutson gathering three each in forward passing and pass receiving.

Only one player retained his 1938 title; New York's Ward Cuff repeating in field goals.

Forward passing reached its peak in 1939 with feats nothing short of sensational. Parker Hall of Cleveland completed 106 passes, 25 more than Sammy Baugh's 81 in 1937.

Our patrons like thrilling competition with plenty of scoring. That will be the league's 1940 playing model.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 8

American Association
Minneapolis 6, Wichita 2.

Tonight's Schedule

National League
Chicago at Montreal.
Toronto at New York Americans.
Detroit at Boston.

International-American League
Cleveland at Springfield.

American Association
Tulsa at St. Paul.

American Association

Result Jan. 8
Minneapolis 6, Wichita 2.

Blake Moves Up Even With Losing Team

MONTREAL, Jan. 9 (AP)—Such things as playing with a club that recently lost nine-straight games and spending 35 minutes this season in the penalty box can't keep Hector (Toe) Blake of the Montreal Canadiens from being one of the National Hockey League's most potent point producers.

Hector isn't the best in the league. He still is trailing the sensational Gordie Drillon of Toronto, but by only two points.

Drillon, who will miss a game or two because of a foot injury, has 25 points from 15 goals and 10 assists, Hector has 12 goals and 11 assists.

Coming along next are Neil Colville of the New York Rangers and Milt Schmidt of Boston, tied for third with 21, or two more than have been amassed by Alex Shibicky of the Rangers and Woody Dumart of the Bruins.

The leaders:

	G	A	Pts
Drillon, Toronto	15	10	25
Blake, Montreal	12	11	23
Schmidt, Boston	11	10	21
N. Colville, Rangers	9	12	21
Shibicky, Rangers	8	11	19
Dumart, Boston	8	11	19
Apps, Toronto	8	10	18
Armstrong, Americans	8	10	18
Hextall, Rangers	11	7	18
Sands, Montreal	5	13	18
Wiseman, Americans	5	13	18
Anderson, Americans	8	9	17
Davidson, Toronto	5	11	16
Hiller, Rangers	9	7	16
C. Smith, Rangers	4	12	16
Chamberlain, Toronto	5	10	15
G. Conacher, Americans	5	10	15
Watson, Rangers	1	14	15
A. Jackson, Boston	6	9	15
Hollett, Boston	6	9	15
L. Patrick, Rangers	6	9	15

Bonura Problem to Giants

NEW YORK (AP)—Among the 37 players to whom the Giants announce they have mailed contracts for 1940 is Zeke Bonura, zestful first baseman from old New Orleans.

Now, the Giants have got themselves into something of a fix about Zeke. They bought him from Washington for $25,000 last winter and paid him the not unhandsome salary of $15,000 for his season's work.

Soured on Zeke

Manager Bill Terry soured on Zeke completely about a month before the close of the race. He took Zeke off first and let him do only an occasional chore of pinch-hitting down the stretch. Indications are that Bonura plays no part whatsoever in Terry's plans for 1940.

Yet the Giants, perforce, have written the big banana merchant out another contract calling for $15,000. It is a very peculiar case, and one not calculated to make the Giants' front office happy.

Phillies Called

Bonura has the Giants in a spot. He put them there during the recent big league convention, when the Giants were on the verge of trading him to the Phillies. The Phillies obtained permission from Terry to call Zeke long-distance and see if he would be willing to play for them at a salary considerably less than $15,000.

Zeke, awakened from a sound sleep, said he would be delighted to first-base for the Phillies. He said he would be reasonable about his salary, too. He said he thought $17,500 would be about right. The Phillies' spokesman gasped and hung up.

Salary Too High

The news got around, of course, and since then the Giants have been left quietly in possession of Bonura.

Washington would not have minded having him back, for he is colorful and popular with Capital City fans. But the clubs that could use Zeke cannot afford to support him in the style to which the Giants have let him become accustomed.

The Giants do not want Zeke to hold out, because their chances of trading or selling him eventually would be reduced materially. He is, after all, a fairly valuable baseball property. Frankly, they do not know exactly what to do.

Possibly, they will have to fall back on him as their regular first baseman in the coming race. Babe Young, a former Fordham star, has the inside track on the job, with light-hitting Johnny McCarthy in reverse.

Cagers Do Well in Class

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa — Not only is the Iowa State College basketball team one of the best in recent years, but it also does well academically.

According to the grades for the full quarter, the 12 men on the basketball squad rank above the average student at Iowa State. The figures show that the cagers came through with an average of 2.53, which is higher than the usual fall all-college average. This grade point is more than half way between C and B. An average of C is 2 and a B average ranks as 3.

Co-captain Bob Menze, senior guard, topped the cagers with a 3.33 average. Carol Schneider, sophomore center, ranked second with a 3.18 average.

The cagers collected 29 hours of A and 63 hours of B for the quarter's work.

Ed Maki, goalie on the United States amateur hockey team which won second place in the world championship matches in Switzerland a year ago, is assistant coach of the Michigan College of Mining and Technology sextet.

Frick Optimistic as Usual

By Ford Frick
National Baseball League President

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP) — One very inspiring outgrowth of the centennial celebration is the forward-looking attitude and activity of the baseball world which has manifested itself this winter in the form of ideas for further development of the National game.

Regardless of whether or not the suggested rules-changes, etc., are put into effect, this widespread spirit of advancement proves that baseball, 100 years old, is really young, vigorous and forward-looking as it steps into its second century.

True to Tradition

The National League's centennial year pennant race was again true to our tradition — a hard-fought campaign decided in the last throes of the September drive. Looking forward, there is every indication at this point that our spring tradition will hold true again in 1940—an even chance for every contender. Our picture portrays an array of good, fast, well-matched ball clubs launching into competition in which the question of eventual supremacy will be fought out on the field of play, day by day, with the favorite pennant contenders emerging out of the vicissitudes of keen conflict.

The turnstile vote of fandom last year attested the baseball world's liking for the National League style pennant races, proved that the National game's fundamental principle is even competition with a fair chance for all. Every new year the National League opens like a brand new book, with a fascinating story to tell, an unpredictable and exciting story unfolding with each new chapter.

Year-Round Story

It's a year-round story, too. It will be mid-April before the first ball is thrown that makes a mark in the 1940 records, but behind the scenes right now—all winter—all efforts are being devoted to strengthening each club's line-up. Owners and managers are engaged in marshalling all available power for the training camps in March.

I am very proud that the National League thus plays the National game in tune with the National spirit. I look forward to the coming season with the same keen anticipation as do the followers of our respective National League clubs. Each National League fan knows his club has a fair chance to figure in the pennant at the start and a fighting chance to be in the race right down to the finish.

Bill Kern Resigns Job

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 9 (AP)—Bill Kern's resignation as head football coach at Carnegie Tech today completed a wholesale departure of the city's major sports figures within less than a year's time.

Jock Sutherland (he's still reported going anywhere) started the turnover last March, stepping down in an athletic upheaval at Pitt. John P. (Little Clipper) Smith within 11 days duplicated the act at Duquesne.

That was enough to keep the Hot Stove League boiling for months but the fire brightened in September with Pie Traynor's withdrawal from managership of the Pittsburgh baseball club. Then Johnny Blood gave up leadership of the Pirate pro gridsters.

Abrupt Action

Kern's abrupt action long had been forecast although he gave no reason for it or hint as to his destination. He insisted any word of his new stamping grounds must come from the school to which he is headed but declared "everything will be settled before the end of the wek."

The big blond has been linked with the vacancy at West Virginia where officials reported "nothing new" concerning the job and said they didn't expect anything to be done about it this week. Kern admits being interviewed recently by Stanford officials who have announced a new head coach to succeed Tiny Thornhill will be named Friday.

Aide to Sutherland

Within the short span of three years at Tech, William Franklin Kern scaled the heights and probed the depths. He quit as first assistant to Sutherland at Pitt, his Alma Mater, in 1937 to undertake his first head coaching job.

The Tartans in 1938 had one of the best years in the school's history, losing only to Notre Dame in the famous "wrong down" contest. They went to the Sugar Bowl and Kern was decorated as the East's coach of the year.

But last year was as poor as the previous was good. Strict scholarship requirements depleted the size of the squad. Alumni failed to contribute generously under an alumni-aid plan. Kern himself expressed dissatisfaction with conditions. His team couldn't seem to get going, losing five and winning three.

Dr. Eddie Baker, first lieutenant throughout Kern's stay at Tech, is regarded as the likely successor to the post.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 8

Yale 49, Wesleyan 39.
Alabama 42, Tulane 28.
Vanderbilt 51, Cumberland 39.
Kansas 40, Loyola (Chicago) 36.
Nebraska 44, Iowa State 28.
DePaul 56, Kansas State 30.
Indiana 45, Iowa 30.
Illinois 34, Chicago 33.
Michigan 44, Wisconsin 39.
Northwestern 46, Minnesota 38.
Michigan State 31, Syracuse 29.
Purdue 49, Ohio State 32.
Baylor 60, University of Mexico 42.
Texas Mines 57, New Mexico 49.
East Texas State 39, North Texas State 25.
Utah State 43, California 33.
Oregon 44, Idaho 32.
Utah 53, St. Mary's (Calif.) 31.
South Dakota State 43, Aberdeen Northern Teachers 28.
Iowa Wesleyan 39, St. Ambrose 37.
Maryville (Mo.) Teachers 33, Cape Girardeau Teachers 30.
Pittsburg (Kas.) Teachers 51, St. Benedict's 37.
Kirksville (Mo.) Teachers 22, Springfield (Mo.) Teachers 14.
Marshall (W. Va.) 50, Toledo 37.
Chillicothe Business College 41, Highland (Kas.) College 23.
La Crosse (Wis.) Teachers 49, Winona Teachers 42.
Louisiana Normal 41, Louisiana Tech 34.
Nebraska Wesleyan 41, Kearney Teachers 36.
Western (Ky.) Teachers 53, Evansville (Ind.) 45.
Ripon (Wis.) 36, Beloit 29.
Kentucky 47, West Virginia 38.
Xavier 36, Tennessee 35.
Glenville (W. Va.) 57, Morris Harvey 36.
George Washington 47, Bradley Tech 37.
Swarthmore 48, Earlham 42.
Muhlenberg 33, Lafayette (Pa.) 19.
Whitman 61, Gonzaga 52.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	13	9	7	72	54	33
Boston	14	6	3	70	49	31
Toronto	14	7	3	70	46	31
Chicago	9	12	1	43	69	19
Canadiens	8	13	2	55	64	18
Americans	7	16	1	49	70	15
Detroit	6	14	3	36	63	15

College Hockey

Results Jan. 8
Queen's 11, Yale 3.
Williams 6, Middlebury 1.

American League Head Sees Night Baseball Spreading

By William Harridge
American Baseball League President

CHICAGO, Jan. 9 (AP) — The season of 1939 brought considerable satisfaction to the American League and to me personally.

Thanks to the inauguration of night baseball in three of our cities —Philadelphia, Cleveland and Chicago—the attendance figures practically equalled those of 1938, despite the fact that the pennant was decided early in the season. With a close race right up to the middle of September or later, I believe we would have broken all turnstile records.

Night Games to Stay

There is no doubt of night baseball's popularity. The fans enjoyed it immensely, not only because it gave many of them a first chance to see a game, but also because of the carnival spirit. I feel sure night baseball is here to stay when limited to seven games a season for each club.

Naturally, the American League is happy because it won the All-Star game and the World Series. It also took great satisfaction in the development of such star youngsters as outfielder Ted Williams and third baseman James Tabor of Boston, pitcher Atley Donald and outfielder Charles Keller of New York, shortstop Louis Boudreau of Cleveland, outfielder Barney McCosky of Detroit and catcher Mike Tresh of Chicago.

Veteran Leaders

The veteran American Leaguers, however, were not to be denied. Bob Grove of Boston and Ted Lyons of Chicago distinguished themselves by leading the league in effectiveness. Just a few years ago, they said Bob Grove was through. In 1939, he won 15 and lost four. It was only recently I was informed that the main reason the White Sox retained Lyons was because the management was sentimental.

Nor should I forget another veteran, James Foxx of Boston. Jimmie broke into our circuit in 1924. That is a long time ago in baseball. Three times, Jimmie has won the most valuable player award. He failed to repeat in 1939, but nevertheless was the runner-up to Joe Di Maggio and was excelled in hitting only by the Yankee star, despite the fact he was handicapped.

Hall of Fame

The season of 1939 will go down in history as the one to which the most sentimentality was attached, because it was "baseball's centennial." Those of us who were fortunate enough to make one or more of the pilgrimages to Cooperstown, N. Y., the birthplace and shrine of the game, will never forget the thrills that chased up and down our spines as we listened to the words uttered by Connie Mack, Ty Cobb, Babe Ruth, Tris Speaker, Honus Wagner, Napoleon Lajoie, Walter Johnson, Cy Young, Grover Alexander, George Sisler and Eddie Collins, each of whom has been elected to the Hall of Fame, erected in one of the most beautiful little towns I have ever seen.

My belief is that one hundred years from now, baseball will be even more firmly entrenched as a National game.

U. S. Golf Dates

NEW YORK (AP)—The 1940 championship dates and sites approved by the United States Golf Association:

National open—June 6-8 at Canterbury Golf Club, Warrensville, Ohio; entries close May 14; sectional qualifying rounds May 27.

National amateur—Sept. 9-14 at Winged Foot Golf Club, Mamaroneck, N. Y.; entries close Aug. 13; sectional qualifying rounds Aug. 27.

National public links—July 22-27 at Rackham Golf Course, Detroit; sectional qualifying dates to be announced.

National women's—Sept. 23-28 at Del Monte (Calif.) Golf and Country Club; entries close Sept. 6.

Walker Cup match—Scheduled for Aug. 30-31 at Town and Country Club, St. Paul; invitation has been extended to Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrew's, golf's ruling body in Great Britain, but latter to date neither has accepted nor declined; little likelihood match will be played.

Kinnick for Law

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9 (AP)—The Brooklyn football Dodgers will have to get along in 1940 without Nile Kinnick, Iowa's All-America halfback.

"No, sir. No pro football for me," declared the talented Hawkeye back from Omaha who tonight will receive the Robert W. Maxwell Memorial Award as the nation's No. 1 college football player of 1939.

"I plan to enter law school," Kinnick asserted. "That's what I told Dan Topping of the Dodgers, who got me in the draft."

Kinnick whose point after touchdown beat Notre Dame, 7-6, hopes to get a coaching job—maybe an assistant post at first—which he can combine with his law work.

"They seem to fit very well together," he remarked.

Davey O'Brien, famed forward passer with Texas Christian, won the Maxwell Award last year. Clint Frank of Yale got it two seasons ago.

Mack Retains Office

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Connie Mack has been re-elected president, treasurer and manager of the Philadelphia American League Baseball Club.

Roy Mack was renamed vice-president and secretary, and Earl Mack assistant manager. Ben MacFarland continues as traveling secretary and Frank MacFarland as assistant treasurer.

Dollards

Bob Dollard, sophomore and Syracuse native, a member of the University of Syracuse junior varsity court team, is the son of Eddie Dollard, former Syracuse basketball coach, who preceded Lew Andreas, present mentor. An older son, Edmund, Jr., was manager last year.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Jimmy Demaret won $5,000 Los Angeles Open golf tournament with 274; Jug McSpaden second with 281.

Three Years Ago

Bob Feller, rookie pitching sensation, signed with Cleveland for reported $10,000, record for first full season.

Five Years Ago

George Lott and Lester Stoefen, former amateur doubles champions, lost first pro match to Bill Tilden and Ellsworth Vines, 3—6, 14—16, 13-11, 8—6, 6—4.

Bruins and Toronto Seek Triple Tie for First Tonight—Crimson Swimming

Detroit Plays Here Without Ex-Boston Goalie Available

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston's Bruins and Toronto's Maple Leafs seek victories tonight to move into a triple tie with New York Rangers for first place in the National Hockey League race. The Bruins entertain the weakened Detroit Red Wings here at Boston Garden and the Leafs visit New York to battle with Americans.

Both Boston and the Leafs are tied for second place at present with 31 points as against 33 for the Rangers. The New Yorkers are idle for the evening with Chicago playing at Canadiens in the third game of the night.

Prospects Better

Prospects of moving into a first-place tie with Rangers look better for the Bruins than for the Leafs. The locals are only one player short of full strength and the Wings take the ice tonight without their first-string goalie, Tiny Thompson. Toronto will face the Americans without Gordon Drillon, league-leading scorer, and Syl Apps, ace play-making center.

Mel Hill survived his test against Americans Sunday night and is ready to resume regular action. Roy Conacher will not rejoin the Bruins until the team reaches Toronto Thursday night and then it will be determined how much longer he will have to remain out.

Wings at Bottom

The Detroit sextet is in last place with Americans at present. The Wings have not been able to get going this season, but Jack Adams has been working toward improvement for the future and has tried out several new youngsters. Indianapolis has been the Detroit training ground with Herbie Lewis directing.

Thompson has gone back to Detroit to rest an ailing back and in the nets for Adams tonight will be a veteran of several teams, Alfie Moore. If Moore happens to have one of his good nights—and he has had them—the locals might have quite a time trying to score goals.

Had Struggle

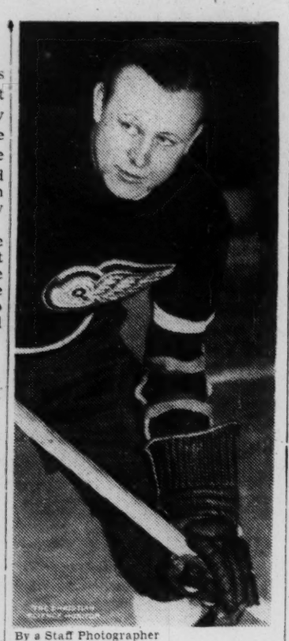
On their last appearance here the Bruins beat the Wings 3 to 1, but not without a struggle. The visitors have one of the hard-hitting teams in the circuit, and going through the Detroit defense unguarded is to invite a severe tossing. Jimmy Orlando, medium-sized defenseman, is the current sensation of the club because of his heavy bodychecking.

In all the Bruins and Detroit have met on three occasions this season. Detroit won the first meeting at Detroit 2 to 1, and the locals have won the other two, one in Detroit, 3-0, and the other here on local ice 3 to 1. At no time this season have the Bruins scored what appeared to be an easy victory over Detroit.

Line-Up Changes

Manager Jack Adams may alter his line-up for this game. In New York against Rangers he played Kenny Kilrea and Don Gross in place of Carl Liscombe and Don Deacon. The more familiar faces with the sextet are Ebbie Goodfellow, hard-checking defenseman and captain; Alex Motter, Cecil Dillon, Syd Howe, and Modere Bruneteau.

The youngsters coming along with Detroit include Jack Stewart, Gus Giesebrecht, Walter McDonald, Joe Fisher, Connie Brown, and Don Grosso. When these kids reach a little more experienced stage they should improve the offense of the Wings and start the club climbing back up the standing ladder.



By a Staff Photographer

Ebbie Goodfellow

Big Time Thrills Billed to Hockey Fans in Eastern

WASHINGTON (AP)—They call it the Eastern Amateur Hockey League, but its thrills are on a big time basis.

"We hear complaints," said Coach Redvers MacKenzie, of the Washington Eagles, "that big league hockey has slowed down or has been slowed down. But you don't hear anything like that about this circuit."

MacKenzie claims a combination of youth, enthusiasm and ambition is the reason why this year's pace in the Eastern Amateur is so fast.

The Eastern Amateur has a swelling class of graduates in the National League, and the current crop of amateurs feel that if the others can make the jump they can.

Brimsek at Pittsburgh

Frankie Brimsek, of the Boston Bruins—voted the outstanding rookie of the league last year—came up from Pittsburgh when it was in the Eastern Amateur.

"Baltimore had him," said MacKenzie, "but oddly, they didn't have room for him at the time."

Murray Patrick, of the New York Rangers, and Joe Cooper, of the Chicago Black Hawks, are the Eastern's outstanding defense men in the big time compay.

At forward, the Eastern has graduated Neil and Mac Colville, of the Rangers, and the fleet-footed Alex Shibicky, also of the league-leading New Yorkers.

By Way of Canada

The National League is full of wings who came up from the Eastern circuit by way of Canada.

Outstanding is Gordon Drillon, of Toronto, who is leading the National in individual scoring.

The New York Americans have Murray Armstrong, while the Rangers have the sensational Kilby MacDonald, Dutch Heller, and Alf Pike.

Detroit has Butch McDonald and Gus Giesebrecht.

This is Washington's first year in the Eastern League. Other teams are the New York Rovers, Baltimore Orioles, River Vale Skeeters, and the Atlantic City Sea Gulls.

Iowa Grads In New York Will Fete Hawkeyes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY—New York alumni of the University of Iowa will gather Jan. 13 to honor Dr. Eddie Anderson, President Eugene A Gilmore, and Nile Kinnick.

Arlo Wilson, president of the Iowa association in New York, announced that he expects more than 250 persons of the metropolitan area to meet at the Western Unisity club for the dinner.

Rideout Twins Enter Mile At V. F. W. Meet on Saturday

The running Rideouts, track's famous twins, were today added to the swelling list of track nobility competing Saturday night at the Garden in the second annual Veterans of Foreign Wars meet.

Wayne and Blaine from North Texas Teachers by way of Illinois will put on another mile appearance against Glenn Cunningham, Archie San Romani, and Charles (Chuck) Fenske in what to all intents and purposes will be a preview of the National Indoor Championship in March.

Elbowed Wooderson

The Rideouts are bespectacled and spectacular. Blaine is the gentleman who engaged in the world-wide controversial elbow battle with Sydney Wooderson of England at Princeton last year. He subsequently won the National metric mile title from Chuck Fenske and Glenn Cunningham.

Upon the occasion of their last appearance here the Rideout twins instigated a tumult at the Boston Garden when they gave the veteran Cunningham a terrific tussle on the last lap of the Boston A. A.'s Hunter mile race in February. Cunningham just held off Wayne to win by two feet in 4m. 10.8s., Boston's fastest mile.

Wear Letters

It is virtually impossible to tell them apart, and for the convenience of the fans on Saturday night the V. F. W. games committee may ask the twins to wear the letters B. R. and W. R. instead of the customary numbers so that they can be more easily identified.

The twins are obviously in good racing fettle. Blaine lost a close race to Archie San Romani in the Sugar Bowl 1,500 last week, defeating Cunningham in the process.

Wayne competed in the 800 meters, pushing Campbell Kane, Indiana sophomore, to fast figures. Kane, incidentally, will compete here in the invitation 880, meeting Charlie Beetham of Ohio State, the indoor 600-meters champion.

The two-mile field for Saturday night was swelled to championship proportions last night when Don Lash, the flying Indiana State cop, filed his entry blank alongside those of Gregory Rice from Notre Dame and the veteran Joe McCluskey.

This event looms larger as the days pass. If John Lane succeeds in landing the entry of Walter Mehl of Wisconsin, winner of the Sugar Bowl 3,000 from Lash, the two-mile special may be the race of the night. Mehl and Rice are old collegiate rivals and both have beaten Lash at various stages of his career.

Terriers Meet Two Opponents

Boston University's varsity basketball team has two hard games carded this week, both away from home. On Wednesday night, the Terrier hoopmen battle the University of New Hampshire at Durham, and on Saturday night they visit Tufts at Medford.

In both these games, the opposition will be out to avenge previous defeats and has high hopes of upsetting the charges of Coach Mel Collard.

Despite the fact that the University of New Hampshire has a veteran team, there is not a man on that squad that has played on a quintet that has beaten the Terriers in basketball. Last year B. U. whipped the University of New Hampshire, 64 to 45; the year before that, 57 to 51; and in 1937, 52 to 43.

Bowed to Terriers

Art Cochran's Tufts quintet bowed to the Terriers twice last year, 44 to 37, and 50 to 42. This year the Jumbos are out to even the score.

Both New Hampshire and Tufts have veteran teams while the Terriers are forced to depend largely upon sophomores. Their inexperience came to the surface when they bowed to Brown, 42 to 29, last Saturday night. With so many second-year men on the squad, Coach Collard is still experimenting and has yet to decide upon a definite starting combination. In a last-minute shift against Brown, he moved Cliff Fitzpatrick up to right forward in the first club and the chances are that Cliff will start again Wednesday night. Dudley Purbeck, who started at right guard, still needs seasoning and it is probable that Charlie Thomas, another sophomore, will replace him at Durham. The rest of the line-up will be the same with Capt. Jack Rotman at left guard, Walter Williams at center, and George Pantano at left forward.

Huskies Facing League Contest With Eagle Six

Northeastern will start four veterans against Boston College in the New England Intercollegiate Hockey League game at the Arena tonight. The freshmen teams of both colleges also will meet as part of the doubleheader.

Coach Herb Gallagher's Huskies opened their season a week ago with a hard-checking victory over New Hampshire, 4—3. The Eagles, however, will be favored in this 12th meeting between the teams since 1932.

Gallagher will start a first line centered around Ed Barry, sensational sophomore from Wellesley. Johnny Chipman, who scored 3 goals against the Wildcats, will be at left wing, and Alan McCarthy at right.

Capt. Jerry Griffin of Medford and Lou Cunningham of Lincoln, two of the hardest hitting defensemen in college hockey, will be at the points, and newcomer Art O'Connor is scheduled for net duty.

Chief Husky offense hopes are Chipman and Barry, who combined for all four goals against New Hampshire. McCarthy will alternate at right wing with Leo Lennon and Fred Cusick.

New Hampshire To Have Bench Court Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H.—University of New Hampshire basketball players this week elected a captain who will lead the team from the bench. He is Alder "Jim" Hatch, senior guard from Dover, who is out through injury.

Hatch's election followed shortly after his injury. He was in his second year as a regular with the New Hampshire team. Three years ago he was seen as Northeastern's freshman captain. He left a regular spot in the Husky varsity lineup the next January to transfer to New Hampshire. Out of competition for a year because of the New England College Conference transfer ruling, Hatch immediately jumped into a starring spot here last February.

Oklahoma Aggie Mat Dates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STILLWATER, Okla.—Ten intercollegiate dual wrestling meets for the 1940 varsity team at Oklahoma A. and M. College, including the strongest teams in the nation, will give Coach Ed Gallagher's Aggie matmen the best schedule they ever had.

The complete 1940 A. and M. varsity wrestling schedule:

Feb. 2—Southwestern Teachers at Stillwater. 8—Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Va. 10—U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. 12—University of Indiana at Bloomington, Ind. 19—Kansas State at Stillwater. 24—Central Teachers at Edmond. 26—University of Oklahoma at Stillwater.

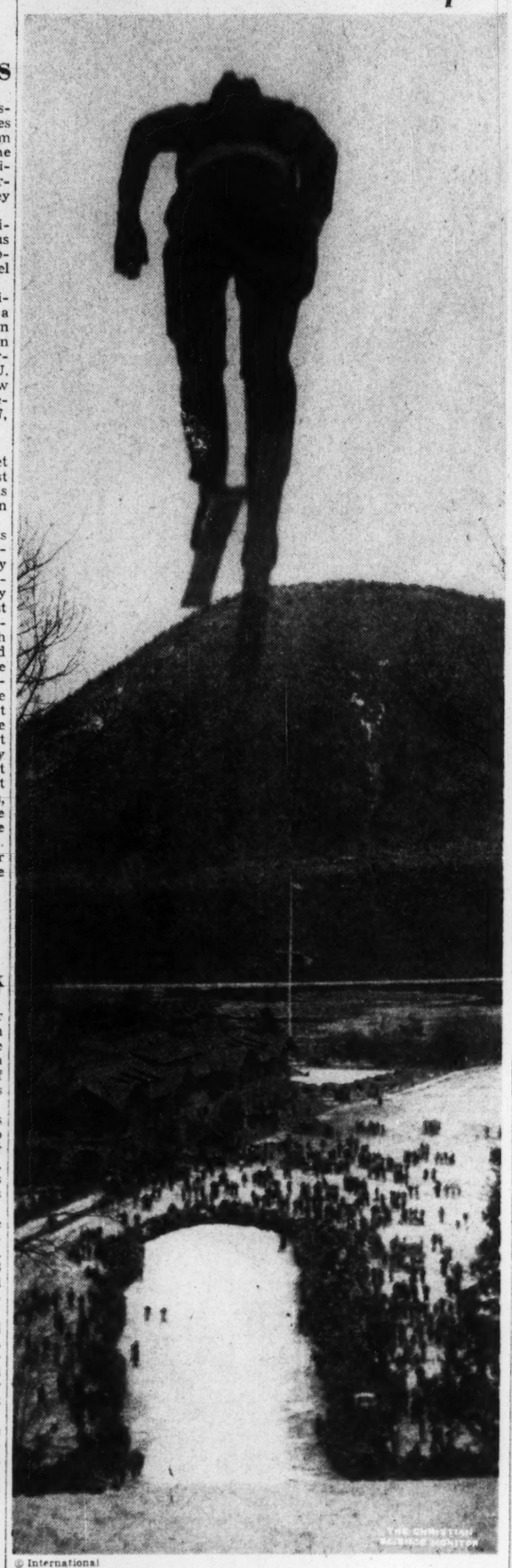
March 2—University of Illinois at Stillwater. 4—University of Oklahoma at Norman. 8—Southwestern Teachers at Weatherford. 14-16—National Intercollegiate tourney at Champaign, Ill.

Goalie Franks Out

INDIANAPOLIS (AP) — Jimmy Franks, goalie of the Indianapolis Capitals of the International-American Hockey League, will be lost to the club indefinitely. Franks was hurt in a game at Cleveland Saturday but played here Sunday night against Philadelphia.

Alfie Moore will report in time to take Franks' place in a game with New Haven here Thursday night.

Over the Mountain Top



© International

BEAR MOUNTAIN, N. Y.—Merrill Barber, of Saxton's River, Vt., member of the Vermont Academy O. C., appears to be hurdling that distant mountain, but it's only an optical illusion created when Barber, competing in Class "A" at the Interstate Ski Jumping Tournament, Bear Mountain, N. Y., flew into space before landing.

Clapp Enters Garden Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Kenny Clapp, Brown sprint star, will compete in the Arthur Duffey special 50-yard dash at the Veteran of Foreign Wars meet on Saturday at the Boston Garden. A year ago, Clapp captured the 40-yard dash event at the meet in 4.5 seconds and, in good condition for early season, is expected to make another creditable showing on Saturday evening.

Last winter, Clapp enjoyed the greatest success of his indoor track career, winning the dash at the Prout Games in Boston and tying the meet record, equalling the 40-yard dash world's record at the Providence Knights of Columbus meet, capturing the 60-yard sprint at the I. C. A. A. A. A. meet, taking second in the Boston A. A. dash and third at the Millrose Games.

In the spring, the Brown ace continued to perform sensationally in outdoor competition, setting two records and capturing three firsts at the New England Intercollegiate championships for the first time in the history of the meet. In winning three events at the New England championships, Clapp set new marks in both the 220-yard dash and low hurdles, in addition to annexing the 100.

The Brown leader closed his brilliant spring campaign with a first in the 220 and a third in the 100 at the I. C. A. A. A. A. meet and in July was a member of the 400-meter relay quartet which won the A. A. U. championship and set a world's record for the distance.

* * *

The Brown varsity fencers will open their season tomorrow against the Providence Sword Club at the Marvel Gym at 7:30 p. m. and on Saturday will journey to Medford, Mass., to cross foils with Tufts.

* * *

Lacking virtually every veteran with the exception of Capt. Don Amidon, the Brunonians' chances for a successful season are not too bright, but several sophomores have displayed potential talent in practice drills and the squad may develop into a capable group of sword wielders.

Around The Hub

Local Night Ball

With night baseball spreading rapidly through the major leagues, Boston fans are naturally wondering when the arc lights will make their initial appearance in this city. Eventually, the Bees and Red Sox may be forced to fall in behind the leaders, but the present attitudes of Bob Quinn and Tom Yawkey indicate that the Hub will probably be one of the last big league centers to install the lights. Both have marked time, hoping that the innovation would not last.

Fenway Park could be lighted without much difficulty. Engineers could probably place towers so that they would not stand on the playing field and thereby threaten injury to the players. But illuminating the Beehive would be a very different story. The cost would be terrific, because of the larger playing surface. However, critics maintain that towers will be erected in both parks within two years.

* * *

Unless Wes Ferrell, who is intent on making a pitching comeback this season, ties up with a big league club before March 1, he will probably be at Sarasota when the Red Sox start training. If so, Joe Cronin would not object to the big right-hander donning a uniform and working himself into condition as a batting practice target.

* * *

As a matter of fact, there is a slim chance that Cronin may look seriously at Ferrell through the Sarasota adventure, with the idea of offering a contract if signs are pointing in the right direction. When on the threshold of a minor league existence, veterans sometimes rally their resources and surprise everyone—including themselves.

* * *

Campbell Kane, the long-legged sophomore from Indiana University, is coming back to the Boston Garden Saturday night for the 880-yard special in the Veterans of Foreign Wars track meet. He failed to impress over the 1,000-yard distance in the B. A. A. Games last winter, but recently signaled that he is in trim by winning the 800 at the Sugar Bowl. He was clocked at 1m. 54.3s., beating Wayne Rideout to the tape.

* * *

As a freshman last season, Kane ran a 1m. 53s. half-mile and went to the Princeton invitation games. He figured prominently in the early stages, but was later beaten by Charlie Beetham. The Indiana youngster gets another chance to stop Beetham here Saturday.

* * *

The Boston Yacht Club announces dates of the nineteenth annual series of "The Dog Watch." On Jan. 23, Rod Stephens will show colored motion pictures of Harold K. Vanderbilt's "Vim" racing off the coast of England during the 1939 season. On Feb. 6, Charles Francis Adams and Gordon Raymond will be the speakers. Other dates are Feb. 20, March 5 and March 19.

* * *

Jaakko Mikkola, coach of the Harvard track team, will enter 13 men in the Veterans of Foreign Wars meet. It will be the first track and field competition of the year for Crimson athletes. Douglas Pirnie, Donald Forte and Tom Goethals will be in the dash, Hobart Lerner, Franklin McKechnie and Ray Guild in the 600, Robert Houghton in the mile, Stephen Madey and Mitchell Ford in the pole vault, Robert Partlow and John Bunker in the high jump, and Donald Donahue and Don MacKinnon in the high hurdles.

* * *

Art Ross manager of the Bruins points out that his team is only one game behind the Rangers, despite the fact that the New Yorkers have been traveling at a record-breaking pace and also despite the fact that the locals have played without Jack Crawford, Mel Hill and Roy Conacher at times.

* * *

Those who follow the annual Harvard-Yale basketball series and are speculating on the possible outcome of the approaching one, may find these scores interesting. Wesleyan defeated Harvard, 53-37. Yale beat Wesleyan last night, 40-39.

Brown Welcomes Tufts

The Brown University quintet, unbeaten in six contests, will risk its spot at the top rung of the New England collegiate basketball ladder Wednesday night at the Marvel Gym against the high powered Tufts contingent.

The outcome of the game will have considerable bearing on the New England collegiate hoop picture, with the Jumbos eager to tumble the yet unconquered Brunonians into the ranks of the beaten, while Brown will be making a determined effort to extend its victory chain to seven straight.

Brown Took Two

The situation is reversed from that of the first Brown-Tufts tilt a year ago, when Brown bowled over the previously undefeated Medford men, 33-26, for an upset win at the Marvel Gym. In the second contest of the home-and-home series, Brown made it two straight by downing the Jumbos, 41-31.

The high scorers of both Brown-Tufts games of a year ago will be back in the line-up, Capt. Charley Tibbs, who registered 10 points in the first clash for top honors, being at center for the Jumbos, while Capt. Harry Platt, winner of individual laurels in the second contest with 14 points, holding down his regular left forward post.

Mainstays

Both men are mainstays of their respective teams, Tibbs being classed among the outstanding pivot men in Tufts history, while Platt has been called the most outstanding basketball player Brown has ever had.

Each team will open with three men who were members of the starting line-ups a year ago, namely, Captain Tibbs, Phil Varney, and Fred Jenkins of Tufts, and Capt. Platt, Frank Wilson, and Jack Padden of Brown.

The Tufts series is as old as any on the Brown basketball books, being inaugurated in 1908. Thirty-two games have been played, with Tufts holding a 19-13 margin in victories.

Trosky Signs Contract

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 9 (AP)—First baseman Hal Trosky has signed his 1940 contract with the Cleveland Indians, business manager Frank Kohlbecker announced today. Trosky is the eighth Tribe regular to enter the fold.

Lonnie Stowell Carries On Pool Tradition at Harvard

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As Coach Hal Ulen prepares to send his Harvard swimming team into its regular season tomorrow night and into Eastern Intercollegiate League competition this week end, the 10-year saga of the Stowells in Crimson swimming annals travels on into the final chapters.

At the Indoor Athletic Building in Cambridge tomorrow, Harvard will test itself in a dual meet with Greenwood Memorial, which it defeated 51-24 last winter, while at Hanover on Saturday the Crimson will face a Dartmouth team that Ulen believes will make its presence felt this year after a disappointing season in 1939.

Lonnie Last

Meanwhile, Lonnie Stowell, the last of the family now at Harvard, is waiting for the gun to sound in the first race tomorrow evening, signifying the start of his next-to-last year of college competition and the near-end of the Stowell tradition.

This family story began back in 1930 when Lonnie's brother Ed enrolled as a freshman at Harvard and went out for the freshman swimming team. It was carried on after Ed's graduation by their cousins, Harley and Collie, who were brothers and who were graduated last year. Lonnie now carries on alone.

Ed Captain

Of the four, Ed established the most outstanding record, not only because he became captain of the team despite the fact he had never competed before entering college, but also because of his accomplishments.

As a freshman he won his specialty—the 150-yard backstroke—only once, against Dartmouth. Yet during the balance of that year he developed fast and exactly one year later against the Green he won his first varsity meet in the record time of 1m. 45 1-5s. to start a string of 19 consecutive dual meet victories. This time he reduced to 1m. 39 3-5s. in his final dual engagement against Yale. Ed won the backstroke in the Eastern Intercollegiates his sophomore year. In his junior year he did not compete, and in his last year, a slight illness caused him to place second to Gordon Chalmers of Franklin and Marshall, whom he had beaten two weeks earlier.

Beat Yale

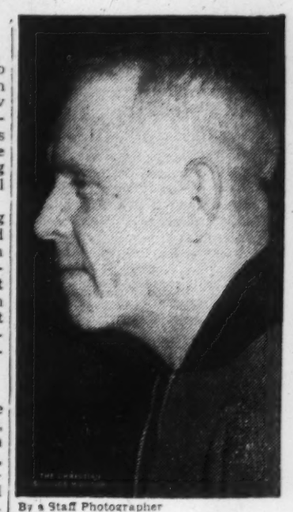
Harley ranked next in ability, although his forte was the freestyle, instead of the backstroke. Probably Harley's greatest achievement came in 1938 when he was a member of the record-breaking 400-yard freestyle relay team which won for Harvard the Eastern Intercollegiate championship. Along with Billy Kendall, Jim Curwen, and Charlie Hutter, Harley aided in setting up a time of 3m. 33.2s., a record which is still in the books.

While this was his greatest achievement, probably his biggest thrill came one March evening in 1937, when he took part in the greatest Harvard minor sports victory—the 39-36 victory over a Yale swimming team that had gone through 164 meets in 13 years without a defeat. More than that, Harley swam with Hutter in the 440-yard freestyle, the race that decided the meet. Hutter took second in the race, insuring Harvard of 38 points and victory, while Harley took a third for good measure.

Won Letter

When Harley was graduated, he took with him his brother Collie, who won his letter last year when he took a third against Yale in the backstroke and combined with Frank Powers, Craig Moore, and Jim Curwen in the winning 400-yard freestyle relay team.

Like Harley, Lonnie is chiefly a freestyle swimmer. Last year he tried the sprints, but this year Coach Ulen switched him to the 440, which is Capt. Eric Cutler's event.



By a Staff Photographer

Hal Ulen

Triple I Hockey League

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	2	0	20	3	4
Queen's	2	0	21	6	4
McGill	1	0	1	0	2
Harvard	0	1	0	7	0
Yale	0	1	3	15	0
Princeton	0	2	1	22	0
Dartmouth	0	0	0	0	0

Result Jan. 6
Queen's 11, Yale 3.

DO YOU KNOW
that schools accept
mid-term enrollments?
Many of the private schools accept new students for the second semester, starting after the first of the year. If you wish to place your child in a new school environment, you may find it helpful to consult the school advertisements published in The Christian Science Monitor, Tuesdays and Saturdays on the Education Page. Or write to the School and Camp Section, Advertising Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Zighera Orchestra Opens Its Season — Prize Film at Fine Arts

Joseph Knitzer, Violinist, Soloist With Chamber Group

By L. A. Sloper

The Zighera Chamber Orchestra inaugurated last night in Jordan Hall its annual series of three concerts. These series have come to be important vents of the musical season. They always offer novelties, and works seldom heard, which were written for or are suited to a small group of instrumentalists such as this one culled from the ranks of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, of which Bernard Zighera, the conductor, is also a member. The programs are well selected, there is always a fillip of one sort or another, and the performances are, as you would expect, admirable.

Last night's concert sustained the standards set. The program listed two works as being played for the first time in America: the "Dos Poemas" of Jacobo Ficner, after Nos. 16 and 42 of Rabindranath Tagore's "El Jardiniero," and Jacques Ibert's Capriccio for chamber orchestra. The other numbers were the B flat Symphony, No. 5, of Schubert, and Mozart's Violin Concerto in A major, with Joseph Knitzer as soloist.

* * *

Jacobo Ficher is, so far as recollection and available records show, unknown to Boston. Nicolas Slonimsky lists him in "Music Since 1900" as a Russian-born Argentine composer, born in 1896, but mentions no performances of his works. Possibly the composition played last night would take on significance if one knew the Tagore poems which furnished the inspiration, as this writer does not. Without such guidance, which was not supplied by the program, the score holds little interest. Regarded simply as music, it seems a mere potpourri of modernistic clichés.

Jacques Ibert enjoyed a considerable vogue during the exploratory nineteen-twenties; since then he has been little heard of outside of France. He is chiefly remembered here as the author of an orchestral piece called "Escales," or "Ports of Call," which recaptured the atmosphere of Mediterranean and Oriental scenes. This Capriccio has the characteristic qualities of the French school of that improbable decade. It is deft, witty, and at one moment gently nostalgic. A rather attractive piece of no great moment.

* * *

It was interesting, if not very rewarding, to hear again Schubert's early Symphony. The first and last movements are mostly Mozart, the middle two contain considerable Beethoven and some Schubert.

It was not surprising that the Mozart concerto was the musical peak of the program, Mr. Knitzer brought to it a good tone, a sufficient technique, and an imperfect sense of style. Mr. Zighera gave him a sympathetic accompaniment. The soloist was recalled several times by an enthusiastic audience. At the close of the concert Mr. Zighera and the orchestra were likewise rewarded by warm and persistent applause.

Nathan Milstein

Who will play in Jordan Hall Sunday afternoon, Jan. 21.

'Harvest' From France

Simplicity is the keynote to "Harvest," French film which came yesterday to the Fine Arts Theater. With a minimum of means, Marcel Pagnol has translated to the screen from the novel, "Regain," by Jean Giono, the story of a few peasants dwelling in primitive conditions close to the soil. He has caught the feeling of attachment to the earth and the desire to make it fruitful. In mood the film has been compared to Knut Hamsun's novel, "The Growth of the Soil." It might also be likened, perhaps, to the earlier portions of Pearl Buck's story, "The Good Earth." But M. Pagnol has treated his theme in terms that are essentially French.

Recently the picture was chosen by the New York Film Critics Circle as the best foreign film of the year.

A village in the mountains, deserted by all but one man, is the setting for most of the tale. M. Pagnol's cameramen, Willy and Roger Ledru, have brought to the screen a sense of its wind-swept loneliness. Gabriel Gabrio, Fernandel, and Orane Demazis have aided in the acting of the three principal characters. M. Gabrio is the believable peasant whom solitude had brought close to savagery until he found a helpmate in the patient drudge who had toiled over the mountain roads in the company of an itinerant scissors grinder. Mlle. Demazis marks the change that came upon the woman under the influence of the affection and kindness which he bestowed upon her when she had entered his house. Fernandel is the loutish cowardly scissors grinder.

There are a few other figures: Henri Poupon, for instance, as the established farmer from whom the lonely villager borrowed two loaves of bread to carry home in triumph and the seed to plant his field of wheat; Edouard Delmont as the blacksmith who deserted the village but bestowed wishes for success on the man who stayed; Paul Dullac as the grain dealer, who purchased the first harvest, except for enough to pay back the debt of the borrowed grain and enough to plant again; Rollan and Le Vigan as a sergeant and gendarme in a bit of by-play when the scissors grinder thought that the woman who had deserted him had been murdered. The acting of all of them has a characteristic French sharpness.

As a whole the film seems somewhat fragmentary and occasionally abrupt in its transitions. Its aim seems more to build a mood than to tell a detailed story. In that purpose it has been aided by accompanying music written by Arthur Honegger. But it is the acting and direction which give the film its artistic stature. E. F. M.

Nickolas Muray

Edna Ferber

She will join the "Information Please" board of experts tonight at 8:30, NBC-Blue-WBZ

New Ballets Promised On Jooss Program

The two new ballets, "Chronica" and "A Spring Tale," which will figure prominently in the program to be given by the Jooss Ballet in the Shubert Theater next Saturday afternoon, were first produced in England last spring.

"Chronica" is a dance-drama, consisting of a prologue and three acts which are subdivided into short episodes. The subject is the reign of a petty tyrant in a fifteenth-century Italian town. The dictatorship that at first seems benevolent soon becomes despotic, and a revolt of the people is the result. Too late the dictator realizes the evil he has done and is unable to avert the catastrophe.

Commenting on this production in The (London) Dancing Times, The Sitter Out says: "Kurt Jooss has introduced so much brilliant detail into each episode that it is impossible to grasp it all at one sitting. The ballet is decidedly long and the frequent breaks between the various episodes make it a trifle 'scrappy' and a little difficult to follow the rather involved story. In spite of these drawbacks I feel that Jooss has created a ballet of first importance.

"The dancing of the company, which seems to get nearer and nearer to the classical ballet, is of a very high order both in this and other ballets. The men, notably Hans Zuellig and Otta Struller, are particularly fine, and among the ladies Noelle de Mosa and Ulla Soederbaum are very conspicuous by reason of their artistic and sympathetic work."

There is no scenery for "Chronica," but the costumes by Dimitri Bouchene are said to be brilliant. The music on the other hand considered rather dull by this London writer, is by Berthold Goldschmidt.

"'A Spring Tale,'" according to The Sitter Out (probably the same commentator) in another issue of The Dancing Times, "a romantic ballet in four parts, is a straightforward fairy story. It was, in its original form, the first ballet ever arranged by Kurt Jooss, but he has entirely remodelled it.

"In this work he comes very close indeed to the classical ballet, but of course there is none of the conventional mime that one sees in 'The Sleeping Princess' or 'Le Lac des Cygnes.'

"From the rise of the curtain I was instantly gripped by the brilliant dancing of Hans Zuellig as the Prince and the clever characterization of the various roles. The study of the fussy, busybody, Mistress of Ceremonies, given by Bunty Slack, and of the tender, lovable Princess given by Ulla Soederbaum, are well worth seeing, and the touch of humor given by Elsa Kahl as the old Queen who goes to bed with her Orb and Scepter is equally good."

The music for "A Spring Tale" is by Fritz Cohen, the company's musical collaborator; the costumes by Hein Heckroth, also long associated with the company.

M. L.

Grace Horne Galleries

By Dorothy Adlow

Through Jan. 20 there will be at the Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street, two interesting exhibitions; oil paintings by Herbert Barnett, drawings and basreliefs by George Demetrios.

Herbert Barnett has already been recognized as one of the more promising American painters. He is not young enough to be a prodigy, not old enough to have consolidated his style. He is in fact now in a process of transition. It is apparent in his pictures, and he admits it. He probably commands attention for the very fact that he has elected the more strenuous approach to painting and refused to assimilate any of the acceptable recipes which are commonly acknowledged today, and which despite their freshness and fleetness are bound to become dated. In a gallery of artists working in a Renoirish-Derainish manner, translating everything into glistening fleece, Mr. Barnett will seem heavy and harsh, but he will also seem stable and strong.

* * *

In this current exhibition there are portraits, studies, landscapes. Each picture shows the result of careful calculation, a thoughtfully planned design in which all the elements are arranged with utmost care. He commences with subject-matter commonly portrayed, but he abstracts it, magnifies proportions, adjust planes, modulates hues so that the resulting picture is a heightened and vigorous portrayal of the original subject. The artist's vision has contributed its own accent and stresses; has developed its own rhythms through contrasting planes which set each other off, increase the sense of depth enrich the atmospheric texture. Mr. Barnett's method may seem excessive in its tendencies toward faceted surfaces, and corrugated vistas, but if exaggeration is a means towards a worth-while end, let us encourage it by all means, with a parenthetical remark that methods carry the seed of their own destruction, if they are permitted to dominate the artist. So long as he remains in command, a critic of his ways, he may go very far.

The portraits betray most of the interest in colossal effect, structural emphasis, and concrete imagery. What they gain in design, they sometimes sacrifice in subtlety. The truncated surface is harsh in reference to the human face and form. That Mr. Barnett's perceptions are more sensitive and flexible is manifest in the landscapes which reach off into space carrying the strong design into deep perspective. He uses more color, achieves a greater sense of airiness and dynamics, gets away from atmosphere of the studio. His landscapes begin to fulfill the expectations which had hitherto been but a promise in his canvases. More than ever we look forward to his subsequent efforts.

* * *

George Demetrios is a Boston sculptor who holds forth every few years with some new and unexpected effort. A gallery is hung with penciled drawings and low-reliefs. This display differs from the customary showing of a sculptor, generally an aggregate of varied themes executed in diverse ways. The drawings and reliefs supplement each other; one seems to be motivated and enhanced by the other.

When Mr. Demetrios first showed figure drawings several years ago, they seemed to indicate a departure from the medium of modeling. The drawings were sparely executed, their concise contours revealing not merely outlines but plastic, three dimensional form. Mr. Demetrios cultivated a rhythmical stroke which fulfilled two purposes, giving character to form, and providing a decorative line pattern. There are several such drawings here, and they seem off-hand the product of a swift, expert hand. But the experienced draughtsman knows that long practice lies behind such seeming simplicity.

* * *

The bas-reliefs are about a quarter of an inch deep. They are cast in plaster. They portray figures as the drawings do, lying, crouching, kneeling, semi-recumbent. The most successful ones seem to us the best work that has come from Mr. Demetrios' hand. They contain a beauty in modeling, a breadth, and vitality. Mr. Demetrios seems to come off more expertly in putting the figures into perspective, giving the illusion of their retreating in space. They breathe and move and live, and the small depth of a quarter of an inch has served very well the plastic purpose. While the outlines are carefully cut, they are not so important in the bas reliefs as they are in the drawings; in fact, they seem if anything to cramp the artist's finely executed modeling, cutting it short when one might want it to melt away softly at the contour edges.

There are a few portraits in relief, including a likeness of Hans Zinsser.

Also on exhibit at the Grace Horne Galleries is a miscellaneous display of small pictures, aimed to bring painting into the sphere of an average budget. There are drawings and water colors which show the special gifts of artists sponsored by the gallery. The pictures are not necessarily of diminished significance because of their small size.

* * *

George R. Shaw Gallery

The gallery of George R Shaw, 2d, at 71 Newbury Street, has just put on display two exhibitions. There is a group of water colors by Barse Miller, and a collection of American Primitives.

Barse Miller is an aquarellist from California. He shows the spiritedness of artists of the West Coast, although he does not follow their stock themes and effectations There are rustic views, scenes at the dock, street scenes. The artist chooses a subject for some inherent feature in design, atmosphere, color. He abstracts more or less as the themes require and is motivated above all by a desire to paint distinctively. He moves between the exciting world of everyday experience and the esoteric world of fancy. The latter is best expressed in a water color, "Flight at Night."

The American Primitives are arresting for the forthright design and the honest, naive attitude of the painters. Most of the pictures are anonymous, painted by amateur or itinerant artists. We have come to appreciate the special qualities of provincial and primitive art of this kind for merits rather than limitations. There is expressed in the itinerant portraits a sense of responsibility felt by the makers of likenesses; the pictures are limned with seriousness, the details put in faithfully. Everything is convincing, but the facial expressions.

There are some interesting memorial pictures (a peculiar American practice); there are some theorem paintings with cornucopias overflowing with flowers. There are many water colors from a sheaf of pictures executed by Miss Eunice Pinney, who expressed herself autobiographically with brush. It is interesting to see how she portrayed trees and animals with a flawlessness which gives the illusion of rounded form in the water color.

Another amusing primitive is an ambitious depiction of "Redwood Festival" in California.

An interesting afterthought in relation to this exhibition concerns the use to which these pictures are meant to be put. They are intended for interior decoration, to be integrated in the modern home. Decades ago they were consigned to the attic or trunk, or sold to the rag man. Today we have revalued these native works of art and they have become a desired commodity. People change; the works of art remain the same.

On New York Stages

B. G. DeSylva, producer of the Lahr-Merman "Du Barry Was a Lady," has begun work on his next offering, "Louisiana Purchase." He and Morrie Ryskind left for Miami Beach, Florida, Wednesday, to work out preparatory arrangements on the book, which is to be their collaborative effort. Irving Berlin is doing the music.

* * *

Millen Brand, author of "The Outward Room," from which Sidney Kingsley adapted "The World We Make" (at the Guild Theater), is working on a play, based on his novel, "The Heroes," in which Mr. Brand told about a number of World War veterans against the background of a soldiers' home. The play is about half finished.

By a Staff Artist

Yehudi Menuhin

Returning to Boston for a concert at Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon.

Huston in Air Biography

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Walter Huston's appearance in a dramatization of episodes in the life of Sam Houston, is one of the best mid-week radio prospects. The script is based on material from Marquis James' Pulitzer Prize winning biography, "The Raven; a Biography of Sam Houston."

The Ford Hall Forum's "New England Talks It Over" period is devoted to discussion of firmly founded peace. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt interviews Social Security Board experts. Edna Ferber, author of many best-sellers, joins the "Information Please" board of experts.

Serious music is rather scarce, although a new series of Canadian symphonic concerts begins with a program by the Toronto Symphony.

* * *

Tonight

"How Can We Obtain a Lasting Peace?" is the subject up for consideration this evening at the Ford Hall Forum's "New England Talks It Over" radio meeting. Speakers include George A. Selleck, Executive Secretary of the Society of Friends in Cambridge, Mass., and Director of the New England Institute of International Relations at Wellesley; the Rev. Leslie T. Pennington of the First Unitarian Church in Cambridge, a member of the Boston Committee of Inter-Democracy Federal Unionists, and Courtney Crocker, a member of the Board of Directors of the Massachusetts branch of the League of Nations Association. WBZ, 10.

Arthur J. Altmeyer, Chairman of the Social Security Board, is interviewed by Raymond Gram Swing, commentator on international news. MBS—WAAB, 11:15

Edna Ferber, novelist, joins the board of experts on the "Information Please" program. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

Walter Huston appears in "Cavalcade of America" in a dramatization of episodes from the career of Sam Houston. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

A new series of Canadian symphonic programs by the Toronto Symphony, Les Concerts Symphoniques de Montreal and the Montreal Orchestra, starts tonight. The Toronto Symphony plays. MBS-WAAB, 10.

* * *

Wednesday

On Wednesday morning Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt interviews two important woman officials of the Social Security Board—Miss Jane M. Hoey, Director of the Board's Bureau of Public Assistance, and Miss Ellen S. Woodward, Board member. CBS-WEEI, 10:15 a. m.

Produced with the co-operation of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, is a dramatization of the speech delivered by Patrick Henry at Richmond, Va., in 1725—one of the regular Wednesday afternoon "Echoes of History" series. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2:15. For 15 minutes preceding this program, on the same network, Mary Von Doren, concert pianist, will talk on, and play, excepts from Grieg's "Peer Gynt" suite, in the "Music for Young Listeners" period.

The Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Fabien Sevitzky, plays the "Little Symphony" of the Chicago composer, Robert L. Sanders, CBS-WEEI, 10:30.

Dramatic offerings are led by the "Star Theater's" presentation of "The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse," with Sir Cedric Hardwicke. CBS-WEEI, 9.

Charles Boyer, French screen star, appears in "Hollywood Playhouse"—for the second time this season. NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

For listeners whose sets can tune in short wave radiocasts, Boston's Station WRUL begins a new series of programs dealing with opportunities offered by the Boston Public Library. To begin with, Zoltan Haraszti, Keeper of Rare Books at the Library, talks on "Treasures of the Boston Public Library." WRUL, 4,—on 11.79 or 15.13mc. frequency.

* * *

Thursday

The "Columbia Workshop," heard at a new hour, presents "My Heart's in the Highlands," play by William Saroyan. The radio script is adapted from the original stage version produced by the Group Theater last April. CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

"Major Bowes' Original Amateur Hour" salutes Cambridge, Mass. CBS-WEEI, 9.

The "Vox Pop" microphone goes back stage at the Winter Garden in New York City as Parks Johnson and Wally Butterworth interview Ole Olsen and Chic Johnson—and stage hands, electricians and ushers, too—before the curtain rises on their "Hellzapoppin'" show. CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

Hilda Burke, Metropolitan Opera soprano, sings and is interviewed by Bing Crosby in the "Music Hall" program. NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

Women who have become famous in the world of sport are to be presented by Maude W. Linscott in a new "Women in Review" series heard through Station WHDH of Boston. The first guest is Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, international tennis star. WHDH, 11 a. m.

Walter Huston

To be heard in "Cavalcade of America," NBC-Blue-WBZ, tonight at 9.

News of Screen

New York

"Gone With the Wind" is already headed for territories just beyond the immediate vicinity of the Broadway district. On Jan. 25, the Selznick epic will open at Loew's State Theater, Newark, N J. On Feb. 1, it will be released at Loew's Metropolitan Theater, Brooklyn. The plan will call for reserved seats at $1.10 each for evening sessions. During morning and afternoon screenings, tickets will be 75 cents. It is pointed out that the release of "Gone With the Wind" while the production still plays at the Capitol and Astor is unprecedented, since both Newark and Brooklyn are considered in the greater New York district so far as bookings are concerned.

* * *

Things will soon, as they say, be humming on the Universal lot. Five productions will start shooting within the next few weeks, a record of activity for the studio, according to its publicity heralds. Impending or in the works are "It Happened in Kaloha," starring Deanna Durbin; "Black Friday," with Boris Karloff and Bela Lugosi; "The House of Seven Gables," based on the Nathaniel Hawthorne classic; "Alias the Deacon," starring Bob Burns; and "If I Had My Way," co-starring Bing Crosby and Gloria Jean.

Six other productions to go before the cameras in the slightly more distant future include a new starring production for Marlene Dietrich, produced by Joe Pasternak, who made "Destry Rides Again"; "World Cruise," starring Loretta Young; "La Chienne," starring Cary Grant; and various others, including pictures for Baby Sandy and Charles Boyer, but not, we believe, together.

* * *

Speaking of Miss Durbin's latest reminds us that in it the young soprano will perform "Loch Lomond," Schubert's "Ave Maria," "Musetta's Street Scene," from "La Boheme," by Puccini, and "Love Is All," a new number by Pinky Tomlin and Harry Tobias. Addenda Vera West has designed 28 costumes for Miss Durbin to wear in the film.

* * *

Pandro S. Berman has joined M-G-M as producer. Formerly vice-president and producer for RKO, Mr. Berman had charge of "Ann Vickers," "Morning Glory," "The Gay Divorcee," "Of Human Bondage," "Mary of Scotland," "Winterset," "Stage Door," and others, including all the Astaire-Rogers films. Mr. Berman will begin work at M-G-M in about a month.

* * *

Lana Turner of "Dancing Co-ed," and George Murphy will play the leading roles in "Two Girls on Broadway" . . . Ann Shirley has been borrowed by Warners from RKO for the feminine lead opposite John Garfield in "Married Pretty and Poor" . . . Eddie Albert, who has appeared in "Brother Rat," "Four Wives," and (soon to be released) "Brother Rat and the Baby," will be starred in "An Angel From Texas," to be made this winter.

Thomas Hart Benton's six lithographs to publicize "The Grapes of Wrath" are being exhibited at the Museum of Modern Art, 11 West Fifty-third Street . . . Joan Davis has been signed up for another year by 20th Century-Fox.

Harry Horner, who did the sets for Sidney Kingsley's "The World We Make," has recently completed and turned over to Sol Lesser 250 preliminary sketches for scenery to be used in the screen version of Thornton Wilder's "Our Town," which you may remember as "the play without scenery" . . . James Cagney, now vacationing at Martha's Vineyard, will be in New York for the premiere of his new film, "The Fighting 69th," scheduled to open at the Strand Theater, on Jan. 26 . . . Mary Martin and Bing Crosby will be co-starred in Paramount's "Ghost Music."

'Life With Father'

"Life With Father," with Lillian Gish and Percy Waram in the roles of father and mother, will open at the Blackstone Theater, Chicago, on Feb. 15. The new company goes into rehearsal here this week under the direction of Bretaigne Windust, who staged the New York production that continues at the Empire Theater.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

LAST WEEK! GILBERT MILLER presents HELEN HAYES & PHILIP MERIVALE in LADIES and GENTLEMEN
"Helen Hayes, the finest actress of them all, is just as brilliant as ever."—WATTS, Her. Trib.
MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45th St., W. of 8th Ave.
Evgs. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:45. CIrcle 6-6363

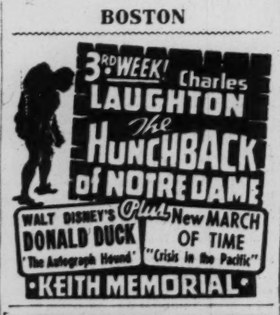
"A Perfect Comedy. Sooner or later everyone will have to see 'Life With Father'"—ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40

"Hilarious witty dialogue rich humor." — Times
Clare Boothe's Comedy Hit! MARGIN FOR ERROR
Directed by OTTO L. PREMINGER
PLYMOUTH, W. 45 St. Evgs. 8:45. CI. 6-9156
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, 2:45

"ROCKS THEATRE WITH LAUGHTER" —Burns Mantle, News
SAM H. HARRIS presents a Comedy THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART and GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
MUSIC BOX THEATRE, 45 St. W. of B'way
Evgs 8:40 Mats. THURS & SAT., 2:40
EXTRA MAT MON. FEB 12 Seats Now

"Humorous, fresh and exhilarating a notably well-staged show."—Atkinson, N. Y. Times
GEORGE ABBOTT presents THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT TOO MANY GIRLS
By RODGERS & HART & GEO. MARION, Jr.
IMPERIAL Thea., W. 45 St. CO. 5-7980. Evgs. 8:30
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday 2:30—$1.10 to $2.75

BOSTON


3RD WEEK! Charles LAUGHTON
The HUNCHBACK of NOTRE DAME
WALT DISNEY'S DONALD DUCK "The Autograph Hound"
Plus New MARCH OF TIME "Crisis in the Pacific"
KEITH MEMORIAL

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
NOW PLAYING "GONE WITH THE WIND" in TECHNICOLOR

NEW YORK CITY

"SWANEE RIVER"
Don AMECHE • Andrea LEEDS • Al JOLSON
★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★
Any Day Any Sent 25c to 1 P.M. ROXY THEA. 7th Ave. at 50th St.

Watch this group of advertisements from day to day for new plays and motion pictures.

Longwood Towers
Enjoy the pleasures of keeping house... without the cares of housekeeping
AT YOUR SERVICE
Maids · Housemen · Laundresses
Valet · Beauty Shop · Barber
Bellboys · Doormen · Garage
Commissary · Restaurant
BROOKLINE MASSACHUSETTS

Schools—Colleges
Home Study

Has the College Chapel a Place in Modern Student Life?

Parents—Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Heard by Our Students

"The liberal college gives you a means to cultivate repeated and continuing happiness, friendship, sports which can be enjoyed through life, inquiry into the study of nature, of mankind, of the humanities, of the arts, and a sense of human needs. Nor are the enjoyments learned on the college campus the limit for you; each of them is a bridge to new fields of enjoyment which may be cultivated in your life beyond the campus. Broad and lasting and growing enjoyments are the foundation of happy and fruitful living."

—President Laurens Hickok Seelye of St. Lawrence University in his Baccalaureate sermon to his own students.

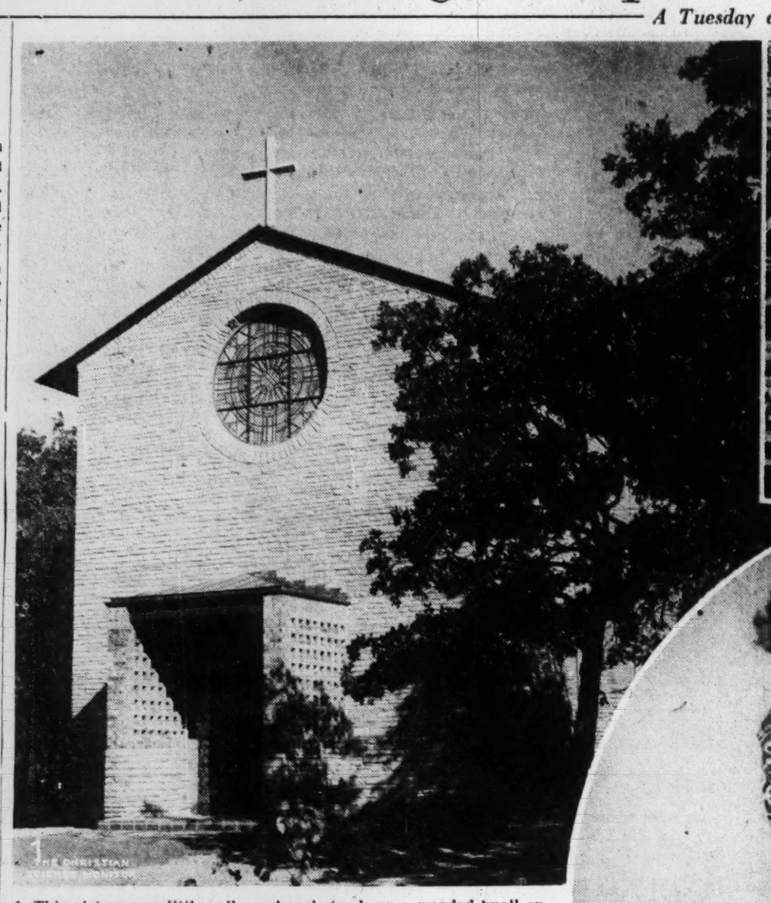
* * *

'Scholar' by Short Wave

Those who listen to short-wave broadcasts to European countries from the studio of the National Broadcasting Company are likely to hear, from now on, excerpts from The American Scholar, Phi Beta Kappa's general quarterly. Guy Hickok of the international division of NBC recently wrote the magazine's editorial office as follows:

"I hope you will pardon me for expressing surprise at the high quality and interesting variety of material in The American Scholar. I found the magazine difficult to lay aside. I do not want to let myself be swept away by enthusiasm, but it seems to me that we should be able to find quite a bit of material in this magazine from time to time that would be suitable for shortwave broadcasting to foreign audiences in English or one of the other languages. We are putting on the air approximately 80,000 words a day, translated into six languages."

—From The Key Reporter



1. This picturesque little college chapel stands on a wooded knoll on the campus of the Texas State College for Women, and was planned, even to its stained glass windows, by the girl students, and built of local materials by boys of the National Youth Administration. 2. Texas stone, beams from local trees, together with student work, thought, and devotion went into its rearing. 3. Miss Dorothy La Selle, instructor in the fine arts department of the college, and Marilyn Yates, one of the students, at work drafting the final working designs for the stained glass windows.

New Style—As a Place for Solving Problems?

To the Girls of Texas State College Their Chapel Is a Real Treasure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Denton, Texas.

Young womanhood in her skirts and sweaters, her sox and school oxfords, has scored against the complaint of certain oldsters that college co-eds never get down to anything serious. Evidence is a picturesque little chapel serenely atop a wooded knoll on the campus of the Texas State College for Women in Denton, Texas.

Rearing aloft its proud white cross just on the brink of busy life in one of the largest residential women's colleges in the world, it embodies the fond dreams, actual sacrifices, and hard work of the 2,700 girls enrolled there.

A Place for Quiet Meditation

It was their president, L. H. Hubbard, who first realized the need for a quiet little haven on the campus where students could escape for a moment from the rush of school activity and be alone with themselves and God. Accordingly, he voiced his idea in assembly one day during the 1937-38 school year. Confident of the big things he could expect from his students, he secured a National Youth Administration grant for the proposed project.

His students moved true to form, and by the time spring came to the campus, the chapel idea had gained considerable momentum.

The Loan Fund, a campus business organization, had renamed itself the Chapel Fund, and oiled its machinery for a better run on the big order ahead. The capable Chapel Fund manager whose efficiency belied her demure blond curls, organized her co-workers and fired the action shot.

Determination in every move. freshmen, sophomores, juniors, and seniors set out to sell their idea to anyone interested. Letters sped home for allowance margins to make the $1 donation each student contributed for a starter. Every ex-student of the college was reached through the far-flung campaign.

The jolly old sun co-operated, and as spring wore on, supersaleswomen in jaunty caps and aprons capitalized on the hot days and sold numberless cold drinks to an obligingly thirsty student body.

Out of the blue sky fell a substantial gift of $15,000 for the chapel cause when at spring commencement, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Nickolson, of Longview, Texas, came forward and offered it in the names of their three daughters who attended T. S. C. W. Then came the next autumn, and bargain-hungry girls stormed the rummage sale of donated odds and ends, sponsored, midst much ballyhooing, by the still energetic Chapel Fund. This bazaar function proved profitable.

Chilly blasts of a Texas gale in midwinter furnished the perfect atmosphere for a breakfast of steaming, fragrant waffles and delicious maple syrup served by a chapel-minded staff of workers and pounced upon by a chapel-minded student body. . . . And added $300 to the growing fund!

Construction In Sight!

Real construction of the $28,000 building was in sight. The fine arts department of the college rose to the occasion, and workshops buzzed all daylight hours with important business of stained glass windows, stenciled ceiling beams, borders, pews, cornices, mosaic walls, floor, platform, stone masonry, and metal light fixtures . . each a stupendous piece of art in itself.

All during the hot summer months, girls in soiled artist's smocks, rapt looks on their faces, had their lunches brought to them and for hours at a time concentrated on the pressing business of the chapel trimmings. June saw them bent over intricate drawings and layouts. July saw them mop perspiration from their young brows, step back for a critical view, and, dissatisfied, return to work with more verve than ever. August saw them lovingly apply the last touches to their labors.

Windows Show Woman's Service

Surpassing in beauty all the other features of the chapel interior, think the student body, are the stained-glass windows with their striking patterns, each depicting woman as a ministering angel in the different walks of life—nursing, teaching, natural science, social service, music, dancing, literature, and—the crowning triumph—motherhood, as symbolized in the large window comprising one end of the chapel behind the altar.

Youth contributed all to the chapel. Significant is the fact that it was 80 inexperienced boys between the ages of 18 and 25 who did the actual construction work. Working under the auspices of the National Youth Administration, they hewed giant oaks at the chosen site, hauled truckloads of native Texas stone, mixed mortar, and laid each brick in its allotted cranie.

On Nov. 11, the noble little building stood almost complete. Only 80 feet long, 42 feet wide, and 30 feet high, it was unpretentious in size but magnificent in the shrine of every girl's heart.

With a seating capacity of 170, it was as President Hubbard had suggested in that assembly program two years ago, non-sectarian, its purpose being for individual worship and to accommodate services of small groups. "And a place for our girls to come back to and be married," says First Lady of the Campus, Mrs. Hubbard, slanting a bit to the romantic side.

Dedication day rolled around, and at mid-afternoon when the ceremony was to be broadcast, books were dropped and feet hurried up the hill. Fresh, young girlish eagerness pervaded the clearing before the chapel. Ex-students, returned for the occasion, fell to reminiscing, now and then jabbing handkerchiefs at welling eyes. The school regents saw it and boomed praise of the project. The lad with the honest blue eyes, representing the NYA youths, sensed it, swallowed hard, and stammered his speech. Mrs. Roosevelt, at her first campus dedication, appreciated it and in her own way graciously bestowed her simple blessing upon this castle of youthful dreams. Thrilling strains of the school anthem brought the group to its feet and clear voices rang out in exultation over a national network.

Girls from Texas, girls from Washington, girls from New York, girls from all the states, from South America, the Near East, and the Far East—sisters all in this crowning moment of joy—hailed their very own little chapel, the house that T. S. C. W. built.

Frances E. Jones

Makers of Poetry and of Peace

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Many of you are interested in poetry, and a few of you have started among yourselves a "Poetry Round Robin." Thinking you might be interested in a letter which arrived recently, we reprint it here, announcing a poetry prize. The magazine is a new one, and we have not seen it; but we feel that Mr. Holmes's interest in it might be counted a form of ballast.—Chairman.

* * *

Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

It may be of interest to some of your readers that Unicorn, a magazine of poetry appearing quarterly, is offering the Molly Eager Poetry Prize of $25 for the best poem used in the journal during 1940.

Unicorn is a new poetry magazine, begun by its editors in the hope of establishing an audience for the many young writers who find no outlet for their work. While unable to pay for individual verses used, the magazine expects to set aside various awards to be given poets of outstanding merit. The Molly Eager award is the first of these.

Winner of the award will be decided by John Holmes, a member of the English department at Tufts College, poetry critic of the Boston Evening Transcript and author of several volumes of verse including the more recently released "Fair Warning."

Anyone is eligible to submit verse and may do so through Mrs. W. Stanley Soroka, 1 Granton Avenue, Bedford, Massachusetts, who is an associate editor of Unicorn.

(Mrs.) M. S.

* * *

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Toward Positive Action

England

My dear Chairman:

It is now well over a year since I sent a letter to the Round Table, but I think these times merit my once again addressing this cosmopolitan brotherhood.

The outbreak of war nailed to the counter one ancient lie—that "if you want peace you must prepare for war." Never was the world so well prepared for war as during the past year, and the result is what any sane person might have foreseen.

Despite the clash of contending forces, the great masses of mankind desire peace, but lacking a proper conception of its true foundations, they are often duped and misled into the pursuit of a peace that is no peace. They use methods that make real peace further off than ever. It is of tremendous importance, therefore, that the voice of intelligent thought should be heard.

One thing that all should be doing, despite the times is this: bearing witness to the unity of God's family and the sovereignty of love, not allowing men to slide into sheer hatred to those against whom they fight.

Years ago, the Lambeth Conference stated that "war was incompatible with the life and teaching of Jesus Christ," and similar statements have been made by other Christian bodies, but how little has been done in the meantime to implement that conviction by positive action, by taking steps to remedy injustices that are the seeds of war, and by seeking to promote measures for conciliation and disarmament.

Let us not forget the claim that the future has upon us. It is not too soon to make plans for the new world that is to succeed the present hostilities.

War never can end war. Peace must be made, and we must begin now to make it. If a sufficient number of men of good will had done this thoroughly during the last war, a better peace would have been made, and the present war would never have taken place. Let us all, not fail again.

The task is greater than it was 20 years ago, and a true peace can be established only at great cost. The old order will not do. There must be a change in our ways of thinking and in manner of living. Only God can give us this New World, but it can be brought to light through the consecrated service of men and women, such as sit around this table.

My best wishes to our members, young and hold, and my sincere thanks for the friendships it has brought to me, for in these friendships I now find help to bear bravely and cheerfully the blows that fall upon the manhood and womanhood of Europe.

(Mr.) T. T.

* * *

Mr. T. T. always gives us something to think about, and we wish we could have printed his letter in its entirety. However, we believe that in these excerpts you have the splendid challenge he flings us all.

Cheerio . . . **Chairman**

Flair, Incorporated

Budding Young Artists

The art student of today is likely to be a practical young person, clear about the uses of pencil and brush to commercial ends, seeking a definite position upon graduation. The old days of the chilly attic and the bohemian existence are good to read about but not so good to experience. Of course, making one's way as a fashion designer, a painter of magazine covers, or advertisements, and as a success in other commercial art work is not easy; but the student of today is much clearer how to go about an art career, and is aided by good schools in taking the first steps toward it. The students shown here are studying at the Vesper George School of Art, in Boston. With them at the left is one of the teachers, supervising and criticizing their work.

Forensic Activity Ahead

The forensic year in Wisconsin high schools opened this fall with a goal of 400 member schools in the Wisconsin High School Forensic association and a participation that will engage thousands of young people in competitive debate, dramatics, and public speaking in every forensic district, leading to determination of state title honors next year.

Last year the association was made up of 395 schools, and every county in Wisconsin was represented in the competitions. Estimates compiled by Miss Almere Scott, of the debating department of the University Extension division, indicate that fully 20,000 high school students participated in last year's scheduled program carried on by the forensic association, and that 45,000 took part in activities not scheduled in its regular program.

These activities are sponsored by the department of debating and public discussion and the bureau of dramatic activities of the University Extension division and by the University department of speech.

The debate question this year involves the permits of the ownership and operation of the railroads by the federal government.

Through the Editor's Window

Speaking of "Satiable Curtiosity"

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Do you remember the Elephant's Child in Kipling's "Just So Stories"—that infant pachyderm with the "'satiable curtiosity"? He went places, did the Elephant's Child, and all because he wanted to find things out, just HAD to. They say that is a sign of high intelligence—'satiable curiosity.

If you remember your Kipling, you know that the Elephant's Child asked a great many questions. And each time he did so—as is often the case, metaphorically at least, in this unimaginative world—he was roundly spanked. (Truly the path of the Inquiring One is frequently beset with spankings! Maybe they come in the guise of dull, uninspiring companions. Maybe in stereotyped school work. Perhaps in the great difficulty of earning a living. More often than not, in merely too much food.)

Anyway, if the Elephant's Child had been like, well, a lot of us who once eagerly asked why and why again, and then got out of the way of it, he would have let the preponderance of spankings wear down the pristine freshness of his 'satiable curiosity, and NEVER have learned what crocodiles have for dinner, nor have got himself a Very Useful Trunk with which he could pick up his own melon rinds and also master the spanking situation.

All of which proves that an inquiring creature is much more interesting than some of the rest of us; and also that results when achieved through overcomings may in a sense justify the spankings.

Provided of course that the Inquiry is worth the Inquirer. What is known as noseyness or gossipmongering, isn't what is meant at all. But your honest bit of informal research, now, however small, usually indicates an eager open mind; and, oh well, one thing leads to another, you know. It might even lead to a Ph. D., if that's what you really want—though I suspect the Elephant's Child was out for learning for learning's own sake.

And this leads us to New Year's Resolutions—which you and I don't believe in—and to the fact that we can all wake up our sluggish thinking apparatus if we will but try to follow things through to a reasonable finish. That almost idle question of Mary's at dinner about Audubon, that passing wonder of Bob's about what makes some neon lights jiggle or where Helgoland is, that answer the entire family got wrong during "Information Please"—why not look them up?

Even if you don't care what the answers are (and you probably won't for a while), you can go after them as if you did. Each time the search will grow more interesting. Yes, really! And before you know it, you too will grow more interesting. Your home (or school) will grow more interesting. Your conversation might even improve. And Education may at least be no more a vague something that you had once and won a few now rusty marks for; but something you live with, today and tomorrow.

Of course it isn't that a blotter-like sopping up of information amounts to much; although that, too, can be exciting, especially if the whole family enters the fun. It is rather that the mental attitude that asks what, why, where, when, and actually seeks out the answers, has us on our toes, helps us grow, keeps us young, reveals to us the colors of life.

In other words, a 'satiable curiosity like that of the Elephant's Child can, if rightly used, take us places.

A Tuesday Column.

With the Schools of South Australia

The rural (or area) school, which was first established in England—Suffolk and Cambridgeshire—has been introduced into South Australia with excellent results in stimulating the interest of boys and girls in local industries and the education authorities are already planning an extension of them. Two country schools have been closed and an area school started halfway between the villages. The purpose is to give an education beyond the primary stage in which the activities of the surrounding communities shall be used as educational factors.

It is not proposed to train the boys and girls merely to take part in the local industries, although that is encouraged, but to give them an intelligent interest in, and a full knowledge of, the life of the community and a bias towards rural life, apart from such pursuits as gardeners, farmers and factory hands. It is hoped that this school will be the forerunner of others and that a policy of establishing an additional school each year will be followed.

Before William J. Adey left office as Director of Education he established the idea of a multi-purpose high school with a common core of subjects for all pupils, and then divergence according to their abilities and future lives. Mr. Adey's view was that such a school would make for a true democracy in which professional men and tradesmen would learn as youths to know each other, and to respect and sympathize with walks of life other than those they were following.

The question has been raised by one of the State school inspectors whether there is not too much insistence upon form and accuracy in spelling, at the expense of individual expression. Speaking from a thorough knowledge of school work gained by inspectorial traveling on the metropolitan area and country, he has noticed that the quality of work obtained from the little pupils in the lower grades is often superior to that in the middle and upper classes.

The principal cause for this would appear to be that the younger pupils express themselves freely because they are not unduly worried about form and spelling, whereas the older scholars are expected to give more attention to these aspects and in doing so cramp their style. This inspector thinks that though accurate spelling and sound form are desirable and necessary, the first essential is that the writer shall have something to say, and that his ideas shall be properly arranged, and clearly planned. He wonders then, whether children should not be given more opportunity for free expression, free from the rigid demands for correct spelling, and so on. Oral expression might be more fully exploited, and those teachers who have developed talks, lecturettes and papers as part of the language work done by the pupils have been well satisfied with results.

The same inspector stresses the value of bands as part of school activity and interest in South Australia almost every school has its group of instrumentalists. These are generally fife bands, but in one town a mouth-organ band has now been started.

Studious Habits

"One of the grand things about evening education for the working man is that it develops in him a studious habit that generally persists . . . By experience and observation I have learned that it is the man of mental endurance who wins in any great contest of wits or skill. Any process therefore that develops habits of mental activity is highly beneficial in your preparation for life."

—David Sarnoff, President, Radio Corporation of America.

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HAVE YOU A HOBBY?

Bring it to Principia! In the Upper (High) School, Wednesday afternoon is reserved for the pursuit of hobbies.

Seventeen hobby clubs offer such widely diversified interests as the construction of airplane and ship models, jewelry making, riding club, photography, knitting, cooking, dramatics, glee club, tap dancing, and the publishing of the bi-weekly school newspaper.

Write for Catalog of the Upper School

The PRINCIPIA
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Senior College Upper School
Junior College Lower School
Coeducational

Decorative Arts Antiques

The Preservation Society Acquires Its 40th House

Home Planning and Furnishing

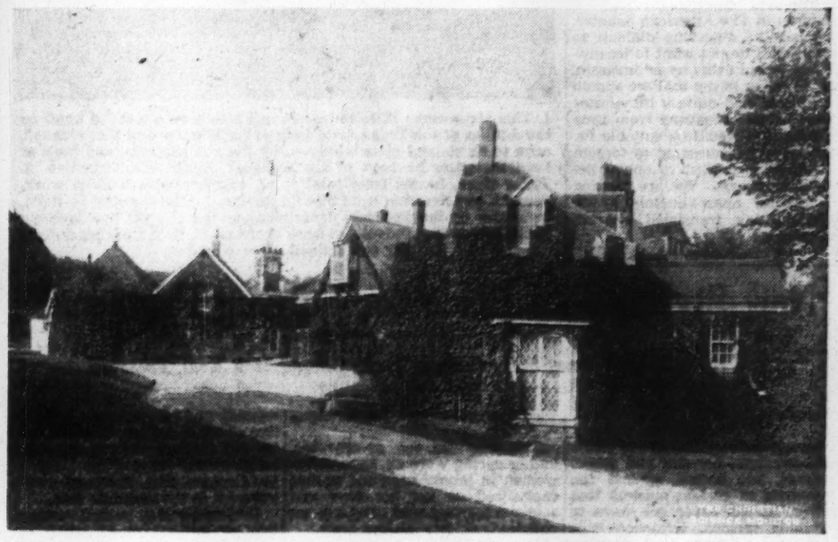
A Tuesday Page

The seventeenth-century room at "Indian Hill," with diamond paned windows, broad-beamed armchairs, gate-legged table, carved English oak chest, an array of great pewter chargers and smaller things.

Halliday Historic Photograph Co

This shows one of the numerous old-time china cupboards that Ben: Perley Poore salvaged and built into his extended residence. Here is much Oriental Lowestoft, as well as many pieces of Staffordshire ware, that indicate his pioneer activities as an American collector.

Ben: Perley Poore (1820-1887) was probably the first American collector of ancestral furnishings and historic architectural details. In this room in his "Indian Hill" home, is embodied a mantel from the Stuyvesant House in New York and panelling from the Province House, Boston, seat of Royal Government for the Colony. Province House was built in 1679; dismantled in 1851.



A summertime view of the fifty-room house on "Indian Hill," 120-acre estate, in West Newbury, Mass. With its contents, it has all been presented to the Society for Preservation of New England Antiquities, by Ben: Perley Poore Moseley, tenth generation descendant of John Poore, who bought it in 1640 from the Indian, Great Tom. This was the red-men's signal hill, seen from long distances.

'Indian Hill' Given to Preservation Society

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

Through 10 generations the Poore family has held the 120-acre estate of Indian Hill, in West Newbury, Mass., deeded in 1640 to their ancestor John Poore, by the Indian known as Great Tom. The buildings were greatly extended by Ben: Perley Poore (1820-1887), a leading journalist of his generation who incorporated in the additions numerous portions of historic homes from near-by towns, from Boston, and even a mantel of the Stuyvesant House in New York.

His antiquarian tastes extended to the relics of local Indians whose deed to John Poore is perhaps the greatest treasure within the walls of the place. One room is filled with these aboriginal artifacts—pottery, utensils, weapons and the like—while many early colonial furnishings and some portraits are found in other rooms.

Presented In December

During the closing week of the year just past, all this has been presented to the Society for Preservation of New England Antiquities, to become the fortieth property under their ownership. Situated on a high hill three miles from the Merrimac River, and about one and a half miles from the Newburyport Turnpike, this estate and the contents of the buildings are the munificent gift of Ben: Perley Poore Moseley, of Boston and Ipswich. His mother was daughter of Ben: Perley Poore, who left no son.

The picturesque and historic house with generous acreage about it is distinguished first by the extraordinary length of ownership without change of title, but its material importance and peculiar individuality were impressed by the donor's grandfather, who once stated that he spent all his spare income on the estate. The low, many-gabled structure, that he developed during several decades, stretches in a wide curve, in a park-like setting of lawns and trees, its walls covered thick with ivy. A broad driveway sweeps to the entrance on the inner side of the curve; from the outer side the outlook is open and far distant, over a countryside of rolling hills and woodlands. For it is said that this was an important signal hill from which the Indians sent their smoke messages, down the coast and north to New Hampshire mountains, before white men came.

"Perley's Reminiscences of Sixty Years" was published in 1886, and was the last of Ben: Perley Poore's numerous volumes on history and biography. Most of his career was spent in Washington, where he was correspondent of the Boston Journal and other newspapers for 30 years following 1854. His esteemed political articles signed "Perley" established his reputation for accurate reporting and literary ability, during a period when he was writing also several volumes on history and biography.

Sometime during these "60 years," perhaps in summer months, he found time to develop this "Indian Hill" estate, and to assemble the many treasures for which the home has long been well-known. His parents took him to England when he was 11, where the family visited Sir Walter Scott, Thomas Moore, General Lafayette and other notables. It is said that his interest in antiquities was stirred by the enthusiasm of Sir Walter, which seems possible for a youth who later showed great mental alertness. Ten years later he went to Belgium as Legation attaché, and stayed seven years to travel extensively, write, and pursue historical research. After this his journalistic career began in America, to continue until the Reminiscences appeared.

In One Family 299 Years

So this latest acquisition of the Society for Preservation of New England Antiquities, is notable not only as an example of title unchanged for 299 years, and as the gift of an extremely generous friend. It is also evidence of the forms of diversion that occupied an energetic and accurate and prolific political writer of the mid-1800's. It is not surprising that these pleasures were found in the maintenance of such an ancestral home, and the assembling of furniture and objects associated with his family's early generations.

To the Society receiving the estate, it becomes a responsibility as well as a gratefully received gift, as no funds were provided for its maintenance. Since this is true of most of its 40 properties, the annual demand from all these directions bulks ominously. There is great need for operating funds, although the Society for Preservation of New England Antiquities is the second largest of its kind in the world, and surpassed in extent only by the National Trust of England.

The Society is always glad to welcome new members and friends, that they might share with those of longer standing in helping to preserve such splendid monuments of New England's past as this example which has just come to it. Anyone desiring information is cordially invited to communicate with the Society's office at 141 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Do you ever do things like this?

★ *take a round-trip trolley ride downtown to buy a yard of ribbon for 10c less than next door?*

★ *walk six blocks to buy candy for 2c less?*

★ *spend two hours bargain-hunting to save 25c?*

★ *drive 12 miles to buy eggs for a few cents less?*

'Fess up! We *all* do. Thereby exhibiting one of the finest possible examples of false economy. In most cases we spend twice as much in actual cash, time and shoe-leather as the few pennies we supposedly "save."

If you want to hunt values, the place to do it is *in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor.* Follow the advertisements every day. Then when you go to buy, you'll make really worth-while savings. . . . And the chances are, you'll find some of the best "buys" at the stores right around the corner from home!

Questions And Answers

There is enough of general interest in the queries steadily coming to us from readers to make it seem advisable to print some of them each week, with our replies. Those of minor interest will be answered, as at present, by letter.

In no case can we attempt to place valuations on articles of any sort, although we may sometimes give suggestions about selling.

Questions are welcomed concerning all subjects within the range of these columns, and should be sent with a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Photographs are usually necessary to assist in identifying and dating things classed as antiques.

"Spool" Furniture

Connecticut

I have a spool bed and would like to have companion pieces of the bedroom in harmony with it. Can you tell me what other things are likely to be found in this style? Mrs. L. H. F.

These types were made in the 1850's and '60's, and the forms which have survived are mostly for the bedroom—enough to outfit one, except chairs. These we don't recall seeing, except in so-called Gothic style for parlor use Most common are bureaus, fronts ornamented with applied half sections of spool turnings; and washstands with oblong tops and a drawer, now useful as dressing tables. Smaller stands with drop leaves and two drawers are also seen, desirable for bedsides. Walnut wood examples are rare and are preferred. In New England, spool furniture is often found in second-hand shops, and we suggest you look around in some of these places.

Atkins, Porter & Co.

Pennsylvania

Your recent answer to a question about a Connecticut clock leads me to hope you can tell me about the one shown by the enclosed snap shot. The label inside states the maker was Atkins, Porter & Co., Bristol, Conn., and I should like to know when it was made.

C. H. M.

Seven clock-making concerns of Bristol, Conn., with names beginning with Atkins, are listed as having operated between 1820 and 1860, but the name found in your clock is not among them. Partnerships changed frequently among these small concerns, some of whom had very limited output. The snap-shot shows a case in late Empire style such as prevailed about 1850, and leads to the opinion it dates within five years of that figure.

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Articles On Antiques

An item about finding in China, pressed glass that may be of American make, as well as some that is assuredly English and French, makes one of the interesting minor topics in the Antiques Magazine for January. The deplorable conflict in China makes welcome the article, Panorama of Chinese Art, with illustrations of ancient bronzes, stone sculpture, ceramics and paintings from the Metropolitan Museum.

Prints from the flower drawings by Pierre Joseph Redouté (1759-1840) are the subject of a study by Mary Ingalls. This includes an account of the career of this noted artist, whose employment by French governments began with the latter years of Louis XVI and continued through all his years. Redouté prints, which were published in several folios, are now in demand singly for decorative purposes.

E. Alfred Jones writes of Montieth Bowls, and another English contributor is R. W. Symonds, authority on furniture of his country. The Brooks pottery of Goshen, Conn., has the attention of Lura Woodside Watkins, who tells the story of the enterprise, its record documented by account books covering 1802-1873. Much of the ware was slip decorated, illustrations showing examples of this and other types.

Architects and Low-Cost Houses

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The architectural schools of the nation can exercise a dominating influence on the future of low-cost housing, according to Esmond Shaw, assistant art director of Cooper Union. Young architects, properly trained and qualified and familiar with the economic and functional use of stock materials, will find in this field their greatest opportunity for employment, he asserts.

Fifty students of architecture at Cooper Union, under his direction, are now designing houses to sell for $4,000 to $7,000. "If the students can learn to design a good, small home at a reasonable cost, they have solved the most difficult problem in architecture," says Mr. Shaw.

"Just as the engineering or sociological problems of tomorrow will be solved by the young engineers and sociologists of today, so the successful prosecution of low-cost housing programs is dependent on the development of architects able to design adequate homes for persons earning less than $5,000 a year.

"The students at Cooper Union are enthusiastic about the assigned project because they feel that they are doing something worth while and because they are more or less familiar with the general type of house required. They also realize, as some architects do not, the folly of trying to earn a living, when they graduate, by concentrating on the designing of houses for about 8 per cent of the nation's purchasing power. At present, several of the students are preparing plans from which their parents will build homes.

"The students will be engaged with the project for approximately three months. Their work will be augmented by practical, technical courses in architectural construction and engineering, specification writing and estimating. In addition the students will attend regular series of lectures on the history of architecture, classes in architectural drawing and descriptive geometry.

"Modern training in this field must teach students to make the most of standard stock materials. It must insist on placing less emphasis on ornamentation and small detail work in low cost homes. There must be a clean break from old theories which are based primarily on the use of solid, opaque masonry walls. In modern architecture the exterior walls need not be bearing walls, but instead may be merely temperature shields.

"A completely rounded course, however, must devote some time to monumental or large-scale projects to lend a diversity to the student's architectural ability. The solution for a library design, for instance, differs greatly from that for a small, low-cost home. But it remains that training in solving the small-type plan is the best preparation for solving any plan. It is also true that the student when he first goes to work in an architect's office will be occupied chiefly with the smaller types of construction, such as low-priced houses."

Dual-Use Furniture

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Handy little cabinets, the combination desk and table, double- and even triple-duty units, which designers have been experimenting with for a long time, are now well established as being just as much a part of the home furnishings as the fireside chair or the traditional bureau.

Low open shelf book cases built in units to stretch as far around the room as the family desires are becoming popular, according to manufacturers. Gilbert Rhode, well-known designer, has planned new units which are the epitome of practicality. They have not only open shelves for books but storage space behind doors, and spacious drawers resulting in most efficient utility cabinets. One can easily imagine these holding flat silver, table linen, scrap-books, knickknacks, and the inevitable odd things common in homes.

These particular book cases were noticed in a one-room bachelor apartment along with other furnishings planned for compactness and convenience. The newly designed sofa, for instance, with its automobile pitch for comfort in sitting, can be converted into a comfortable single couch. By a simple push of a button the pitch is leveled out of the sofa and it becomes as flat as any de luxe bed.

Designers have been busy applying the double-duty idea to other pieces of furniture. One of the latest innovations is a complete unit in itself but becomes the left bank of a desk when rolled under a table. Both the table and cabinet are made of the same bleached wood and are entirely usable as separate units. There is phenomenal increase in the use of music records, far more records being sold now than in pre-radio days, it is reported. So one designer has brought out a buffet which has one compartment of many shallow drawers the right size for these records.

New mattresses are filled with sponge rubber instead of steel coil springs and beautifully hanging yellow draperies are of a rubber fabric similar to shower curtain material.

Commerce and Finance

12 P. C. Rise in Private Construction Predicted for 1940

Business and Industry

N. Y. Group To Ask Easing On Stock Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Asserting that the New York State transfer tax on securities is driving business out of the State, John Lowry, President of the Merchants Association, announced that the association will move at the present session of the New York Legislature for extensive revision of the tax.

A report by the association's committee on taxation and public revenue, of which Laurence Arnold Tanzer is chairman, was made public by Mr. Lowry. On each $100 of par value, the report stated, the Federal Government tax is 4 to 5 cents. The state tax is 3 cents a share on shares selling for less than $20 and 4 cents on shares selling above that figure.

Four Other States Tax Brokers

"The Federal tax is, of course, uniform throughout the country. Only four other States, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Florida and South Carolina, tax stock brokers.

"The rate in Florida and South Carolina is fairly heavy and the volume of business done is relatively unimportant. In Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, however, the tax is only 2 cents a $100 of par value of the stock sold, or 2 cents a share in the case of no-par-value stock. The difference in the manner of applying these taxes is highly important.

"The Massachusetts and Pennsylvania taxes are levied on the aggregate par value of the stock sold rather than on the number of shares and the selling price.

"The importance of these differences is clearly shown by the following illustration: If 50 shares of a stock with a par value of $10 a share and a market value of $25 (per share) is sold in New York, the Stat. tax is $2. In Massachusetts and Pennsylvania the tax would be only 10 cents, since the aggregate par value of the shares is only $500 and the tax is at the rate of 2 cents a $100 of par value. The New York tax is, therefore, 20 times as great.

"In all other States, notably California, Illinois, Michigan and Ohio, the entire amount of the New York State tax is saved by selling on exchanges within their borders."

Listing Requirements

Other stock exchanges, the report further points out, have less drastic requirements for the listing of stocks than has the New York Stock Exchange and have also been permitted to trade in unlisted securities.

"As a result of the extension of these unlisted privileges, the out-of-town exchanges, particularly those in Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia, have been conducting active advertising campaigns to increase their business at the expense of New York," the report says. These efforts have met with a considerable degree of success, particularly in 'odd-lot' trading. A comparison of the volume of trading on eight of these local exchanges in issues listed on the New York Stock Exchange (principally 'odd-lot' trading) shows that in 1937 the percentage of volume on these out-of-town exchanges was 11.6 per cent of the 'odd-lot' volume on the New York Stock Exchange. In 1938 the percentage rose to 16; in the first six months of 1939, to 22.5, and since July, 1939, has been at the rate of more than 24 per cent."

Amendments Proposed

Amendments proposed by the association to improve the situation are as follows:

"First—To amend the stock transfer law in such a way as to end the double taxation of 'odd-lot' trading on the New York exchanges as the most effective check upon the loss of business to exchanges in other States which impose no transfer taxes or smaller ones than in New York.

"Second—To reduce the rates by repealing that portion of the tax imposed for emergency purposes.

"Third—To revise the rates so that they will more nearly correspond to the value of the transactions."

Big Four Plans Purchase Of More Peoria Ry. Stock

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Big Four) Railway has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to acquire additional stock of the Peoria & Eastern Railway.

The Big Four now owns 50,001 shares out of 99,950 outstanding shares of the Peoria & Eastern. It described this as "a bare majority," and explained that under the laws of Illinois various actions by railroad corporations must be approved by a two-thirds majority.

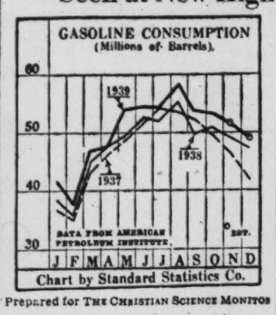
The Peoria & Eastern operates in Illinois and Indiana. Its charter will expire February 20, 1940, unless renewed. The Big Four said that unless it is in a position to vote two-thirds of the Peoria & Eastern stock the charter might not be renewed.

Dry Goods Firms Report Best Earnings Since 1936

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Two of the country's leading dry goods companies in annual statements said their earnings for the fiscal year ended Nov. 30 were the highest since 1936.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company officially estimated its consolidated net at $790,000, compared with $160,299 in 1938 and $1,304,114 in 1936. Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company reported net of $603,903, against $180,808 in 1938 and $624,896 in 1936.

'Gas' Consumption Seen at New High



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Demand for petroleum and petroleum products in 1939 is estimated to have set a new high mark. For the coming year there is no reason to expect other than continuance of the long upward trend of consumption. Prolongation of a relatively high level of general business activity and the larger number of automobiles in use point to an increase in domestic consumption of gasoline of at least 5 per cent.

Heard in Wall Street

It doesn't take very careful study of the 1941 budget submitted last week to indicate that the $1,716,000,000 deficit projected for the year to end June 30, 1941, will probably turn out more than twice this figure.

First, it assumes the new $460,000,000 of taxes, and they may not be imposed. Second, it assumes a cut of about $400,000,000 in farm payments, which is almost certain not to be made. Third, it includes the return of some $700,000,000 in surplus cash from the Government's affiliates and corporations. Then it includes a cut of around $550,000,000 in relief, which seems very unlikely because relief outlays invariably increase during election months. This makes a total of about $2,000,000,000 of highly improbable economies and other aids to the deficit. Then the national defense outlays are up only about $200,000,000 over those of the current year, which was quite a surprise and is quite unlikely.

So what with these items and the normal increase in expenditures, it looks as though next year's deficit will run around the same level as the current year's, i. e. round $4,000,000,000. And after adjustment is made to put income and outgo on a basis comparable with previous years (i. e. by including social security taxes and Old Age Reserve Account charges) the income and outgo will again be around $6,000,000,000 and $10,000,000,000, respectively. We are now on a roughly normal deficit level of round $4,000,000,000 a year.

There's quite an odd angle to the President's counting the $700,000,000 of returns from the Government's credit agencies as an offset to next year's deficit. He has been promoting the idea that the Government should budget separately for these agencies as a "capital budget," like a private corporation. In fact a number of them have already been moved out of the regular budget. But he here is proposing to include realization on these assets as income.

* * *

Both branches of the glass industry are among the most promising industrial groups for the current year. The plate glass industry has been enjoying boom times since September and looks forward to more. The motor industry, its largest market, is running near record levels, and will put 12 per cent more glass in this year's cars for greater visibility. A new sandwich chemical filler now makes safety glass really safe. Growing demand for storm sash or double-windows, and for generally larger window space, all help. Technical developments in the container glass business have increased the markets, and European glass shipments to both the Americas have shrunk sharply.

* * *

The Street is all at sea about the workings of Secretary Wallace's proposed "parity certificate" substitute for the old processing taxes, but it suspects strongly that the Department of Agriculture is similarly at sea. Most complete story printed here on the plan appeared in the Daily News Record of December 27, reporting a Washington Agriculture release. Only definite impression here is that the plan will work very badly indeed, having the economic faults of the processing tax with numerous technical faults added to it for the sole purpose of circumventing the Court's ban and getting the tax outside the budget.

Farmers, apparently, would get certificates from Washington for the portion of their wheat, cotton, or rice crops estimated likely to go into export domestic consumption. Then buyers for domestic consumption would have to buy these certificates from the farmers along with the actual commodity. The first technical difficulty seen is, of course, the chance of bootlegging or selling of certificates below the official price.

Next is the question whether these commodities would have to promptly go into a two-price market, with part of the crop salable only accompanied by an expensive certificate ($25.00 a bale of cotton, 30 cents a bushel of wheat) while another part of the crop, theoretically destined for export, would need no certificate. Would the Board of Trade revise its futures contract to require certificated wheat (for domestic consumption), or uncertificated wheat (theoretically destined for export) or both?

H. F.

Best Building Year in Decade Seen by Forum

NEW YORK (AP)—Construction of new homes, factories and utility plants will make 1940 the best building year in a decade, "The Architectural Forum" said in a forecast.

The magazine's survey of 1940 prospects, based on a nationwide poll of economists and leaders in the building field, pictured private capital taking over from Government more of the burden of carrying on the revival in construction from the extremely low levels of 1932-33.

See 12 P. C. Increase

An increase of 12 per cent in total private construction was predicted, contrasted with an indicated drop of 6 per cent in public projects.

Aggregate 1940 expenditure, private and public, was estimated at $6,558,000,000, an increase of 4 per cent over the 1939 figure of $6,310,000,000.

"Every major branch of private construction will share the upswing," the magazine said.

"Out in front dollar-wise will be non-farm residential building, due for an 11 per cent advance from $1,900,000,000 to $2,109,000,000, exclusive of some $500,000,000 of public housing under the U. S Housing Authority program.

"Commanding the spotlight percentagewise, industrial building will jump 27 per cent from $200,000,000 to $254,000,000."

Listed among "factors indicating a general advance" were business improvement, war orders, expansion in consumer income and "retrenchment by Government from business baiting and deficit spending."

Await Federal Policy

On the other hand, it was pointed out, the Presidential election may cause some hesitancy in enterprise until the direction of Governmental policies is evident. Also listed as obscuring the outlook were possibility of abrupt peace in Europe, the remote possibility of U. S. entry into war and threat of rising building costs.

Major items in the estimates compared as follows, in millions of dollars:

	1940	1939
Total private	$3,926	$3,510
Total public	2,632	2,800
Residential	2,109	1,900
Commercial	341	310
Industrial	254	200
Farm	360	330
Public utility	638	550

Mortgages Valued At $3,449,054,000 Filed in 11 Months

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Home Loan Bank Board reported that 1,249,553 mortgages valued at $3,449,054 were recorded during the first 11 months of 1939. The November total was 115,993 mortgages valued at $325,112,000.

The board survey covers only city and town home construction under mortgages of $20,000 or less.

Savings and loan associations led in lending $1,072,351,000 on 424,407 mortgages, followed by banks and trust companies, which loaned $843,508,000 on 259,530 mortgages.

The board reported that women held about 35 per cent of thrift accounts in mutual home financing institutions and an additional 29 per cent jointly with men. Men hold 29 per cent of the total and 7 per cent of the accounts are in the names of children.

N. Y. Fed. Reserve Net Rises in 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, for the calendar year 1939, reported net earnings of $4,831,000 after expenses and other deductions, but before dividends, contrasted with $3,291,000 in 1938.

Dividends for the year were $3,055,000, against $3,057,000 in 1938, making balance of earnings after dividend disbursements $1,776,000, against $234,000.

Refined Sugar Prices Cut 1-10c Lb. in East, West

NEW YORK (AP)—A reduction of one tenth of a cent a pound in refined sugar, to 4.60 cents, was made Friday by leading Eastern refiners.

The lowering of the price was explained in the trade as a natural move to bring refined into line with prevailing raw sugar prices.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5 (AP)—Two western sugar refiners cut prices 10 cents per 100 lbs. Friday. Wholesalers cane went to $4.60 and beet to $4.50.

Cuts were made by both California and Hawaiian, and western. The latter announced its eastern territory price was reduced only 5 cents to bring it to $4.60 for cane.

Gas Group Asks Rehearing On Uniform Accounting

WASHINGTON (AP)—A group of natural gas companies asked the Federal Power Commission to reconsider an order prescribing a uniform system of accounts for such companies.

The petition, which also asked for a rehearing on the order, was filed by a committee of the American Gas Association. The committee asked, among other things, for changes in requirements on accounting for expenditures in acquiring leaseholds and for depreciation.

The order became effective Jan. 1.

Asserts U. S. Forced Britain Off the Gold Standard in 1931

NEW YORK (AP)—Lord Beaverbrook, London newspaper publisher, asserted the United States forced Great Britain off the gold standard in 1931.

He also declared that when this country dropped the gold standard, British citizens who held American bonds were forced to accept paper dollars, worth 40 per cent less than the gold guaranteed, when the bonds were redeemed.

Lord Beaverbrook made the statements in a 3,000-word article published in "The London Daily Express," and cabled to his representative in New York, who made it public.

Would "Modify Criticism"

The article was Lord Beaverbrook's version of the history of the war debt controversy between Britain and the United States. In it, he said he hoped his views would "modify criticism" of Great Britain in this country. Lord Beaverbrook, Canadian - born, served in Lloyd George's war Cabinet in the non-portfolio office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and later as Minister of Information.

The publisher said former Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin, now Lord Baldwin, had defied his superior, Prime Minister Bonar Law, in making an "impossible" agreement to pay America gold in 1923, when Lord Baldwin was Chancellor of the Exchequer and head of his Government's Debt Commission to Washington.

The payment of $2,000,000,000 in gold virtually emptied Britain's treasury, Lord Beaverbrook said, and precipitated the financial crisis which forced England to abandon the gold standard.

He quoted President Wilson, General Pershing, and eight wartime American senators and representatives as having "encouraged" Britain to think the war debts would be canceled, and that the money was a contribution in lieu of immediate man-power.

"The first American request for a funding of the debt was not made until 1922, and Mr. Andrew Mellon (then Secreary of the Treasury) was responsible for the decision," Lord Beaverbrook wrote.

Mr. Bonar Law had told Mr. Baldwin, Lord Beaverbrook wrote, that "a settlement must depend upon some other method of satisfying the United States than the transfer of money."

Lord Baldwin's action in agreeing to pay gold, the publisher continued, caused a political crisis on his return to London, and with Mr. Bonar Law in poor health the Prime Minister "was prevailed upon to accept the Baldwin position under protest."

Lord Beaverbrook said "it has often been represented that I was the only opponent of the settlement at that time," and added that this was false, for others, including Winston Churchill, now First Lord of the Admiralty, had also opposed the plan.

"Within the short space of eight years after the Baldwin settlement, when some $2,000,000,000 gold dollars had been transferred by Britain to the United States, a financial crisis broke out in Britain, as it was bound to do sooner or later," Lord Beaverbrook wrote.

"In the end Britain was compelled to abandon the gold standard. There was no gold left. The debt, of course, was not repudiated. But there was a failure to pay due simply to the bankruptcy of the British Treasury and the disappearance of the gold. It was bankruptcy, not repudiation. . . .

Joint Responsibility

"Britain and the United States had a joint responsibility for depleting the British Treasury. . . . The United States knew the debtor's condition and yet exacted payment of the debt.

"In the end debtor and creditor shared the responsibility for emptying the British till. There were left the goods on Britain's shelves. The creditor did not take these. He did not want them.

"The United States had plenty of goods on her own shelves. The trouble was she could not get buyers for them. Nor would the United States take American securities in the hands of British investors. The last thing in the world she wanted was to have those securities liquidated at a time when the American market was falling heavily. . . .

"But now came another chapter in the story of misfortune. Financial collapse in the United States. This was different from the British crisis. The United States experienced financial disaster at a time when the country had plenty of money. She had lots of gold in her vaults.

"When the crash came gold stocks amounted to $4,000,000,000. When the crisis was over, the United States, although she had gone off the gold standard, had increased her holding of gold."

WASHINGTON (AP)—The contention of Lord Beaverbrook, the British publisher, that the United States had been responsible for Great Britain's abandonment of the gold standard was criticized by Senators John Bankhead (D) of Alabama, and Gerald Nye (R) of North Dakota.

Lord Beaverbrook wrote in the London Daily Express that this country's demand for war debt payments had forced Britain off gold and had brought other economic dislocations.

"I don't accept his theory at all," said Senator Bankhead, a member of the banking committee. "England went off the gold standard before we did and forced us off.

"That left us standing up like a sore thumb.

"I think they are directly and solely responsible for our going off the gold standard. I'm in sympathy with the English in the war, but not in sympathy with Lord Beaverbrook's efforts to put us at fault in a matter that affected the whole world."

News Notes—Germany

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Toy Exports Drop—Toy manufacturers of Germany are fearing permanent loss or serious curtailment of trade in many export markets as a result of the war. The industry at Thuringia, principal producing center, has been currently affected to the extent that many manufacturers are now planning for the production of other items of merchandise. Development of toy industries in France, England, Belgium, Switzerland and Bulgaria during recent years already had restricted exports markets for German toys.

* * *

Canned Meats Reserved—Production of canned meat in Germany except that which is intended for delivery to the armed forces is forbidden under terms of a recent decree. An exception is made in the case of mixed canned goods with a meat content not in excess of 15 per cent. A prerequisite for the manufacture of mixed canned goods, however, is the availability to the producer of a sufficient supply of tinplate since the Government will not allot tinplate for the manufacture of this item.

* * *

Export Orders—Germany is filling export orders in preference to furnishing domestic requirements whenever possible in an effort to acquire foreign exchange and reduce balances of trade unfavorable to the Reich. Despite Germany's need for railway equipment, an order was recently accepted for the delivery of 14 railway locomotives to Bulgaria. Due to the clearing agreement between the two countries and the credits which Bulgaria is believed to have accumulated recently, the transaction will probably make but little exchange available to Germany.

* * *

Carbon Black Sales—The continued active effort of German manufacturers to retain or expand their share of the Belgian market is demonstrated by offers being received by Belgian firms of German carbon black to replace that supplied by the United States. It is not known whether any Belgian firms have placed orders as yet for German carbon black. Despite the high regard in which the American product is held in the local market, shipping difficulties may well result in the German carbon black making inroads in Belgium.

* * *

Soil Analyses—To conserve available supplies of superphosphate and nitrate fertilizers, the "Reich Leaders of Farmers" has ordered agricultural research laboratories located throughout the country to conduct 7,000,000 individual soil analyses. Inasmuch as the Old Reich has about 3,000,000 farms of one acre or more, it is apparent that more than one test will be made on the larger holdings. In the past, with the exception of model farms, fertilization of soil in Germany has been carried out only by rough methods, but it is believed that the higher yield per acre obtained during the past 10 or 20 years has been due largely to increased use of fertilizers.

* * *

Black-Out Paper—Profits on black-out paper in Germany are limited to a maximum of 20 per cent to the wholesaler and 40 per cent to the retailer by order of the Reich Price Commissioner. Black-out paper of a black, dark brown or blue color is being used extensively in Germany as a protective measure in case of air raids.

* * *

Shoe Industry—Pig leather is being substituted for calf and goat skin leathers to an increasing extent in Germany. For a long time hog and pig skin leather has been used in this country in the manufacture of such products as gloves, book bindings and fancy articles. Now, because of the current shortage of raw materials it has come to be of interest to local shoe manufacturers and abattoirs.

* * *

Glove Industry—Germany's textile glove industry has been particularly hard hit as a result of the war. About 75 per cent of the output of this industry has been marketed abroad, with British Empire countries accounting for nearly 50 per cent. Many German manufacturers of glove products have turned their plants over to the production of underwear.

Underwriting Pact Is Aired Before TNEC

WASHINGTON (AP)—Officials of two major investment banking houses, seated side by side before the Monopoly Committee, described how a long-time profitable "understanding" concerning underwriting business was turned into deep antagonism in 1936, only to be reinstated last year because the dispute threatened both firms with loss of business.

The story of the falling-out of the two Wall Street houses was told by stocky, amiable Walter E. Sachs of Goldman, Sachs & Co., and tall, grey-haired John M. Hancock, partner in Lehman Brothers.

At the close of their testimony, Mr. Sachs agreed to a suggestion by Peter R. Nehemkis, Jr., committee counsel, that under a new "treaty" the relations between the two houses could be summed up as "peace! It's wonderful!"

Written Understanding

The two investment bankers described how their firms reached a written "understanding" in 1926 to share on a specified basis, chiefly 50-50, the underwriting business of about 60 firms which they had handled in previous years on an equal share basis.

Committee records showed that the security issues so divided amounted to $200,000,000 in the decade during which the original "understanding" remained in effect.

Both witnesses denied that the arrangement gave their firms any "proprietary interest" in the underwriting business of the corporations, asserting that there was no obligation on the part of the corporations to do business with either.

Mr. Hancock testified that Lehman Brothers served notice on Goldman, Sachs in 1936 that the arrangement was at an end because Goldman, Sachs had insisted upon a management fee giving it a greater than equal share of certain business.

Competitive Bidding Issue

Mr. Sachs said his company took the position that it would be "simpler and more effective" for one house to do the work.

Thereafter, the witnesses said, the two firms handled separately many issues of corporations whose business they had formerly held jointly.

During this period, Mr. Hancock and Robert Lehman were directors in Cluett, Peabody & Co., when a dispute arose as to how financing should be divided between Lehman Brothers and Goldman Sachs. Both resigned, Mr. Hancock said, because of dissatisfaction with the company's decision.

A letter from one official of Cluett, Peabody to another at the time referred to the "childish" reasons why Goldman Sachs "just would not work with Lehman Brothers."

Messrs. Sachs and Hancock defended the practice of giving security underwriting business to the same firm year after year without competitive bidding. They contended it was similar to the relationship between an individual and his lawyer, whom he sought for counsel whenever he needed it although there was no contractual obligation requiring him to return to the same place for advice.

Less Tin-Plate Scrap for Japan

WASHINGTON (AP)—The State Department has cut exports of tinplate scrap to Japan for 1940 almost in half, allotments announced disclosed.

In contrast with allotments totaling 13,363 long tons of scrap assigned for export during the calendar year 1939, the State Department has allotted only 7,263 tons for the new year.

The department said that all licenses for export issued during 1939 named Japan as the country of destination.

Applications for 1940 were received from 38 countries and totaled 11,961 long tons. The department said three applicants failed to comply with the requirements set forth in State Department rules, and some other applications were reduced to comply with requirements.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Home Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Union Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Jan. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 10
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 1

Bonbright Official

Blank & Stoller

August Belmont

Elected Vice-President and Director of Bonbright & Co. He graduated from Harvard in 1931 and has been a member of the organization of the present Bonbright & Co. and previous corporations of that name since 1932.

Hits President's Inference Invention Takes Away Jobs

WASHINGTON (AP)—C. W. Prentis, Jr., President of the National Association of Manufacturers, challenged what he described as the implication in President Roosevelt's annual message that invention takes away jobs.

Asserting that "the indiscriminate anti-business attitude" of the administration was the greatest hindrance to recovery, Mr. Prentis said in a statement that "our task today is not, as Mr. Roosevelt says, one of 'finding jobs faster than invention can take them away' but one of putting inventions to work to create new industries and new jobs."

The President had used the phrase in reference to technological unemployment.

Mr. Prentis, who is President of the Armstrong Cork Company, said that one out of every four persons now employed held jobs in industries unknown in 1870, and declared that invention had created "infinitely more jobs" than had been destroyed by technological improvements.

"Industry," he said, "is not shirking its part of the job. Given the support of government, it will provide new plants and new work."

Canada's Debt Rises During The Year 1939

TORONTO (CP)—Total funded debt of the Dominion, provinces and municipalities in Canada on Jan. 1, 1940, was $7,715,161,410, according to figures released by A. E. Ames & Co. The figure compares with $7,449,566,213 on Jan. 1, 1939, and $7,267,290,242 on Jan. 1, 1938.

For the year 1939 total financing by the Dominion, provinces and municipalities, exclusive of Treasury bills, is estimated at $579,079,198 of which $303,915,280 was for refunding purposes and $275,163,909 for new capital requirements.

It is estimated that maturing public bonds in 1940 will amount to $551,794,496 while the annual interest payable on all Dominion, provincial and municipal bonds will amount to $302,702,369.

Since the first of the annual compilations was made in 1933, the investment house said, there has been an increase in Canadian public bonds outstanding of well in excess of $1,500,000,000 but due to lower rates of interest, the total interest requirements in 1940, exclusive of foreign exchange premiums, will be less than 5 per cent greater than the $289,007,116 required for interest in 1933.

The amount of direct Dominion of Canada bonds outstanding at the beginning of this year was $3,416,701,063, exclusive of Treasury bills, while guaranteed obligations were $1,103,019,230. Provinces of Canada had $1,660,797,641 direct obligations and $242,012,616 guaranteed. Municipal obligations aggregated $1,292,630,859.

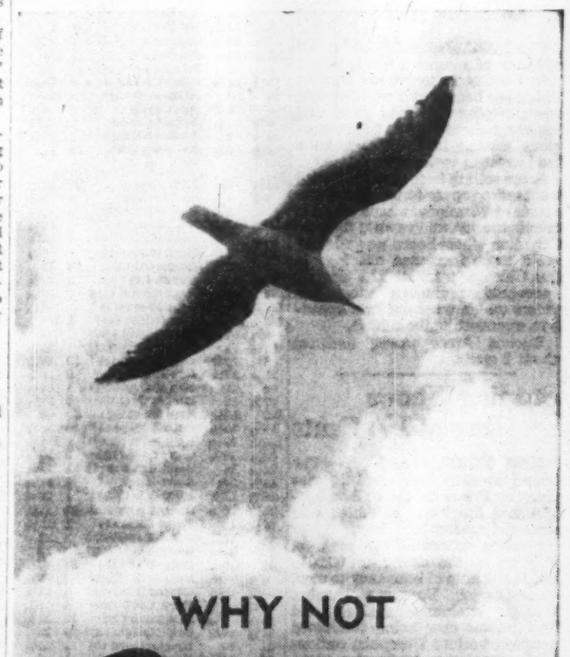
Of the outstanding obligations three groupings of $7,715,161,410, a total of $4,651,790,901, are payable in Canada. The report said it was noteworthy that $137,058,841 is payable in London. It is 3½ per cent registered stock due 1930-1950 and called for redemption April 17, 1940.

Urges Present Coach Fares Be Continued

WASHINGTON (AP) — Eastern railroads, through Walter S. Franklin, Traffic Vice-President of the Pennsylvania, urged continuance for another seven months of the present basic coach fare of two and one-half cents a mile.

Mr. Franklin, appearing at an Interstate Commerce Commission hearing, said the two and one-half cent fare should be given "an adequate trial" to permit further experiments in passenger rate-making.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad did not join the petitioning carriers asking the continuance.

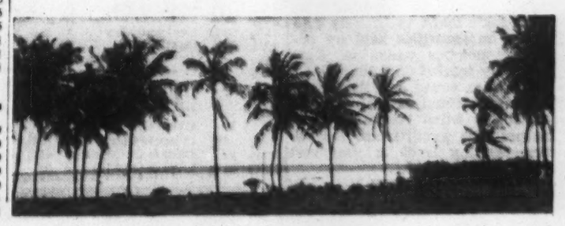


WHY NOT TAKE A

Cruise

THIS WINTER?

A cruise in southern waters may be the happy answer to your quest for just the thing to do. Warm breezes blowing over sapphire seas—ports of call that teem with exotic activity—days and nights on shipboard with congenial companions. Travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor offers a wide choice of winter cruises.



Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 700,000
Previous day's Sales 631,860
1940 volume to date 4,188,720
1939 volume to date 5,808,130

Leading Issues Stumble Into Lower Ground

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—After an early futile rallying attempt, stock market leaders today were shaken down for losses of fractions to 2 or more points.

Declines were held to small amounts until around midday, when offerings picked up considerable volume for a brief interval and prices hit the lows of the session. Dealings then slackened and, near the final hour, extreme setbacks were reduced in the majority of instances. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 700,000 shares.

Buying ardor waned, brokers said, as further talk was heard of a fair-sized spring business recession and doubts were expressed that Congress and politics would provide any outstanding speculative inspiration over the near-term.

Bonds and commodities were ragged, as were the principal European securities markets.

Prominent stock sliders included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Douglas Aircraft, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, United Aircraft, Glenn Martin, American Can, Westinghouse, Allied Chemical, Loft, Texas Corp., du Pont, U. S. Rubber, Santa Fe and Great Northern.

Lagging in the curb were American Cyanamid "B," Electric Bond & Share, Borne-Scrymser and Standard Steel Spring.

Dealings on the "big board" came virtually to a standstill during British Prime Minister Chamberlain's speech. Boardrooms that tuned in on the address, though, apparently found nothing to get excited about. The "long-war" prophets, at the same time, saw some confirmation in the official's warning that the present stalemate of hostilities might be the "calm before the storm."

Those who had looked for a market clue from orators at Jackson Day dinners seemed disappointed, notwithstanding predictions that forthcoming election campaign strategy would not be revealed at this moment.

Corporate Issues Easy

U. S. Government issues led a hesitant bond market today with gains running to about ⅜s of a point.

Corporates yielded ground in many cases, though declines were small. Exceptions included Texas Corp. 3½s, Shell Union 2½s and American Telephone 3¼s of '66, up fractions, near the final hour.

Loans of Denmark, Norway, and Finland were prominent on an uneven rise in the foreign sector. German 5½s and 7s, and Milan 6½s showed gains running to around a point.

Wheat Prices Resume Decline in Chicago

CHICAGO, Jan. 9 (AP)—After an advance of almost a cent, wheat prices today resumed the decline which has been under way the past week, wiping out early gains and tumbling about 2 cents below previous closing levels. Prices were the lowest in two weeks.

Some selling here was attributed to spreading operations against purchases at Winnipeg, where wheat is much cheaper, and reports that the Canadian wheat board was offering grain there increased offerings in the Chicago market. The decline uncovered numerous stop loss orders which were put into execution, augmenting the selling.

Buenos Aires prices declined about 2 cents.

Sterling Shows Rise of 1¼ Cents

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP) — The pound sterling continued to rise today as Prime Minister Chamberlain told the world of Allied war aims and accomplishments.

Sterling advanced 1¼ cents in relation to the dollar to $3.95½ and lent a note of buoyancy to most other major European monies. Foreign exchange dealers said negotiations now being conducted between various European nations to facilitate war trade also probably influenced the demand for overseas monies.

The French franc gained .00³⁄₄ of a cent, the belga .04 of a cent and the guilder .02 of a cent. The Swiss franc was unchanged.

Pear Output Below 1938; Tops 10-Year Average

WASHINGTON (AP) — Production of pears in the United States was estimated by the Agriculture Department at 30,910,000 bushels in 1939 compared with 32,473,000 in 1938 and a 10-year (1928-37) average of 25,489,000.

The Department said production in California, Oregon and Washington, which usually produce about two-thirds of the crop, was estimated at 20,342,000 bushels compared with 22,500,000 in 1938 and a 10-year average of 16,837,000.

Brokers' Loans Drop During the Past Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $538,000,000.

The week ended Jan. 3 and the total represented a decrease of $13,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $717,000,000.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott (1.60a)	2	70	70	70	Jan 8
56½	31½	Acme Steel (3a)	1	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	+ ⅝
11½	6½	Adams Ex (¼g)	7	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ¼
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	2	22	21¾	22	Dec29
27½	15⅞	Addessog (1.40)	7	19½	18⅝	19½	Jan 4
68	45¼	Air Reduct (1a)	7	56	55½	55½	— ¾
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅞	¾	¾	
10	6¼	AlaskaJun (.15e)	*17	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	8	1	1	1	
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	2	11	11	11	— ¾
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	5	13¾	12⅝	12¾	— ¾
18¼	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¾
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Jan 4
28¼	14	Alleg-L Stl(1½g)	6	21	21	21	
11⅞	6¾	Allen Indus (1g)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jan 4
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	6	176¾	172½	172¾	—4
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	5	12⅛	12	12	Dec27
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills (1g)	1	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	7	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	68	66⅞	66⅞	—1⅞
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (1a)	14	39⅞	39¼	39⅞	
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (1)	3	16	16	16	+ ½
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	9	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
21	12	Amal Leath pf	2	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	Jan 6
74¼	50	Amerada Cp (2)	3	55¾	55½	55½	—1
24½	16	Am Ag Ch(1.30g)	2	21	21	21	Jan 8
47	16¾	Am Airlines	9	44¾	44	44	— ⅛
17¾	9¾	Am Bank Note	2	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
8	3½	Am Bosch	4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅜
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (1a)	3	44½	44½	44½	Jan 5
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	14	114⅜	114¼	114½	— ⅞
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	3	176⅛	176⅛	176⅛	Jan 8
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	2	30½	29⅞	29¾	—1
64	30¼	Am Car pf	5	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	—13⅜
25½	13½	Am Ch&C (1g)	5	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞	+ ¼
115⅛	100	Am Ch & Cpf(5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Dec21
134	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	4	135	135	135	Jan 6
8¾	5	Am Colortype	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	4	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅜
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	14	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ¼
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	3	3	3	3	Jan 8
6¼	4¾	Am European	2	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
3⅝	1⅞	Am & For Pow	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
25⅛	10	Am & F P $6 pf	6	22	21¼	21¾	—1¾
30⅝	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	2	27	27	27	— ½
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	5	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	Jan 8
33	12	Am Haw SS (1a)	32	34¾	33¼	33½	—1¼
6	2⅝	Am Hide & Lea	6	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
43½	25⅝	Am H & L pf (3)	1	37	37	37	
60	41¾	AmHome(2.40a)	8	59⅛	58⅝	59⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Am Ice	82	3⅛	2¾	3⅛	+ ⅜
25	14½	Am Ice pf	9	23¼	26	28	+23¾
9	3¾	Am Internat'l	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jan 8
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	4	21½	21¼	21½	— ¼
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	5	60	59¼	59¼	Jan 5
13¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	14	14¾	14½	14½	— ¼
3½	2⅛	Am M & Metal	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jan 6
40⅛	22⅜	Am Metal(1¾e)	6	23⅜	23¼	23¼	
124½	112	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	+1
7	3⅜	Am Power & Lt	26	5⅛	4⅞	5	— ⅛
58⅞	32	APL $6 pf (1¾k)	23	62⅞	61½	61½	— ⅝
49	28	APL 5pf (.933¼k)	13	53⅜	52	52¼	— ¾
8⅜	6½	Am Ra&SS(.30g)	43	10¼	10	10⅛	— ⅛
223¼	117⅜	Am Roll Mill	13	17¼	16⅜	16¾	— ¼
80¼	50	Am RM pf(1¾k)	3	69⅞	69	69	—1
153⅜	103¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	3	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
20	9	Am Seat (½g)	6	10½	10⅜	10⅜	Jan 8
63	35½	Am Sm&R (2a)	18	50¾	50	50¼	— ⅞
144	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	5	145	143½	143½	—1
69	59½	Am Snuff (3a)	1	69⅛	69	69	Jan 5
41	20¾	Am Steel Fdrs	15	30⅞	29¾	30	— ⅛
14½	8¼	Am Stores (½g)	2	13¼	12¾	12¾	— ⅜
18¼	9	Am Stove (1¾g)	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	
34½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	3	19½	19½	19½	— ¾
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	88	88	88	— ½
18½	13⅞	Am Sum Tob(1)	1	16	16	16	
171¼	148	Am T & T (9)	11	172¾	171¾	172½	— ¼
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	7	87½	86¾	86¾	— ¾
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	6	89	88¼	88½	— ½
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	1	148	148	148	
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	10	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	7	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	3	99	99	99	+ ½
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	6	8¾	8¾	8¾	
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	4	46	45¼	45¼	—13¼
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	3	7	7	7	— ⅛
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	2	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ¾
40	20¾	Anaconda (1¼g)	41	30	29⅝	29¾	— ⅛
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	2	38	38	38	— ½
27⅝	15½	Anchor H (.70g)	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
21	8¾	Andes Cop (3¢g)	1	13	13	13	Jan 4
4	1½	A P W Paper	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jan 5
37	21	Arc-D-M (1.10g)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	Jan 8
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	107½	107½	107½	
83¾	38	Armour Ill	13	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	2	48⅜	48¾	48⅞	— ⅛
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	58½	58½	58½	Jan 4
98	54¾	Arm Cork (2g)	7	40⅜	39⅝	39⅝	— ¾
13	7½	Arnold C (¼e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Jan 4
10½	5⅜	Artloom Corp	2	9¼	9	9⅛	— ⅛
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	7	8⅜	7¾	7¾	— ⅜
78¾	70	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	77½	77½	77½	Jan 4
31	41	Assd D G 2 pf	2	81	80	81	Jan 5
38	30	Associates I (2a)	1	38	38	38	Jan 5
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	25	24⅛	23½	24	— ⅛
71	49¾	AT&SF pf (2½e)	6	52	51	51½	Jan 8
22	15	Atl Coast Line	4	22⅜	22	22	— ⅜
26⅜	⅞	Atl G&W Indies	2	16	16	16	
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	1	17	17	17	— ½
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	4	21⅜	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
110½	104¼	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109	109	109	Dec20
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (½g)	40	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
48⅜	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	6	48⅞	48½	48½	— ¾
71	50	Atlas Pow (3g)	2	64	63	63	Dec29
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	3	6½	6½	6½	Jan 8
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	5	2⅜	2½	2½	Jan 8
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jan 4
9⅜	3⅛	Aviation Corp	10	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛

B

21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	20	17	16½	16⅜	— ⅜
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	6	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	3	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
5⅜	1¾	Bangor & Ar	4	14½	13¾	14	— ¼
21½	10¼	Barber As (¼g)	1	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	+ ¼
13	6	Barker Br (¼g)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ¼
19½	11¾	Barns Oil (.90g)	10	13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
26⅜	15½	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	8	17⅞	17⅜	17¾	— ⅛
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	4	28¼	27⅝	27¾	— ⅜
107¼	98	Beat pf ww (5)	2	107¼	107	107	Dec 9
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	126	126	126	
9⅝	7¼	Belding-He (.80)		9	9	9	
73⅜	52	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	Dec27
33⅜	16⅜	BendixAv(1½g)	30	29⅜	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅝
22½	17⅞	Ben Ind (1.85g)	5	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
56	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56½	56½	56½	
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	57¾	57¾	57¾	—1¼
100	50¼	Beth Stl (1½g)	30	80	78½	79¼	— ⅝
18½	15½	Beth S 5%pf (1)	10	18¼	17¾	17¾	— ¾
120½	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	115½	115	115	— ¾
32¾	15⅞	Bigelow-S (1g)	3	32¼	31½	31½	—1¼
24½	14	Black & Deck(1)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¼
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	6	11¼	11¼	11¼	
36½	13¾	Bliss & L (2½g)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	Jan 6
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	24	24⅜	23⅜	23¾	— ⅜
28½	16	Bohn A&B (1)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ¾
24	12½	Bond Strs(1.60a)	2	22	22	22	
22	16½	Borden C (1.40g)	12	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
32	18¾	Borg-War (1a)	27	25	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jan 8
34¾	9½	Lower R B (¾e)	6	34¾	34¼	34¼	Jan 8
7¾	3⅛	Brew Corp (.60)	4	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	12	11⅞	11¼	11½	— ⅜
31⅜	16¼	BriggsMfg(1¼g)	5	22	21⅜	21¾	— ⅜
41	31	Briggs&Stra (3)	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	Jan 8
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	1	2	2	2	— ½
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jan 8
14¼	5½	Bkly & Q Tr pf	1	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅛
13¾	1	Bkly & Q T pf ct	3	14¼	14	14¼	
15½	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	22	15¼	14¾	14⅞	— ⅜
50⅞	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	51	50⅜	51	—1⅛
50	39	Bkly-M Tr pf ct	1	49⅝	49⅜	49⅝	—1¼
30⅛	13⅜	Bkly Un G (½g)	4	24¾	24½	24½	+ ⅛
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (2)	2	35¾	35¾	35¾	Dec29
25¼	9⅜	Bruns-Bal(2¾g)	3	23½	23¼	23½	— ½
13⅛	7	Bucyr Erie (½g)	3	9⅜	9½	9½	+ ¼
8	4	Budd Mfg	9	6	5⅞	6	
6¼	3	Budd Wheel	2	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
30	15½	Bullard Co (¼g)	1	23½	23½	23½	Jan 8
34¼	21½	Bulova Wat(2a)	4	30¾	30	30¾	Jan 8
20⅜	11½	Burling Mill (1a)	56	21¾	20¾	21⅛	
18¾	11	Burr Ad M (.40)	3	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
7¾	4	Bush Terminal	6	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
9⅝	5¾	Butler Br (.30g)	4	7¾	7⅝	7⅞	Jan 8
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½g)	2	21⅝	21	21⅛	Jan 6
6¼	2½	Butte CopZinc	16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16⅜	7	Byers (AM) Co	1	13	13	13	— ⅛
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	1	15½	15½	15½	Jan 6

C

30	13¼	Calif Packing	3	24⅞	24½	24½	— ½
53	48½	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51	51	51	Jan 2
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1½	1½	1½	
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼e)	5	7¼	7	7	
17⅜	9½	Camp Wy (.40e)	14	16	16	16	— ⅜
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	25	17½	16⅞	17¼	
6¼	3⅛	Canad Pacific	44	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
41½	29½	Can Mills(2¼g))	1	40	40	40	Jan 6
8	4½	Capital Ad A	3	5½	5½	5½	Jan 8
33	13⅞	Carpent (1.30g)	3	26	26	26	
4	2⅜	Car&Gen (.025e)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
94½	63½	Case (JI) Co	2	71	71	71	
64½	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	6	55⅝	55	55	—1
30¼	13⅜	Celanese (½g)	20	28⅜	27⅝	28	— ⅜
19¼	7⅞	Celotex Corp	6	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	— ¼
30½	18¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	Jan 5
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	8	5¼	5	5¼	Jan 4
14⅜	5½	Cent Viol S(¾g)	2	8	8	8	— ¼
6⅞	3½	Century R M	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jan 2
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(1e)	21	41⅜	40	41⅜	+ ⅝
13	5½	Cert-teed Prod	4	6⅝	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
22½	18	Chain Belt (¼e)	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	Jan 8
30	17	Cham P&F(1.30g)	1	26	26	26	Jan 6
21½	6⅝	Checker Cab	3	16½	16	16½	
47¼	27	Ches & Oh(2½g)	15	41⅜	41	41	—1¼
95½	85¾	Ches & O pf (4)	2	95	95	95	
29½	3⅝	Ches Corp	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
1⅜	⅛	Chi & E Ill pf	2	2½	2½	2½	Jan 4
1⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
3⅜	⅝	Chi & N West pf	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	1	2	2	2	Jan 8
14	9½	Chi Mail Or (1)	3	12	11⅞	11⅞	Jan 8
	⅛	Chi M St P&P	6	⅜	¼	⅜	Jan 5
1⅜	½	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jan 8
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
39½	30⅝	Chi PT cv pf (3)	8	35⅞	35¼	35¼	Jan 8
50¼	44	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	48½	48½	48½	Dec29
⅞	1⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
1⅜	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 8
9⅜	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	+ ¼
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	1	12¼	12¼	13¼	Jan 6
13½	4⅜	Childs Co	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jan 8
94⅜	53⅝	Chrysler (5g)	50	88⅝	87⅛	87½	—1½
14⅞	9	City I & F (1.20)	1	13½	13½	13½	
4⅜	2¼	City Stores	2	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	Jan 8
34½	15	Clark Eq (2¼g)	1	31⅝	31½	31½	— ⅛
39	20¼	Clev Gr B (2½g)	7	39	39	39	
60½	34⅝	Climax M (1.20a)	10	36⅜	35⅛	36⅜	— ⅛
38	21¼	Cluett P (2¾g)	71	37½	36	37⅛	+ ⅝
133	105	Coca-Cola (5g)	1	122¾	122¾	122¾	— ¼
62½	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	Jan 8
18	11½	Colgate-P (½a)	5	17¾	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	3	105	105	105	
37½	20¼	Collins & A (1)	3	33	33	33	—1
24⅞	11¼	Col Fuel & Iron	3	18½	18½	18½	— ⅞
25¾	14	Col Br A (1½g)	8	24½	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
25¾	14	Col Br B (1½g)	3	24	24	24	— ⅝
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	25	7	6⅝	6¾	— ⅜
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	3	90¾	89½	90¾	Jan 8
15⅜	6⅛	Colum Pic vtc	3	7¼	6¾	7¼	+ ⅛
30½	15½	Col P pf (2.40d)	2	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅜
96	73	Col Carb (4½g)	1	93	93	93	Jan 5
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	6	47⅞	47⅜	47¾	— ⅛
109⅝	98½	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	104	104	104	Jan 6
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	4	53⅜	53⅜	53½	— ⅛
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	110½	110½	110½	+3
16	8⅜	Coml Solvents	43	14¾	13⅜	14	— ⅝
2⅛	1⅛	Com'th & South	21	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
72½	45¾	Com&Sou pf (3)	4	73¼	71½	71½	—1¾
32⅛	25⅝	Con Ed (1.80)	90	32¼	32	32¼	+ ⅛
8¾	5	Conde Nast	4	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅜
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (1a)	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅝
9⅞	5	Congress Cigar	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	Jan 8
32¾	15½	Cons Aircraft	4	28	28	28¼	— ⅛
9⅜	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	3	8½	8¼	8¼	Jan 8
11	4⅜	Cons Cop (.30g)	195	9⅜	8¾	9	+ ⅛
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	92	31⅞	31⅛	31⅜	— ⅜
108½	101¾	Cons Ed pf (5)	4	108¼	108	108	— ½
2⅛	¾	Con Film Ind	1	1	1	1	Jan 8
12⅛	7¾	Consol F pf (1d)	1	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	Jan 8
7⅞	3¾	Cons Laundries	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	20	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	1	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jan 8
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	2	4¼	4	4¼	Jan 8
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	18	18	18	Jan 4
101⅞	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	— ¼
17¼	9⅛	Contain Cp(1¼g)	8	16½	16⅛	16⅜	— ⅜
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	13	14½	13⅜	14½	+ ¼
2	1	Cont Bak B	16	1¾	1¾	1¾	
100	87½	Cont C pf (8)	2	93½	95	95½	+1
51¼	32½	Cont C'an (2g)	10	43¾	43¼	43¼	— ⅛
116	106	Cont C pf (4½)	2	113¼	113	113	Dec30
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fib	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Jan 8
40⅞	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	40½	40	40¼	
5½	1⅜	Cont Motors	53	3⅞	3⅜	3⅝	
31½	19⅞	Cont O Del (1)	10	24	24	24	— ⅜
32½	16¼	Cont Steel (2g)	1	26⅛	28¼	28⅛	
67½	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	5	64¾	63¾	64	—1
77	150	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	176½	176½	176½	Jan 8
5	3	Coty Inc (⅛g)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
2½	⅝	Coty Int (.20g)	5	1	1	1	
38	16	Crane Co (.60g)	3	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
110	93	Crane cv pf (3)	1	105	105	105	Jan 5
32½	26⅝	Cream of Wh (2)	1	31½	31½	31

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	4s 54-44	114.27	114.27	114.27
8	2½s 47-45	109.10	109.10	109.10
1	2½s '48	108.3	108.3	108.3
13	2s 50-48	106.13	106.13	106.13
1	2½s 53-49	106	106	106
1	2½s 52-50	106	106	106
1	2½s 54-51	107.29	107.29	107.29
5	2½s 60-55	108.9	108.9	108.9
5	2½s 65-60	106.24	106.24	106.24

Federal Farm Mortgage

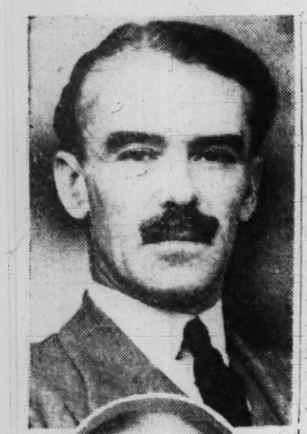
3	3s 47-42	105.15	105.15	105.15

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
49	Alleghany cv 5s '44	80	79¾	80
2	Alleghany cv 5s '49	70	70	70
1	Allegh Val 4s '42	106¼	106¼	106¼
5	Allied Stra 4½s '51	96	96	96
28	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110⅝	110⅛	110½
26	Am & For P 5s 2030	64	63¾	64
27	Am T&T 3½s '66	108⅛	108⅛	-08⅛
19	Am T&T 3½s '61	109	108⅝	109
33	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	109¾	109¼	109¾
5	Ang C Nitra deb '67	107⅛	106½	106½
1	Arm Del 4s '57	39½	39½	39½
8	Arm Del 4s '55	100¼	100¼	100¼
29	AT&SF 4s '95	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1	AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	106⅝	106¼	106¼
5	AT&SF 4½s '48	87	87	87
1	Atl & Birm 4s '33	102¾	102½	102¾
2	A C Line 1st 4s '52	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
6	A C Line 4½s '64	76½	76	76
5	A C Line 5s '45	61¼	61	61
5	B&O rfg 6s '95	75	75	75
12	B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	29½	29	29
5	B&O 1st 5s '48	29¼	29¼	29¼
29	B&O rfg 5s '95	69¼	69	69
5	B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	28¼	27¾	27¾
9	B&O 5s '96 P	27¾	27⅞	27⅞
26	B&O 5s '96 P ct	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
20	B&O cv 4½s '60	27¾	27¾	27¾
3	B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	17⅛	16⅜	16⅜
9	B&O 1st 4s '48	16¾	16¼	16¾
6	B&O S W 5s '50	68½	68	67¾
1	B&O S W 5s '50 ct	47⅛	46½	46½
3	Beth Stl 4½s '60C	45¾	45¾	45¾
3	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	133	133	133
23	Beth Stl 3¼s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
8	Beth Stl 3¼s '65	105½	105½	105¾
8	Beth Stl 3¼s '52	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Beth Stl 3¼s '59	106¾	106¾	106¾
17	Bost&Me 4½s '67	101	101	101
1	Bost&Me 4½s '61	45½	45	45½
6	Bost&Me 5s '55	46	45¾	46
2	Bkly City RR 5s '41	70	70	70
7	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '60	67½	67½	67½
10	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66 ct	85¾	85	85
2	BklyQnCo&Sb cn 5s '41	84¾	84	84
29	Bkly UnElist 5s '50	41¼	41	41¼
19	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	90	89¾	90
1	Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	96	95¾	95¾
2	Buf R&P 4½s '57	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
5	Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	39	38½	38½
2	Bush Ter 5s '55	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
4	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	44	43½	43½
10	Can Sou 5s '62	103¾	103¼	103¼
3	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	85	85	85
11	Can Nat Rys 4½s '51	102	102	102
2	Can Nor 4½s '46	107	107	107
15	Can Pac 5s '44	112¾	112⅜	112⅜
11	Can Pac 5s '54	107	107	107
7	Can Pac 4s '60	79¾	79⅝	79¾
3	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	70⅜	70½	70½
2	Cen Pa 1st 5s '45	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
1	Cen Pac 5s '60	30¾	30¾	30½
4	Cen Pac 1st 5s '49	52¾	52¾	52¾
3	Cen-RR NJ 5s '87	72¾	72¾	72¾
1	Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	19	19	19
5	Certain-teed 5½s '48	17½	17½	17½
4	C&O 4½s '92	77½	77½	77½
18	C&O 3½s '96 D	124½	124½	124½
4	C&O rfg 3½s '96E	99¾	99½	99½
4	C&O rfg 3½s '63F	100¼	99½	99¼
1	C&O Craig Val 5s '40	105¼	105¼	105¼
21	Chi & Alton 3s '49	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	14¾	14¾	15
14	CB&Q gen 4s '58	88	88	88
15	CB&Q 4s '89	92¾	92	92
6	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	102	101¾	101¾
56	Chic Gt West 4s '59	97⅞	97¼	97⅞
10	CMStP & Pac 5s '75	24½	24½	24½
26	CMStP&P aj 5s 2000	7	6¾	6¾
2	CM&SP 4½s '89C	2	1¾	1¾
135	CM&SP 4½s '89E	25¼	25	25⅛
8538	CM&SP 5s 2037	8½	8½	8½
1	Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	3½	3¼	3½
1	Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	8¾	8¾	8¾
1	Chi&NW 4½s 2037D	8¾	8¼	8¾
2	CRI & P 4½s '52A	6¾	6¾	6¾
5	CRI&P cv 4½s '52A ct	5¾	5¾	5¾
1	C R I & P frg 4s '34	2	2	2
6	CP Hte & SE rfg 5s '60	6	6	6
4	Ch Un Sta 4s '44	61¾	61¾	61¾
4	Ch Un Sta 3¼s '63	106¼	106¼	106¼
4	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	107¾	107¾	107¾
14	Childs Co 5s '43	93¾	93¾	93¾
22	Cin&Susky 4½s '57	51¼	51	51
1	Clev Elec Ill 4½s '65	53¾	53¼	53¼
1	ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	109½	109½	109½
2	ClevUnTerm 5s '73	89	89	89
5	ClevUnTerm 4½s '77C	81	81	81
13	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	34	33¾	33¾
7	Colmbia G 5s 1961	104¾	104½	104¾
11	Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	109	104¼	104¼
2	Somwlth Ed 3½s '68	109	109	109
185	Comwlt Ed 3½s '58	110½	110½	109
13	Con Edis 2½s '58	128½	127½	127½
5	Con Edis 3½s '48	107¾	107½	-07¾
6	Con Edis 3½s '58	108¾	108¾	108¾
21	Con Edis 3½s '56	107	107	107
21	Con Oil 3½s '51	105½	105¼	105¼
2	Consum Pow 3½s '67	110¼	109¾	109¾
6	Consum Pow 3½s '65	109	109	109
6	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	106½	106½	106½
1	Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	101½	101½	101½
64	Dayton P & L 3½s '60	46	46	46
17	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	105¾	105¾	105¾
2	Del Ed 4½s '61	61¾	61½	61¾
4	Det Tr Tun 4½s '61	110	110	110
1	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	100	100	100
67	Erie rfg 5s '67	109¾	109¾	109¾
22	Erie rfg 5s '75	17½	16½	16½
22	Erie gen lien 4s '96	17½	16½	16½
5	Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	24½	24	24
1	Fed Lt & T 6s '54 B	104	104	104
2	Fed Lt & T 5s '42 st	103¾	103¾	103¾
2	First nt T&R 3½s '48	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Fla East 4½s '59	106½	106½	106½
2	Gen Cable 5½s '47	54	54	54
10	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	101¾	101¾	101¾
2	Goodrich 4½s '56	69½	69½	69½
25	Gr Nor 4s '73	105½	105½	105½
5	Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	90¼	90	90
6	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	83¾	83¾	83¾
11	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	83½	83½	83½
1	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
24	Gulf St Util 3½s '69	98½	98½	98½
1	Hudson'nOilTex 4½s '54	108½	108½	108½
3	Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	97¼	97	97
29	Hud & Man 5½s '57	37	36¾	36¾
1	Hud & Man inc 5s '57	47½	47	47
1	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 D	127	127	127
8	Ill Cen 5s '53	112	112	112
1	Ill Cen 4½s '66	45¾	45¾	45¾
		45¼	45¼	45¼

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
18	IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	49½	48¾	48¾
5	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	45½	44¾	44½
23	Interb R Tr 7-32 ct	102½	102½	102½
11	Interb RTr rfg5s'66ct	75	74½	75
1	Interb RtTr rfg 5s'66	76	76	76
2	Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	76	75¾	76
4	Int Gt Nor 5s '36 B	13½	13½	13½
1	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	13½	13½	13½
12	Int Paper 6s '55	70½	70½	70½
2	Int Paper 5s '47	99	98½	99
11	Int T&T 4½s '52	103	103	103
42	Int T&T 5s '55	43½	43	43
1	Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	46¾	45¾	45¾
8	K C Southn 5s '50	95	95	95
3	Kans G&E 4½s'80	66¼	66½	66½
3	Koppers Co 4s'51	104	104	104
1	Kresge Found 4s'45	105	104¾	105
3	Lac Gas 6s'42 A	105¾	105¾	105¾
5	Lac Gas 5½s'53	44	44	44
5	Lac Gas 5½s'60 D	48	47½	48
1	Lac Gas 5s'42	47	47	47
16	L S & M S 3½s'97	82½	82½	82½
25	Lautaro Nit inc '75	83¼	83¼	83¼
1	Leh Val Coal 6s'43	38½	38¼	38½
50	Leh Val T Term 5s'54	50	50	50
1	Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	44¾	44¼	44¾
1	Leh Val 4½s 2003	17½	17	17
3	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	16	16	16
2	Liggett & M 7s'44	15½	15½	15½
3	Liquid Carb 4s'47	126¾	126¾	126¾
24	Loews 3½s'46	109¾	109¾	109¾
3	Lone Star Gs 3½s'53	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝
6	Long Isl rfg 4s'49	109	109	109
8	Lou&N 4½s 2003	88¾	88¾	88¾
2	Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	94½	93¾	94½
10	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	86½	86½	86½
1	Lou&NAtlKn&Cn4s'55	83	83	83
10	Lou&NSo Jt M 4s'52	105½	105¼	105½
4	Maine Cen 4½s '60	75¾	75¼	75½
19	Manhat Ry 4s '90	54½	54¼	54½
3	Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	80¼	80	80
2	Mead Corp 6s '45 A	80	80	80
13	Mich Con Gas 4s '63	105¼	105¼	105¼
5	MilSparta&NW 4s '47	102	101½	102
25	Mo Pac 5s '38 H	14½	14¼	14½
47	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	14	13¾	13¾
5	Mob & Oh 5s '38	14	14	14
4	Mob & O 4½s '77	34	34	34
5	MonW PaPubSv4½s'60	28¾	28¾	28¾
2	MonWPaPubSv 6s '65	110	109¾	109¾
7	Mont Pow 4½s '61	110¼	110¼	109¾
6	Mor & Essex 5s '55	100¾	100¼	100½
6	Mor & Essex 4½s '55	43½	43½	43½
41	Mor&Essexj1½s2000	38½	37¾	38½
2	Mount St'&T 3¼s'68	47	46	47
6	NashCha&StL 4s '78	68	68	68
3	Nat Dairy 3¾s'51 ww	107	107	106½
3	Nat Engl T&T 5s 52	103½	103¼	103
11	NI Tex&Okla 5½s'54	127½	127½	127½
5	NO Tex&M 5s 56C

Pacific Peace Ties Tightened



Wide World. Harris & Ewing

Richard Gardiner Casey
(Upper) First Minister from Australia to the United States

Clarence E. Gauss
(Lower) Will represent the United States at Canberra

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—Two Governments with active interests in the Pacific—the United States and Australia—drew closer together today by establishing diplomatic relations.

Australia, hitherto represented in Washington by the British Ambassador, announced yesterday that its first Minister to this country would be Richard G. Casey, present Minister of Supply.

In turn, the United States will send Clarence E. Gauss, Counselor of the Embassy in China, to Canberra, the capital of Australia.

The step leaves New Zealand the only British Dominion without its own representation in the United States. Canada and the Union of South Africa have Ministers here.

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Jan. 9 (AP)—Premier Robert Gordon Menzies yesterday said Mr. Casey's appointment was part of a policy to strengthen peaceful contacts with all Pacific powers.

Speaking in a radiocast he declared: "By closer contact therewith we may contribute to a fuller understanding between English-speaking nations.

"Australia attaches importance to the friendship of the United States and is prepared to do much to improve it."

Mr. Menzies said that by increasing diplomatic contacts around the Pacific, Australia would be contributing toward common interests without which permanent peace would be impossible.

Audits Proposed For County Posts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A proposal that the General Assembly provide for "annual and competent audits of county offices" and the installation of a "uniform and adequate system of county records," has been proposed by the State Budget Commission in its annual report, in which it expressed its desire "to bring to the attention of the Legislature, as a matter of pressing importance, the necessity of providing for annual and competent audits of county offices, and of providing for the installation of a uniform and adequate system of county records."

Failure to provide for regular audits of county officials by competent auditors has led all but a few bonding companies to withdraw entirely from the State as far as the writing of such risks is concerned, and the Commission is reliably informed that the remaining companies are writing only selected risks, or are contemplating entire withdrawal from this class of business.

It is believed that provision by the State for regular and thorough audits of county offices would meet with general approval and co-operation on the part of county officials.

New Camera Speeds Sight 2,500 Times Over Normal

WASHINGTON (AP) — Men can focus their vision 2,500 times faster than normal with a new camera developed by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics at Langley Field, Va.

Invented to study the process of combustion of fuel gas in an airplane engine cylinder the camera takes pictures at the rate of 40,000 per second through a glass window in the cylinder wall. These pictures, shown at the rate of 16 per second on a motion picture screen, gave an extreme slow motion effect which increases the visual speed of the observer 2,500 times.

Lid Clamped on Spy Activities By Neutral and War Powers

Espionage activities resulting from the European war are claiming increased attention of both belligerent and peaceful nations. The following summary is compiled from reports of the Associated Press.

The "business" of trafficking in state secrets is losing some of its profits.

The growing number of reported convictions for espionage and treason since the outbreak of war, indicates that stiffer countermeasures are being employed by belligerent and neutral nations alike.

Switzerland, traditional haven for espionage and counterspionage agents of all nations, has accelerated its anti-spy machinery. Recently it uncovered the case of a Moravian baron, said to have served simultaneously on the pay rolls of British and German intelligence services. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, not for being a spy, but for making Switzerland his headquarters.

At the same trial an "Austrian Jewish horse dealer," a "Viennese milliner," and a "Vienna businessman" were given similar punishment.

Map of Battle Region

In Liége, Belgium, an Italian citizen of German origin and three other persons were recently arrested for espionage. Police discovered a general staff map of a strategic fighting region, a machine gun, and a pistol in the Italian's room.

Next door, in the Netherlands, counterespionage measures have even reached into government life. At least three Dutch officials, and one official's wife were arrested not long ago for espionage.

A spy ring which stole information from government offices pertaining to the movement of Netherlands ships was disclosed. The information is believed to have led to the sinking of at least one Dutch ship.

Executions in Germany

Such antigovernment activity has led to proclaiming of martial law in certain Netherlands defense areas with the announced purpose of keeping spies from getting information about the country's defense preparations. Regulation of cable and telephone messages, and a ban on the export of maps and charts, barring of messages in code, and standardization of French, Dutch, German, and English for telephone conversations, are among the Netherlands's latest measures.

Capital punishment is Germany's answer to foreign spy activity. At least seven executions have been reported in the past month. Convictions in these instances ranged from a reported appeal to British and French diplomatic representatives for armed intervention in Germany, to selling state secrets to Poland.

France's efforts to prevent espionage were disclosed with the recently reported arrest of 150 persons charged with subversive activity within a three-day period.

A French military tribunal has just sentenced two anarchist newspapermen to five years in prison because of an article which it was charged could provoke "military disobedience and insubordination."

Capital punishment awaits the first degree spy in France, while less important cases might get a punishment similar to that given to a German woman spy who recently was sentenced to 10 years at hard labor and expulsion from France after serving the term.

Canada Extends Precautions

Canada, though far removed from the scene of military operations in Europe, has nevertheless necessarily increased its vigilance in uncovering subversive elements, and in stopping up leakage of official information.

Reports that a German broadcasting station had announced the closely guarded sailing time of Canadian troops to England on the very night of their sailing, has only served to redouble Canada's efforts to uncover spies.

Numerous violations of the Defense of Canada regulations by letter writers to foreign countries have come to the attention of Canadian authorities. Often the decision has been lenient, as in the recent case of a youthful law-school lecturer who was fined a dollar and costs. A Halifax judge ruled that the defendant's communication of information liable to be used against his country, was due to a "romantic impulse."

Uncoverage of a sabotage plot against a large mining and smelting company in British Columbia a few days ago revealed the force of Dominion counterespionage work when three enemy aliens were arrested.

A complete curb on espionage is not often the expectation of anti-spy authorities in wartime. But rigid enforcement is looked to as one of the most effective means of reducing the amount of information available to the enemy.

President Gay but Like Clam on Third Term

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—President Roosevelt, in a witty, jocular Jackson Day speech—a speech with amiable chidings to the Republican leaders who declined to attend but still without any clews as to his third-term intentions—gave added evidence that he considers his New Deal reforms a completed structure and intends to add no domestic controversy to this session of Congress.

Directly and indirectly, the President showed that his primary and almost exclusive concern is with the impact of world at war upon the United States and ultimately, he hopes, with the impact of the United States upon a world at peace.

The first fact before America today, Mr. Roosevelt said, is that the world outside the Western Hemisphere "is in really bad shape."

"This is a matter not for pessimism or optimism; it is a matter for realism," he declared. "It is a fact—a fact so big in its effect on the future of the world that all our little partisan squabbles are shameful—a bit drab—in the light of it."

There Were Some Partisans

When Mr. Roosevelt invited the Republican Senate and House leaders to be honored, non-contributing guests at this dinner to raise funds to elect a Democratic President this fall, he promised to deliver an essentially nonpartisan address and he kept his promise. But the President was the only one in nonpartisan mood as about 1,000 party dignitaries and supporters, of all degrees of New Deal faith gathered at the Hotel Mayflower to give impetus and funds to the Democratic Cause. It constitutes one of the smaller attendances of a long record of Jackson Day dinners.

The speakers' table was sprinkled with leading and lesser aspirants for the Presidency, and James A. Farley, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, gave jesting expression to the mood when he greeted the whole audience as "fellow candidates." Vice-President Garner, a candidate whether or not his chief seeks a third nomination, was welcomed with standing cheers and cries of "speech! speech!" Kept up, Homer S. Cummings, former Attorney General, silenced them with: "Gentlemen, you are asking the impossible."

But the apparently most spontaneous and tumultuous greeting was reserved for the lean and placid Secretary of State, Cordell Hull for whom the cheers were loud and long before they died down. And finally for Senator Carl A. Hatch of New Mexico there were at first amiable and as they continued rather embarrasing boos—not for Senator Hatch personally, of course, but boos for the politicians who had successfully led the congressional drive to bar federal employees from engaging in politics.

Evidently, the President's nonpolitical mood did not reach beyond his own plate-side chat.

The President began by dealing in riddles but he didn't solve any. He said that there are a lot of riddles in the National Capital and agreed that he himself is "supposed to be a self-made riddle—in fact a cross between a riddle and a Santa Claus" but even after admitting that both Republicans and Democrats have amassed a great curiosity about his third term plans, if any, the President, with care and clarity, left Mr. Roosevelt entirely free from any commitments.

There were some newspaper correspondents, either shrewder or less wise than the rest, who believed they could read into the President's attitude of relaxation and repose the conclusion that he had within his own thought laid aside the cares and controversies of public office, but that would be what you would call speculation at least thrice removed from knowledge.

The President's serious appeal was for the relegation of party politics to their proportionate and subsidiary role in government. Just as he had appealed to Congress last week to maintain national unity in time of emergency, so the President was now asking his own party to avoid inner strife—an appeal which sounded mellow and welcome to those looking toward the strenuous election year ahead.

Those who are close to the picture of party or factional warfare, Mr. Roosevelt said, are "apt to acquire a false perspective of what the 'motives' and purposes of both parties and their leaders should be for the common good today.

Not a Good Party Man?

"They forget that politics is only an instrument through which to achieve government. . . . People tell me that I hold party ties less tenaciously than some of my predecessors in the Presidency, that I have too many people in my Administration who are not active party Democrats. I admit the soft impeachment.

"But the future lies with those wise political leaders who realize that the great public is interested more in government than in politics, that the independent vote in this country has been steadily on the increase, at least for the past generation . . . the growing independence of voters, after all, has been proved by the votes in every presidential election since my childhood—and the tendency is on the increase. I am too modest, of course, to refer to the most recent example—the election of 1936. Party regulars who want to win must hold their allies and supporters among those independent voters."

And then, in the glow of his nonpolitical atmosphere, Mr. Roosevelt said that he thought that the motives of most American Governors and Presidents "have been primarily of service rather than of party or personal aggrandizement." His own philosophy of public office—explaining no doubt his characteristic buoyancy—he expressed in these words:

The President's Shirt Tale

"Doubtless they have all been irked by the commentators of the day who ascribed other motives to them. Doubtless after much experience in the public life of America, with its free speech and press, the irksomeness wore off. Doubtless, all of them wore hair shirts when they started; but if they matured in public life most of them discarded those shirts in their earlier days. They had to drop their hair shirt or else 'ose their political shirt.

"And when you have learned not to worry about all these things, there is really a lot of fun in this job.

President Roosevelt described the fundamental contribution of the New Deal as "the creation out of the funk of the early thirties of a new spirit with which we can now face the forties" and he said he was convinced that most people in the United States "Do have a sense—with a real feeling of pleasure in the moralities involved—that we have been moving forward these later years at least in the right direction."

Quite evidently all of the Jackson Day orations, even by the leading spokesmen of the New Deal were not rehearsed to achieve the uniform Party line for in Raleigh, N. C., Paul V. McNutt, Social Security Administrator and active candidate if the President defers, described the Republican Alexander Hamilton as guided by "the reactionary code of privilege" while Mr. Roosevelt at the capital was proclaiming that "Alexander Hamilton is a hero to me."

William B. Bankhead, Democratic Speaker of the House of Representatives, came out for the Democrats.

More of Speech

The President further said in part:

Millions of unnecessary words and explanations and solemn comments are uttered and written, year after year, about the great men of American history—with ample quotations—to prove what Jefferson or Hamilton, Jackson or Clay, Lincoln or Douglas, Cleveland or Blaine, Theodore Roosevelt or Bryan would have said or would have done about some specific modern problems of Government if they were alive today.

The purpose of all these comments is either to induce the party leaders of today blindly to follow the words of leaders of yesterday; or to justify public acts or policies of today by the utterances of the past, often tortured out of context. The devil can quote past statesmen as well as scripture, to prove his purpose.

But most people, who are not on the actual firing line of the moment, have come to attain major importance only to the motives behind the leaders of the past. To them it matters, on the whole, very little what Party label American statesmen bore, or what mistakes they made in smaller things, so long as they did the big job that their times demanded be done.

Alexander Hamilton is a hero to me in spite of his position that the Nation would be safer if our leaders were chosen exclusively from persons of higher education and of substantial property ownership; he is a hero because he did the job which then had to be done—to bring stability out of a chaos of currency and banking difficulties.

Jefferson Also a Hero

Thomas Jefferson is a hero to me despite the fact that the theories of the French revolutionists at times over-excited his practical judgment. He is a hero because, in his many-sided genius, he, too, did the big job which then had to be done—to establish the new republic as a real democracy based on universal suffrage and the inalienable rights of man, instead of a restricted suffrage in the hands of a small oligarchy.

Jefferson realized that if the people were free to get and discuss all the facts, their composite judgment would be better than the judgment of a self-perpetuating few. That is why I think of Jefferson as belonging to the rank and file of both major political parties today.

I do not know which party Lincoln would belong to if he were alive in 1940—and I am not even concerned to speculate on it; a new party had to be created before he could be elected President. I am more interested in the fact that he did the big job which then had to be done—to preserve the Union and make possible, at a later time, a united country. His sympathies and his motives of championship of humanity itself have made him for all centuries to come the legitimate property of all parties—of every man, woman and child in every part of our land.

I feel very much the same way about Jackson—not Jackson the Democrat but Jackson the American, who did the big job of his day—to save the economic democracy of the Union for its westward expansion into a great nation, strengthened in the ideals and practice of popular government.

Hopes Motives Count.

I like to think that most American Governors or Presidents have seen the same opportunity in their office, and that their motives have been primarily of service rather than of party or personal aggrandizement.

The people of the United States recognize two facts today: The first is that the world outside our hemisphere is in really bad shape. This is a matter not for pessimism or optimism; it is a matter for realism. It is a fact—a fact so big that few people have grasped its meaning—a fact so big in its effect on the future of the world that all our little partisan squabbles are shameful in the light of it.

The second is that we have made great gains at home in our own economic prosperity and in the security of our individual citizens. These gains must not be chipped away; they must be only a foundation on which to build further gains.

Behind us lies accomplished a really big job. It was the creation out of the funk of the early thirties of a new spirit with which we can now face the forties.

A realistic historian of our Party has wisely concluded "we have the intelligence to define our troubles and the physical means with which to meet them. In the end, whether we make America a good or a bad country will depend on what we make, individually, of ourselves. A selfish and greedy people cannot be free."

Sense of the Moralities

The enormous task which the Democratic Party has already performed in this generation has been to provide the energy and the confidence to steer government in the interest and under the direction of those of our people who do not want to be selfish and who do not want to be greedy.

And I am convinced that most people in the United States do have a sense—with a real feeling of pleasure in the moralities involved—that we have been moving forward these later years in the right direction.

They are really glad that on the whole the farmer is no longer an economic outcast and is getting better prices for his crops.

They are glad that we are slowly working out for labor greater privileges with greater responsibilities.

They are glad that gamblers and speculators are no longer the most honored element in our economic life.

They are glad that certain opportunities for security, once only available to the rich, like old-age insurance, are becoming available to the poor.

They are glad that we are beginning to conserve the natural resources of our soil, our rivers and our trees for the good of our children; that we have improved our roads and added to our parks and built hundreds of schools; that we are bringing to every housewife cheap electricity's relief from drudgery; that we have made our banks safe and brought our courts up to date; that we have kept millions of people out of the breadlines.

They are glad that government is daily becoming more honest and more decent.

North Countries Show Increase In Bible Purchases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO—The sale of Norwegian Bibles has now topped its fourth million. This was revealed at the 123d annual meeting of the Norwegian Bible Society by the Rev. L. Koren, Secretary. Mr. Koren also pointed out that sales have been increasing yearly. In 1838, the number of sales recorded was 2,500. From 1838 to 1888 the average sale was 15,000; and from 1888 to 1938, it was 92,000. In 1938 the total was 95,590.

Mr. Koren added that there had been a marked demand for the New Testament, together with the Book of Psalms, in an edition that could be carried about in the pocket. An edition which formerly needed from 10 to 15 years to sell is nowadays sold out within a year, he explained.

The Lapps in the North are nomads; and for this reason the Society presents the Bible, or at least the New Testament with the Book of Psalms, to the young Lapplanders finishing school, so that they may take it with them on their wanderings. An edition is printed in Lappish.

Irish 'Stay-In' Ends

BELFAST, Northern Ireland (AP)—A stay-in strike of 17 pressmen which prevented the appearance Jan. 9 of the Irish News, leading nationalist newspaper of Northern Ireland (Ulster), ended when the men removed their barricades 14 hours after the strike began.

The paper was expected to resume publication Jan. 10. Whether the workers' demands for higher wages were granted was not disclosed.

Navy Secretary Edison Once Was Movie Actor

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Edison was "one of the movies' earliest actors" he told a luncheon club Jan. 8, but he retired "regretfully" in 1916 to go into business.

His acting experience was obtained when his father, Thomas A. Edison, was experimenting with movie cameras.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

Profitable work for Monitor Readers. Opportunity to sell our distinctive new line of real rosebud and lavender sachets. All territories available except Metropolitan New York. Detailed information on request. Write Box P-1, Suite 1530, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WANTED — Permanent representative for Hoover Uniforms. Smocks, Aprons, Frocks; nurses, dentists, waitresses Uniforms. Smartest styles. Finest quality. Big commissions. Line FREE. HOOVER, 251 W. 19th St., Dept. AK-15C, New York City.

YOUR OWN HOSIERY and up to $22 a week in commissions selling famous Double-Wear Snag-Proofed Chiffon Silk hosiery to friends. Write for actual sample American Mills, Dept. B-139, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

GUARANTEED USED CARS
'37 Buick D.L. 4-door, heater $545
'37 Dodge D.L. 4-door $435
'38 Ford Tudor, trunk $395
HOOVER MOTORS, INC.
Park Square, Boston HUB. 7100

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 806 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2280

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell, Rent Banquet and Bridge Tables
Phone Trowbridge 7025, Pettingill & Pear 372 Sidney St., Cambridge, Mass.

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL, RENT
CAPitol 2832 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS 37 Haymarket Square, Boston

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs, custom made and ready to wear. Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices; budget payments available. 345 Seventh Ave., at 34th St., N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279

HOUSES TO LET

ALLSTON, MASS., 43 Pratt St.—Half of duplex house; 9 rooms; renovated; oil heat; 2 baths; piazza; fenced-in yard; near depot, cars, buses; $60. MRS. KING, KEN. 0108 or COM. 4700.

PAYING GUESTS

West Palm Beach, Fla. CORTE MEXICANA
35th and U. S. 1—New, unique furnishings and patio, private baths; sail fishing, swimming, all sports. BESS SHEPARD, Mgr.

REAL ESTATE

PROPERTY and equipment of CAMP ROPIOA is for sale. Address George A. Stanley, Ridgewood, New Jersey.

ROOMS TO LET

ELMHURST, L. I., N. Y., 9220 51st Ave.—Room, semi-private bath; reasonable; private home. Tel. Newtown 8-2958.

N. Y. C., 255 W. 108th St. (Broadway); Apt. 10-A—Corner, high, airy, river view; twin beds, water; single, private bath; $6.00.

SILVERWARE

Discount on Silverware, your old Silver bought. Also Repairing and Replating. A. Einsohn, 507 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. VA. 6-2870.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Reliable, educated, middle-aged lady desires work as companion, nursing or housekeeper in small motherless home in New York City. Tel. SHore Road 8-0804.

THOROUGHLY efficient secretary stenographer desires position; good at figures. Write Box N-1, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

DO YOU YEARN to write articles? See advertisement for THE WRITER'S COUNCIL on Education Page of this issue.

ART OF SELF-EXPRESSION — Combining Piano — Singing — Painting. Adults — Children. Janet Williams, 1834 Caton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., and Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C. Tel. BU. 2-0429.

"WOMEN, GENERALLY SPEAKING are generally speaking"—So, if you aspire to be a good SPEAKER or READER, come to our Reading and speaking class Tuesday afternoon, January 9th, as our Guest, 2-4 P. M., at Studio 716, Steinway Hall, 113 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. M. Suzanne Mackay. Phone UNIversity 4-5790.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST PRICES PAID
Furniture, Rugs, Silver, Bric-a-Brac, Books, etc. LAWRENCE, 41 University Pl., GR. 5-1618, N. Y. C.

A BETTER cash price for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

DON'T FAIL TO GET OUR OFFER
High class prices for worn fur coats
I. M. Fur Co., 1 W. 34th, Wis. 7-7969

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 15/- a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

CULTURED woman over 30 offered delightful home London and country return driving, light duties, act as hostess. Write fully. Box W-1241, BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES FOR SALE

Nottingham House for Sale
43, Devon Drive, Sherwood
Freehold
3 Bedrooms, 2 Reception Rooms
Kitchen, Garage, Garden
Apply — Owner

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. I. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

POST WANTED

LADY desires post, receptionist or light secretarial duties; London preferred. Box W-1317, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

CLEVELEYS Board Residence, public and private apartments, one minute sea, and golf; garage. MISSES PILKINGTON, Marleno, Kilerhesk Road.

ROOMS WANTED

LONDON — Wanted, an unfurnished two-roomed top-floor flat or single room, use of bath and telephone. S. W. district. Box W-1311, BCM/CSM, London.

TEACHERS

LESSONS in singing and voice production. Madam Grace Angus, A.R.C.M. (Mrs. Rogers). Address: 84 Moorside, Fenham, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 4. Tel. 33473.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BISHOPS OFFLEY MANOR — On Shropshire Border. Own Produce. Modern conveniences. Staffordshire Adbaston 247.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF LYNTON COURT
Next door Christian Science church
48 rooms (18 due South), 8 ground floor; 4 Lounges, Recreation Room, acre ground. Everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 2½ gns. Tariff on request.
T. O. HOSIER

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD ARNCOTT HALL
A modern, comfortable hotel; 45 bedrooms, fitted h. and c. and radiators, private bathrooms, electric lift; inclusive terms 3½ to 5 gns. Telegrams and Tel. Bournemouth 1050.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Ite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

BOURNEMOUTH E. — "Craigie," Southern Road. Close sea, excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk. Tel. S'courne 1180.

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD EAST YENTON
Modern with comfort and restfulness of a country house. P. H. Benn. Tel. 2752.

BOURNEMOUTH PINECLIFF AVE. HYLTON HOUSE
Comfortable board residence; excellent cooking; near sea, shops. Mrs. Colson. Southbourne 2154.

BOURNEMOUTH — Sunshine Corner Hotel, facing sea. All modern conveniences and comforts. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, Southbourne Overcliff Drive.

BOURNEMOUTH, E. 80 Parkwood Road—Comfortable home, H. and C.; near sea, shops; from 3 gns. Mr. and Mrs. Parker. Tel. Southbourne 2716.

HARROGATE, The Claremont — first-class private hotel; 1 min. Christian Science church; garage. A.A. and R.A.C. recomm.; moderate inclusive terms. Tel. 23331. Mrs. Ballantyne.

London, EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL, 31/32 Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5. FRO. 3357. For the benefit of those wishing to remain in London we are keeping open. H. and C. water; well appointed. From 2½ gns.

LONDON Private Hotel, 13 St. George's sq., Westminster—H. and C. comfortable beds, lounge; walking distance Christian Science church. MISS BAKER. VIC. 1306. Bus 24 passes.

Tel. Lit. 3242, London
BEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL
South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25
QUIET COMFORTABLE
150 feet back from road
CENTRAL RUNNING WATER
HEATING IN BEDROOMS
Moderate terms. Brochure on request.

SOUTH DEVON
Dawlish—Rockstone Hotel Tel. 158
The peace of a beautiful environment

SOUTHSEA—Sandringham Hotel (ideal position facing sea, sunny balcony, good catering; lift; night porter. Tel. Portsmouth 23863.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

SCOTLAND

GLASGOW—Fitzroy Hotel, 1 Fitzroy Place, Sauchiehall St.; 1 minute Christian Science church; hot and cold water and electric fires in all bedrooms; every comfort; moderate; garage adjacent. Tel. Douglas 332. Telegrams Fitzotel.

SWITZERLAND

TROUNE SONNENHOF
Homelike atmosphere. Every comfort, balconies. Beautiful situation. View on lake and mountains. Opportunity for quiet study. No restaurant or bar. Terms from frs. 10-12 (tea and service included). Miss Reist, Propr.

England

ACCRINGTON

MOFFITT BROTHERS LTD.
General Drapers
NOVELTIES FOR PRESENTS
A Great Variety of Gifts both Practical and Pleasing in Every Department
COME AND LOOK AROUND
8-12 Church Street Tel. 2568

EDWARD TIPPING
Grocer and Provision Merchant
QUALITY SERVICE PRICE
Mitchell Diadem Flour
192 Blackburn Road and 50 Abbey Street

BOLTON

The Charm of Buying
Rings, Watches, Cutlery, Jewellery or Plate at Preston's is that in addition to their selection being both beautiful and exclusive, their prices defy competition
Come and See for Yourself
PRESTON'S
Deansgate—Bank St., Bolton

John Read
BOOKS and STATIONERY
11 NEWPORT ST. BOLTON
BRANCH: WINTERBURNS, LTD.

BRADFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bradford 8644, 10 to 12 noon daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brown Muff's of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

Illingworth, Newboult's Sale
Owing to War-time conditions, Bradford's Biggest Bargain Event is of even greater importance to you this year. Prices must continue to increase, and in your own interests, you are urged to buy at present low prices for future requirements. Make a point of studying our window and showroom displays, and remember that every single item is part and parcel of our regular high-grade stock.
Illingworth, Newboult & Co., Ltd.
Bradford's Leading Drapers
WESTGATE, BRADFORD

LIFE, AFTER DARK!
Your home means more than ever to you these war-time days and you are invited to look round our Show-rooms without obligation, of course—to see all the newest ideas. Bright Curtains for Black-out purposes; modern fireplaces, cooking ranges, lighting fittings, and cooking requisites for war-time rationating; furniture, floor coverings, bedding, etc. We are complete home furnishers.
TAYLOR & PARSONS LTD.
Head Street and Aldermanbury, Bradford
(All Departments Close at 6 P. M.)

ELECTRICITY
We will gladly give estimates for All Classes of Electrical INSTALLATIONS
Industrial work and Private Houses
POWER—HEATING—LIGHTING—REFRIGERATION
Southern & Redfern Ltd.
WOODHEAD ROAD Phone 10444

CHESTER

PLANE TREE
(CHESTER) Ltd.
20-22 Bridge Street, Chester
The Cafe with Character and Charm
R. A. C. Appointed
Telephone 314

SERVICE, SATISFACTION AND VALUE AT
DENSONS
Fashion and Furnishing Store
CHESTER and DENBIGH

DERBY

Telephone No. 3385
F. Holden & Sons Ltd.
The Great House Furnishers
58-64-66 Babington Lane, DERBY
For Quality at Reasonable Charges Try
IRONGATE STORES LTD.
GROCERS and PROVISION DEALERS
59 IRONGATE Phone 1277

HARROGATE

Tel. Nos 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT, CAFE
Station Square
Branch Stores 20 West Park Tel. 4390

BEN SMITH
Carpets, Linoleums, Loose Covers, Curtains and Pelmets
Down Quilts Recovered
Bedding Remade
77 Station Parade
Under the Verandah Ring 4889

TEL. 3027 (3 lines) James St.
NEWBY'S
(Geo. Newby & Co. Ltd.)
FISH, GAME and POULTRY
Finest Qualities Reasonable Prices

ENGLAND

HUDDERSFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Huddersfield 671 daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Harry Blackburn — TEL. 158 ART FLORIST
MARKET PLACE
Presentation Bouquets a Speciality
Grams "Bouquets Hudd"

H. ROBINSON & SON
High Class Grocers
Cloth Hall St. and Westbourne Rd., Marsh
Goods Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor

LEEDS

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Leeds 62963, 12 noon to 2 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Service and Quality try
MIDGLEYS
FAMILY BUTCHER
211 Stainbeck Rd. | Phone 42958
546 Scotchall Rd. |
87 Sheepscar St. |
Also at Main Street, Burley-in-Wharfdale Phone 3143

LIVERPOOL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Birkenhead 4365, 12:30 to 1:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COOPERS
"The Modern Food Store"
CHURCH STREET
for the Things That Are DIFFERENT

WINTER SALE
Now Proceeding
Unrepeatable bargains in Furs, Model Gowns, Rodex & Cotsmoor Coats, Model Suits, Lingerie and Millinery. Exceptional bargains in inexpensive gown dept.
SLOAN, LTD.
42/50 BOLD STREET

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

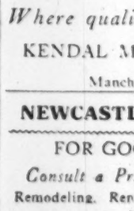
THE RUBBER SHOP
Mac's and Raincoats
ORIENTAL DEPT.
Hand Worked Lingerie, Lace, Linens, Wools
3, Park Road St. Annes-on-Sea
Proprietress, MRS. A. BEWICK

MANCHESTER

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone SALe 3016, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE (FRANK DRURY LTD)
SALE
in
ALL DEPARTMENTS
Commencing January 2nd
St. Ann's Place, MANCHESTER

Carpets Furniture
"EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double and Triple Sprung
All Double Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6
Settees from £8.19.6
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0
60 Model Rooms Two Acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
10 OXFORD STREET MANCHESTER



J. E. STRETCH
ALBERT SQUARE
Hosier and Outfitter to Gentlemen
Head Shop

For Exclusive Creations!
Day and Evening Gowns, Model Coats, Suits, Furs, Milliners, etc.
ROLAND & RIVKIN
87 OXFORD ST. MANCHESTER

Why not try the "Comsence" Shoe?
FITTED BY
FINLEY & BABER
14 St. Ann St. Manchester 2

SQUIRREL RESTAURANT
63 DEANSGATE (Bla. 3720)
Good Meats — Moderate Prices
Lunch from 1/6
Devonshire Afternoon Tea 1/-. High Tea 1/6
Our own Confectionery, Cold Meats, etc., are on sale at the Counter.
This Is NOW THE ONLY ADDRESS

RAEPER & PLOWMAN
(Late Herbert Garrison Limited)
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S *Tailors*
The House for Clothes of Quality and Distinction
71 Mosley Street, Manchester

KENDALS
Where quality comes first
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
Manchester 3

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

FOR GOOD FURS
Consult a Practical Furrier
Remodeling, Renovating, Cleaning etc.
Hilda Camman
44, West Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 4
Tel. 34348

ENGLAND

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (Continued)

SLATERS BLUE LINE TAXIS
8d per mile
No Extra Charges
TEL. 29111
Central Station Newcastle

Enid GOWN SPECIALIST HATTERS
SPORTSWEAR • TROUSSEAUX
18 Great North Road,
Tel. No. 1386 • Newcastle-on-Tyne.

J. B. MENNIE
Jeweller and Silversmith
9 New Bridge Street, Tel. 22452
Identification disc bracelets in Gold or Silver
Regimental Badge Brooches 3/6 to £3.3.0.
Luminous Wristlet Watches—Watchmaker to the Admiralty

C. H. Brown Ltd.
Grocers
Stationers and Newsagents
ACORN ROAD, JESMOND
BRENTWOOD AVENUE, JESMOND
1, RAILWAY STREET, JARROW
261 WHITLEY ROAD, WHITLEY BAY

NOTTINGHAM

ENOCH STEPHENS
Painter and Decorator
86, Harrington Drive, Nottingham
Phone 2069
Notice of proposed work will be appreciated.

OLDHAM

J. A. Bardsley LTD.
BOOKSELLERS
43 YORKSHIRE STREET
OLDHAM

ROCHDALE

Miss J. Heywood
"Spencer" Corsetiere
318, Edenfield Road, Passmonds, Rochdale. Tel. 2849

Have Your Clothes Tailored by
EDGAR BUTTERWORTH
Tailor and Furrier
Tel. 2514 67 Drake St.
Our Furs are the best value you can buy. Allowance made for Old Fur Coats in part exchange.

For Ladies' Wear
Budge & Aubrey
89 and 91 Drake St., Rochdale
Tel. 2296

SHEFFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71387, 10 a. m.-5 p. m. Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRINTING for All Trades TEL. 22690
SANDERSONS LTD.
9-11 Watsons Walk
COCKAYNE ARCADE SHEFFIELD 1

FAULKS Famed Shoe Service
Agencies for Well-Known Brands
Including
PORTLAND SHOES of QUALITY
Repairs Prompt Service
914 Ecclesall Road

Permanent Waving American
Paper Wave Cut, Manicure etc., Beauty Preparations.
Marian Cooper
PINSTONE 87 TEL. 23872

The CORNER GROCERY
57 HEINZ VARIETIES
Groceries
Confectionery
Provisions
343 Ecclesall Road South
Tel. 70874

Alfred Grindrod & Co.
for
CENTRAL HEATING and HOT WATER SUPPLY
122-126 Charles Street Tel. 20790

INSURANCE
HERBERT MOWER Ltd.
Life, Endowment, Motor, Fire, etc.
18 BEAUFORT ROAD Telephone 60633

J. McShaw & SON
The Confectioners
at HUNTER'S BAR and Branches
Fresh Home Made Chocolates
E. G. STAUBER
Cream Cakes, French Pastries
All Home Made
Cafe, George Street off High Street
76 Pinstone Street

SOUTHPORT

A New Year Event
BROADBENTS
Winter Sale
Bargains in All Departments

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

ENGLAND

SOUTHPORT (Continued)

HAROLD BARTON M. P. S.
for all
Electric Razors
163, Lord Street, Southport

BURSTON & NIXSON Ltd.
Family Grocery Stores
41, London Street, Southport
Choice selection of Fancy Fruits, Biscuits, Cakes, Crackers, Etc.
Phone 2153 Est. 1881

STOCKPORT

GEO. MEANLEY
(Proprietor, J. T. Green)
Footwear Specialist
6 Gt. Underbank, Stockport
Agent for Portland, Bective, Diana, Mascot Footwear.

BAXTER & CO.
Printers and Stationers
Fountain Pens are our Speciality
Repairs on the premises
Choice selection of Diaries and Calendars
14 Bridge Street, Stockport Tel. STO 4301

WAKEFIELD

The Steam Laundry (Wakefield) Ltd.
Will call for your Washing or Dry Cleaning
Send Post Card or Phone 2165
Grantley Street

SIMPSONS MASCOT SHOE STORE
Will meet your footwear needs. Shoes of quality for men and women.
BOROUGH MARKET

YORK

CENTRAL HEATING (All Systems)
A. E. Challenger & Co.
Hot Water Supply Plumbing
St. Michael's Chambers, Spurriergate Tel. 3934

Scotland

GLASGOW

COUPAR'S
SALE of FURS
Now in Progress
All Furs and Fur Garments Greatly Reduced in Price
Low estimates given for repairs and alterations during this period
241 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow. C. 2
Tel. Douglas 2389

CARPETS
Plain carpets, specially made for abroad, cancelled owing to shipping difficulties, offered at
25% LESS THAN TODAY'S PRICE
Examples:
Fawn, Green, Blue, Rose, Rust, Brown
9 ft. x 7 ft. 6" £7.10.- for £5.12.6
12 ft. x 9 ft. £12 for £8.19.6
A. GARDNER & SON, Ltd.
36 JAMAICA ST., GLASGOW, C. 1

ELECTRICAL
Installations and Repairs to all industrial, commercial and domestic premises. Fittings, Appliances and Lamps etc., supplied.
HUGH M. FULTON
300 SWANSTON STREET, S. E.
Bridgeton 3470-1

TEA SHOPS
at 245 Sauchiehall Street and 104 West George Street
ALL HOME BAKING
High Teas and Dinners served till 7 p. m.
WENDY'S

Telephone: Douglas 5141
GALLOWAY & LEE
JAS. M. GALLOWAY DAVID S. LEE
Artistic House Furnishers
335, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow

RADIO
NEW SEASON'S MODELS
All wave receivers from 8 gns.
J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
226-230 Sauchiehall St., Glasgow
Also at 141-145 High St., Ayr
5 Gilmour St. Paisley

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
TEL. BRIDGETON 4618

CLARKE & BUCHAN LTD.
SPRING COSTUMES
from large stock of materials at pre-war prices
206, Sauchiehall Street

Permanent Waving, Setting, Trimming, Beauty Culture, etc. Personal Attention
Margaret A. Taylor
Ladies' Hairdresser
Phone Douglas 4598
268 Bath Street Opposite Kings Theatre Glasgow, C. 2

Daily Features Page

Daily Quotation

WHISTLE and hoe, sing as you go!
Shorten the rows by the songs that you know.—OLD RHYME

In Lighter Vein

Guess Again

"With what weapon did Samson slay the thousand Philistines, Tommy?" asked the Sunday school teacher.

"The axe of the Apostles," replied the child, after a long pause. —Edinburgh Dispatch.

Says the Office Sage—

An officeholder is a politician who has traded the bunk for a berth!

Supplementing Webster's

They were producing a Biblical film. One of the actors was having difficulty with the word, "Lemuel." After a number of blowups, the producer gently offered his help. "It's very simple . . . you pronounce it Lem-u-el . . . Lemuel . . . like in Semuel!"—The Advocate (Chicago).

The Old, Old Story

"Mother, did you notice that some of my toys looked shop-worn or second-hand when I got them at Christmas?"

"Yes, dear. I suspect that your father and grandparents almost wore them out playing with them."

No Limit

"How do you spell 'graphic'?" asked the young man. "With one 'f' or two!"

The older man sighed. "Well," he said at last, "if you are going to use any, you might as well go the limit."—Grit.

A Gallery Solomon

In a London theater a tragedy was being played. The aged king tottered to and fro on the stage as he declaimed, "On which one of my two sons shall I bestow the crown?"

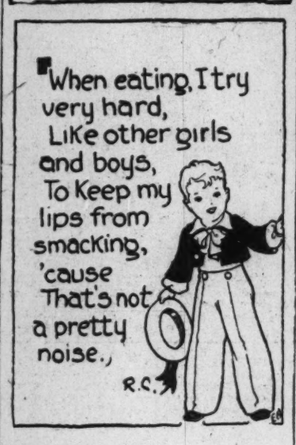
A voice came from the gallery: "Hi says, guv'nor, myke it 'arf a crown apiece."

Hey, That Man's In Again!

"So that Hollywood yes-man is on a vacation?"

"Yes, he had to do something to relieve so much aye-strain."

Manly Manners



Where Would You Find—

1. The famous "Pitch Lake" composed of asphaltum?
2. The first public building erected in Washington, D. C.?
3. The Steppes?
4. The oldest living things in the world?
5. The Westwall?
6. The famous painting "Mother" by Whistler?
7. "The Cradle of Liberty"?
8. The Lone Star State?
9. McGill University?
10. Copra?

(Answers Appear on This Page.)

Rungs in the Ladder

The most important part of your job is to think. Nothing but right thinking can achieve the success to which you aspire. You will begin to improve when you begin to think. Constructive thoughts are the rungs in the ladder of every career. With them, we can lift ourselves upward. The more rungs we have, the higher we are able to rise.—Pestalozzi.

'A Text for the Finns

My right is shattered, my left is broken, my center is crushed. Situation excellent, I attack.—Marshal Foch.

Willing Audience?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monitor Camera Club from W. D. Speight, Peoria, Ill.

It Has Been Said of Argument—

He who establishes his argument by noise and command shows that his reason is weak.—Montaigne.

Men's arguments often prove nothing but their wishes.—Colton.

There is no good in arguing with the inevitable. The only argument available with an east wind is to put on your greatcoat.—Lowell.

The first duty of a wise advocate is to convince his opponents that he understands their arguments, and sympathizes with their just feelings.—Coleridge.

Never argue at the dinner table, for the one who is not hungry always gets the best of the argument.—Anon.

Argument, as usually managed, is the worst sort of conversation, as in books it is generally the worst sort of reading.—Swift.

Be calm in argument; for fierceness makes error a fault, and truth discourtesy; calmness is a great advantage.—Herbert.

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: "There are about 10,000 tax collectors in the United States."—Statistic. This estimate is palpably in error. There are more filling station operators than that in almost any state.

Milwaukee Journal: Only two cowbell factories remain in the land—mainly to supply dance band drummers and grid fans. As for the modern cow, it doesn't affect a lavaliere.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: Movie critics confirm the Hollywood rumor that "Gone with the Wind" is stupendous. It may be a little too long, but so was the novel—and also the war.

New York Sun: According to the military experts, it takes from five to seven men behind the lines to maintain one soldier at the front. At the present time, two or three of those behind the lines must be printers.

Aresem in Chicago Tribune: I don't know what inspired the writing of the song "When They Begin the Beguine," but I sincerely hope there will be no occasion to write "When They Finish the Finnish."

Detroit News: In the West, a traveling salesman who has journeyed 350,000 miles now takes a bride. He promises to make her the happiest woman in 48 states.

Did You Ever Wonder

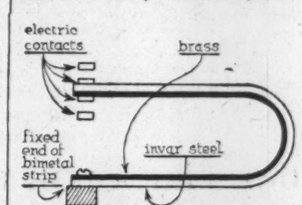
How a Thermostat Maintains an Even Temperature?

The word "thermostat" is made up of thermo, from a Greek word denoting "heat," and stat, from a Greek word meaning "apparatus to render stationary." There are many types of thermostats, and their uses are diverse. Thermostats are applied to hot water tanks, various kinds of house heating and cooling systems, and to boilers of all sorts.

All types of thermostats utilize the expansion of substances, due to heat, to control the action of the source of heat. They regulate the room temperature, for example, by automatically turning off the supply of heat when the room temperature rises above a certain point, and turning the heat back on when the temperature drops below a certain minimum.

There are two main types of thermostat. In one type the expanding substance is a fluid (liquid or gas); and in the other the sensitive part is of metal. The most common type of room thermostat uses bimetal.

Bimetal consists of two metals, one of which expands much more than the other when heated, the two metals fastened or welded tightly together. The metals frequently employed are brass and invar steel. Invar steel is a steel-and-nickel alloy which is practically free from expansion or contraction due to heat or cold; while brass expands when heated and contracts on cooling.



AN INCREASE IN ROOM TEMPERATURE CAUSES FREE END OF STRIP TO RISE

The bimetal strip may be straight, U-shaped, or curved into a spiral. One end of the strip is fixed or anchored, the other end being free to move. An increase in room temperature causes the free end of the strip to move slightly, due to the expansion of the brass; and this movement closes an electric circuit which shuts off the heat supply. As the temperature drops, the strip bends in the reverse direction until it finally touches another contact which turns the heat on again.

A liquid type of thermostat, sometime used with gas furnaces, makes use of the expansion of a liquid in an enclosed chamber to cut down the supply of gas to the furnace as the temperature rises. Still another type of thermostat uses a thermometer with an electric wire in the mercury of the bulb and another wire in the stem. As the rising mercury reaches the upper wire it completes the circuit, turning off the supply of heat until the mercury again drops below the upper wire.—W. P. Keasbey.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Christmas Giving

Buffalo, N. Y.

It was Christmas Eve. As a group left the church they encountered an elderly German violinist outside playing carols.

One of the party approached him and offered him a coin. Politely he said, "I cannot accept any money for this. Please don't deprive me of contributing a little happiness to all at Christmas."

Proof

If radio's slim fingers
Can pluck a melody
From night, and toss it over
A continent, or sea;

If the petaled white notes
Of a violin
Are blown across a mountain,
Or a city's din;
If songs, like crimson roses,
Are culled from thin blue air,
Why should mortals wonder
If God hears prayer?

—Ethel Romig Fuller

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

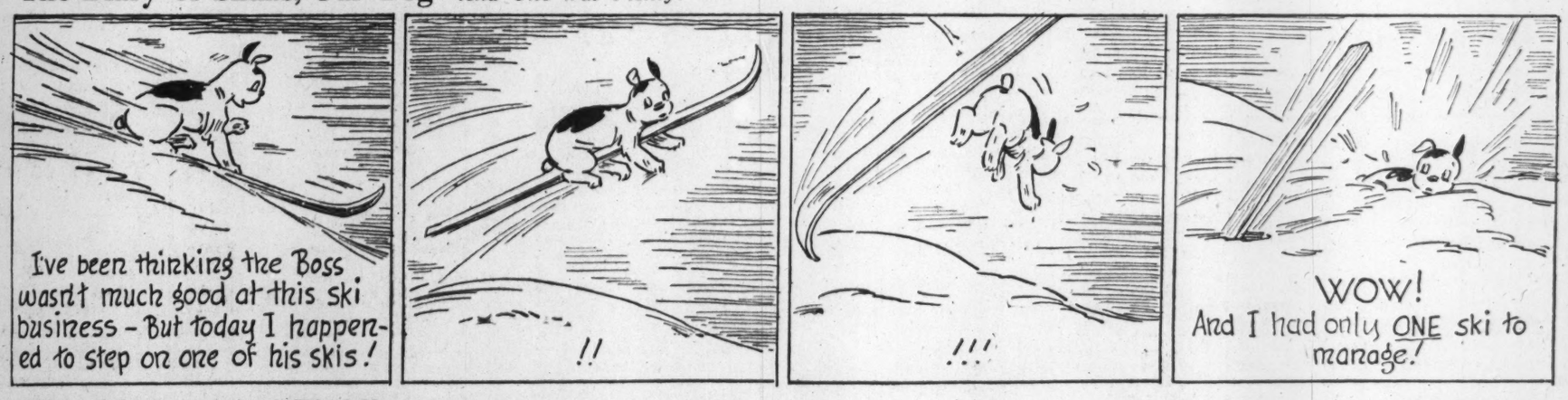
1. The Island of Trinidad.
2. The White House; cornerstone was laid on October 13, 1792.
3. Treeless plains in Russia.
4. The giant Sequoias or Big Trees in California are believed to be.
5. Another name for the Siegfried Line, which is the German fortified area on the Western Front.
6. The Louvre, Paris.
7. Faneuil Hall, Boston, Massachusetts; so called because of the many important meetings of protest held there before the Revolutionary War.
8. Texas.
9. Montreal, Canada.
10. Anywhere you would find coconuts growing, for it is dried coconut.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Hymie's Hill*

By LE PELLEY

Hmmm-m-m-m THIS MUST BE IT—!
WOW—I NEVER THOUGHT HYMIE COULD TELL US ABOUT A HILL LIKE THIS!
IT CERTAINLY HAS SOME ABRUPT ANGLES!!
ANGLES? HA! IT HAS ABOUT THE SAME ANGLE AS A FLAGPOLE...
DON'T GIVE US TOO MUCH OF A SHOVE.... OR WE'LL HIT BOTTOM WITHOUT TOUCHING THE HILL!
LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*And One Was Plenty!*


I've been thinking the Boss wasn't much good at this ski business - But today I happened to step on one of his skis!
!!
!!!
WOW! And I had only ONE ski to manage!

The Adventures of Waddles —*And That's No Joke*

By THE HAGERS

"FLASHLIGHT," I QUACKED, "IN FUN I SPOKE; I THOUGHT THAT YOU WOULD SEE THE JOKE.
THESE CLUES YOU BROUGHT AREN'T OUT OF PLACE, BUT THEY JUST DO NOT FIT MY CASE."
THEN SOMETHING POPPED. A BLINDING FLASH! YOU SHOULD HAVE SEEN KOALA DASH.
"YOUR HUMOR, WADDLES, I'LL EXCUSE," CRIED FLASHLIGHT. "I HAVE BLOWN A FUSE!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Toward a Real Budget

No business, no family could go long on the hit-or-miss system which exists in the finances of the United States Government. Uncle Sam seldom lets his left or income-collecting hand know what his right or spending hand is doing.

There is of course a schedule of income and outgo called by courtesy the budget. The President bestows it on Congress every year. It contains estimates of expenditures and collections. But they are only estimates—not a financial plan to which the Nation will adhere.

The very word budget in this connection is a snare and delusion. It is not even a first cousin of the kind of budget the British Chancellor of the Exchequer presents to Parliament every April. That is a detailed blueprint of governmental expenses, with taxes carefully adjusted to cover them. And it is not changed by every chance appropriation which may come along.

What happens to the so-called budget in the United States? Just keep your eye on the one President Roosevelt dropped into the lap of Congress last week. In order better to co-ordinate income and outgo, Senator Harrison, following an earlier suggestion of Secretary Morgenthau, proposed a joint House and Senate committee to study expenditures and taxes in conjunction, and particularly the greatly enlarged appropriations for defense. Already this mild move to get co-ordination is being held up.

One objection is that it should have been done before. But the study need take only two months and Congress is not likely to finish in five. Another is that the House of Representatives has the constitutional prerogative of originating all fiscal legislation. But this only shows the kind of obstruction that can be put forward, for the Senate now studies fiscal affairs before the House offers specific measures. Still another plea is made that the appropriation committees cannot wait for a joint committee, but it is unlikely that they would be seriously hampered and some waiting might bring real savings.

Senator Harrison was so careful not to disturb the present system that he proposed to form the joint committee by taking six men each from the Senate Appropriations and Finance Committees and the House Ways and Means and Appropriations Committees. This division of committees is a clear indication of the present separation of Uncle Sam's pockets. Appropriations are handled by one committee in each chamber, taxation and finance by another. And no one pretends to fix taxes to take care of appropriations.

Senator Harrison has only urged a gentle step to obtain consideration of the two at the same time in "formulating a comprehensive fiscal program." In terms that are themselves indicative of contradictory budgetary purposes, he suggests that this "will tend ultimately and at the earliest practicable date to bring revenues and expenditures into balance." This ultimate earliest date should be brought a bit nearer by getting one committee to look at Uncle Sam's two pockets at the same time. The Harrison plan looks like a feasible start toward a real budget.

How Tall Is a Story?

Interesting if true are stories from Europe telling of growing dissension inside Germany. Such as the more amiable one about Frau von Ribbentrop's lecture on "A Woman, a Hat and a Dress." This is said to have started a riot in the audience, which as with one voice demanded to know by what right a fashionably attired woman lecturer like the Foreign Minister's wife stood there to tell less fortunately situated sisters how to get along with a minimum of apparel.

This is not the first nor the last of such reports. Readers naturally wonder how, if they are true, they ever get through the German censorship. Probably some are products of Allied propagandists. But many an authentic dispatch from Berlin carries material unfavorable to German prospects.

In Germany, obviously, press control is more concerned with what Germans read than with what others read about Germany. If dispatches—authoritative or apocryphal—confuse world opinion and obscure the real situation in Germany from Allied view, that is no loss so long as damaging echoes do not return. It is now expected the leaders of the Third Reich may actually encourage dissemination of reports indicating an increasing popular will to revolt in Germany, because such reports might encourage the Allies to wait instead of strike; meanwhile Reichsführer Hitler might organize such support as he may find, say, in Russia.

This is possible. But as much light on the German system of press control can be had by observing how much news is allowed to come out of Germany, and how little is allowed to get in.

Gov. Baldwin's *Beau Geste*

Governor Baldwin of Connecticut is to be congratulated upon influencing the Council of his home town of Stratford to abandon a plan to change the name of Roosevelt Forest, a local park, to "a name more suitable for a Republican community." No matter how intended, such a change inevitably would have been construed by many as a discourtesy to the President—despite assertions that it was named for Theodore Roosevelt.

The American political system will be improved by more such good sportsmanship and gallantry on both sides of the political fence. The argument, advanced in this case, that "the Democrats changed the name of Hoover Dam to Boulder Dam," was merely an attempt to meet one act of partisan or personal prejudice with another. If carried out, the retaliatory act would have served only to add to the bad feeling. The gracious gesture of the Republican Governor of Connecticut is an example of political good manners.

To Trade or Not to Trade

Cordell Hull, Pan Americanist, probably regrets more than anyone else the decision to abandon negotiations in Buenos Aires for a trade agreement between the United States and Argentina.

Both Washington and Buenos Aires believed that every rip-tide and hurricane had been avoided on the course laid down before final conversations began last November.

Two major developments since November go far toward explaining the reversal. Political opposition to the root and branch of the reciprocal trade program has piled up as torches of 1940 lead on to the hustings. Then Britain and France put pressure on Argentina to retain exchange discriminations, and to "buy from those who buy from you."

Of the two forces, American politics must bear a large share of responsibility for scuttling the Argentine pact. This conclusion emerges from the State Department's sudden retreat when the going became heavy in Buenos Aires. The Administration decided not to buck domestic interests even of comparatively minor importance. The main competitive products—Argentine wheat and most kinds of meat—were not under negotiation. Even before November, the Administration chose not to risk arousing the opposition of Mid-West meat and wheat producers who see Argentina as a dangerous competitor.

Before North Americans blame Argentina, England, and France for the breakdown, they may well note that Washington insistence on quotas for linseed and canned beef finally wrecked the pact.

Does the United States want to trade, or not? That is the larger issue. If it wishes to develop the great opportunity for exports to Latin America it must learn to take imports. And if it wishes to build Pan Americanism on sound economic foundations the United States must put trade which would benefit the Nation as a whole ahead of local fears of competition.

Pigs in the Garden

In the opinion of the Small Pig-Keepers' Council, which was recently set up under the auspices of Britain's Minister of Agriculture, the country needs many more little pigs to keep the big bad wolf from the door. The secretary of the Council, offering encouragement to householders in London as well as those in the country, has pointed out that "Pigs are just as easy to raise as chickens . . . and are far more interesting than a small car." It may be so; but interest in pig "on the hoof" is an acquired taste that is not very common among British gardeners. An English writer to The Christian Science Monitor observes that a chicken-run in a small garden confers on the owner a right to crow; but it takes a man of courage even to admit that his garden is a pigsty. Still, it can be grunted that the interest is there; and, undoubtedly, when the pig has to be driven to market, it presents the owner-driver with a much more intriguing problem than does a car, which—unless the driver so wills—has less tendency to become a road-hog.

Why Put On the Shoe?

The German press is concerned about the neutrals. It would like to help the little States of Europe escape what it fears are the designs of Britain and France to pull them into the war. And it sees President Roosevelt's message to Congress and the increase of American defense measures as promoting these designs. For instance, the Bremen *Nachrichten* quotes as evidence of opposition to Germany Mr. Roosevelt's message (not his exact words but his meaning):

> America must consider what it means for its own future if all the small nations were to lose their independence or become mere appendages of great military systems.

Now why should Germans think this statement aligns the United States against Germany? Hasn't Berlin really proved to the German people that it is Britain whose military power seeks to "encircle" Germany by dominating and inciting countries like Czechoslovakia and Poland and now the Scandinavian nations? Shouldn't America's desire to see the independence of small States preserved give support to any parallel purpose?

Why put on this "great-military-systems" shoe? Don't Germans believe it fits England and not the Reich? The truth is that they know President Roosevelt and the American people do not believe it. They know that the small countries—including those to be protected—have almost unanimously suspected Nazi purposes. How soon will the German people decide that since this suspicion is so widespread there may be good reason for it? When that day arrives peace will be nearer.

The Bookshelf

Bluejacket's Career

The catchy recruiting slogan, "Join the navy and see the world," has been heaved into the limbo of the capstan bar and marlinespike. But the skeptics had not thought to add: ". . . through a port hole," back in 1889 when Fred J. Buenzle was signing on at the start of his long career as a BLUEJACKET (New York: Norton. $3). His autobiography records the early hardships and adventures encountered in the world that lured a fifteen-year-old youth through the gates of League Island Navy Yard half a century ago.

The shipmates he describes are as sound as live oak. His humor has the savor of the harness cask, and his recollections of the navy's last windjammers exude the tang of Stockholm tar. The writing is decidedly opinionated, too. This retired shellback scatters his notions port and starboard with the blunt force of an old-time breech-loader.

For a boy just casting off from maternal moorings, life in the "old navy" was full of rough edges. Enlisted men's wages were shockingly low. As an apprentice in the double-topsail corvette Portsmouth, the author earned $9 a month. The berth decks were crowded with foreigners, and about everything short of flogging still went in their treatment by the officers. The routine in the training station at Newport was long and grueling. Hazing of apprentices helped to break the monotony of shore and ship drills in the hard winter months.

* * *

There were cruises to the tropics, hours of tedious target practice with the Portsmouth's eleven-inch smoothbores under the skillful sighting of bewhiskered gunners, exercises for repelling boarders, and fire drills at outlandish hours of the night. The men padded around barefooted, scrubbing the ship inside and out. But the hard work paid dividends in the pride all hands took in her trim smartness.

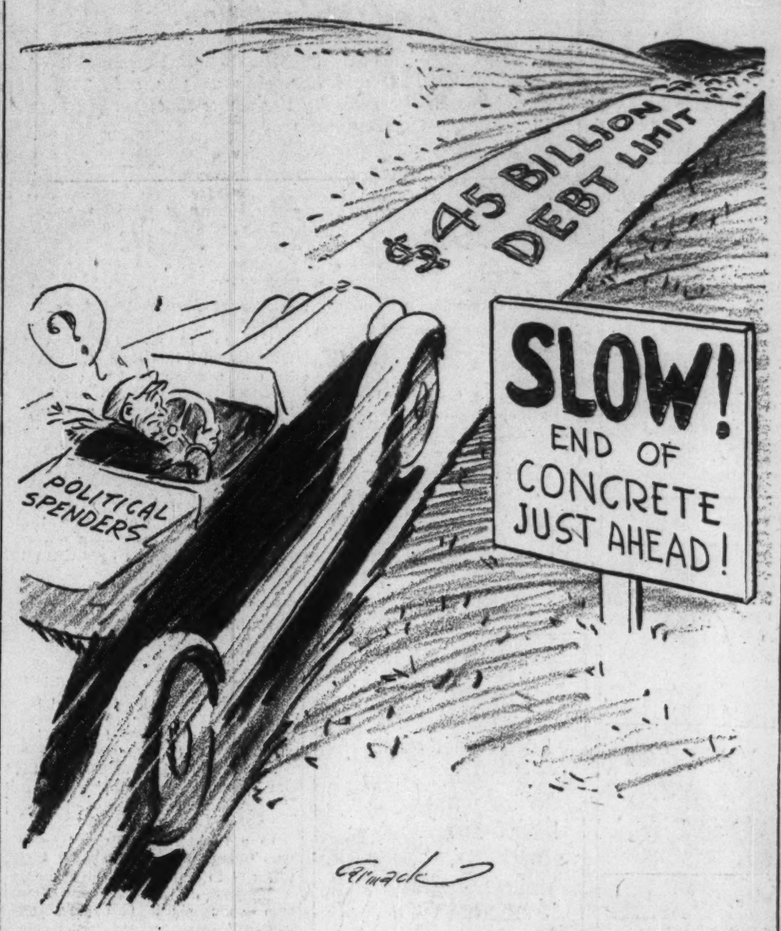
Shortly after the author's re-enlistment, he ran across a shorthand textbook belonging to a shipmate. Mr. Buenzle studied it and equipped himself so that in time he advanced to the rating of chief yeoman. This opened up his horizon. He became ship's writer and clerk for Capt. William T. Sampson, and stood beside him on the bridge of the flagship New York during the battle of Santiago Bay. Mr. Buenzle offers some interesting new facts about the naval campaign around Cuba, including Hobson's sinking of the Merrimac.

Chief Yeoman Buenzle's work gave him contacts with important people. He pumped hard for the removal of No-Uniforms-Allowed signs in public gathering places ashore. And once when Theodore Roosevelt was aboard the Brooklyn, the author gave him a respectful earful on the subject. Later, when he was President, Mr. Roosevelt contributed money to help Mr. Buenzle finance a legal test case of the issue.

* * *

One gets the feeling that this book gives a more complete picture of conditions in the American Navy in those transitional years than the writings of a dozen admirals. It has nothing to justify, nothing to conceal. The author doesn't kowtow to anybody. The man he most admired in the navy was a Negro steward, John R. Bell. He knew him at League Island in those otherwise cheerless apprentice days. He was with him at Woosung. One day, years later, he met him ashore at Bar Harbor doing Captain Sigsbee's marketing, and ever the same gentle, kindly character. The author served as official recorder in the naval inquiry on the sinking of the battleship Maine at Havana. Chaplain Chadwick, a survivor, told him that of all the messages he had received from people anxious for the safety of the Maine's company, by far the greatest number inquired for this beloved bluejacket. H. T.

Whoa!



A Blizzard Can Be Fun

It was one of those days which sometimes come in the middle of winter just to remind us that there will be a spring. The midwinter sun shone down with all the warmth it could muster and the south wind blew steadily up from the Texas Panhandle and across the Kansas prairies and set our Nebraska snow to melting and running in little rivulets down the gutters. When school was dismissed at noon, little children ran and skipped like young colts just turned out to grass. At home there was much noisy chatter at table.

"There is going to be a change in the weather," prophesied Mother. "One can always tell by the way the children act."

At 1 o'clock the school-bell rang. Sister and I grabbed our coats and caps and rushed for the door.

"Wait a minute," warned Mother, as she stepped out on the porch. "I believe a storm is coming."

* * *

The day had suddenly chilled and a sinister grayness filled the air. Voices were hushed and for one moment we waited. Then the blizzard struck with full force. Snow came so thick and fast that we could not see across the street. Its frigid, cutting wind sent us scurrying for the warmth inside.

Father hurried to the kitchen, seized the coal buckets and made his way to the shed, returned quickly, filled the base-burner, and left again for more. Every available container was filled; and in the little summer kitchen, cobs were piled high. In the meantime mother was busy tearing strips of rags with which she caulked every crack that might claim a place between windows and doors and their casings.

"Put a quart of beans to soak, Mary," she directed, never hesitating from her task, "and the rest of you girls clear the table. Bob, hand me more rags and then bring some eggs from the cellar." In an emergency, Mother marshaled her forces and prepared for the siege. After organizing the dishwashing, mother made doughnuts.

A blizzard was always fun—for us children. Of course, we did not go to school and father did not go to the office. The excitement of preparing for the cold seemed to make us hilarious beyond our usual exuberance. Even the baby shouted with delight. If it was not fun for our parents they did not say so.

* * *

Father played games with us, told us stories of his boyhood days, when his family were pioneers. When we began to tire of games and Father of stories, Mother brought out a cardboard box. To Brother she gave the lid and to Sister the bottom and directed them to make checkerboards. With the help of the rest of us the squares grew like magic. Father produced from the cob-pile an ear each of red and yellow corn which we shelled, using the kernels for checkers.

In the kitchen there were cookies to make and cinnamon rolls and bread to bake. Along about 4 o'clock when the first loaves came out of the oven, everyone, even Father, had business there. Who could resist the tempting odor of freshly-baked bread dripping freshly-churned butter? Mother broke off the tempting warm chunks—hot bread was never to be cut. Each small child climbed on a chair and stood up to eat. This was a trick we children learned early, for during blizzards even the best fire in a kitchen range will not keep the floor warm.

Later in the evening the doors to the bedrooms were opened so that a little heat might creep in. In spite of tight caulking of windows little fan-shaped drifts of snow lay on the floors. Father and Mother brought the bedding into the living room to warm, and feather beds were shaken up anew.

Beds in readiness and prayers said, each child, dressed in long underwear, stockings, and flannel gown, was tucked in. Then for a moment or two the outside door was opened to let in some fresh air. Father shook the grate and carried out the ashes. Mother sprinkled snow over the carpet and with a broom swept up the litter of the day.

* * *

All night the blizzard howled. When morning came drifts reached the eaves. In some way Father managed to get to the barn and feed and milk the cow and care for the other animals. Milk was frozen in the pail when he returned. The kitchen was icy cold. But Mother had foreseen this.

Everything necessary had been brought into the living room the night before. On the back of the base-burner the chocolate was keeping hot. We toasted bread over the anthracite coals and never since have I enjoyed such delicious toast.

We ate dinner in the same picnic fashion—baked beans, piccalilli, bread, butter, cookies and milk. More games, more stories. Mother let us girls start a quilt. Toward evening, Father let the coal get low in the hopper and on the lid above he laid potatoes to bake for supper. No fire was kept in the kitchen, now, for there was no telling when we could get more coal with roads blocked and such a demand for fuel.

Still the blizzard roared all day and all the next night and to us children it was still fun. To our patient parents it was likely another story, what with five restless, romping children to feed, keep warm, and amused. . . .

At last it was over and the bright sun shone on a world that dazzled our eyes with its beauty.

* * *

Though I know something of what a blizzard is capable, even now I can think of such a storm as fun. There comes to recollection a pleasant picture of a big square living room, papered with red and gilt roses. Beside the glowing base-burner is a high chair holding a blanket-bundled, blue-eyed baby. A chubby little boy and his red-headed, tom-boy sister take turns rolling off the plush sofa to the ingrain-carpeted floor. A small tow-headed girl balances on one foot and with the other spasmodically pumps the parlor organ, while her pudgy fingers pick out "chopsticks." On one side of the center table a young mother bends over her sewing and on the other, ten-year-old daughter and father push red and yellow corn over a cardboard square.

Outside, the fierce legions of the North charge the little frame fortress again and again, but only the hanging lamp above the table is moved and its glittering crystal pendants sway gently in rhythm with the happy heart-tunes within the four snug walls.

M. G. I.

The Wide Horizon

The Uses of Neutrality

By William Henry Chamberlin

PARIS

The United States is in extremely numerous company in its decision to remain aloof from the European war. Woodrow Wilson, after the end of the World War, predicted that there could be no neutrality in another conflict and this was the theory of those who hoped that the League of Nations would become an effective means of restraining aggression.

Events have turned out very differently. The League, since the outbreak of the present war, has gone into a state of profound retirement, as far as the war with Germany is concerned—although it awoke long enough to expel Russia for its outrage upon Finland. There are several reasons for the League's failure to act in matters of German aggression.

The Swiss Government, intent on preserving the strictest neutrality, has informally but firmly notified the League authorities that, while the League Assembly and Council may meet in Geneva to discuss routine questions of administration, controversial political—by which it means anti-German—sessions may not be held in Swiss territory.

Moreover, there would not be the slightest prospect of obtaining the adhesion of the majority of the small States to any such program of sanctions as was decreed against Italy on the occasion of its Abyssinian campaign in 1935. The risks are too great. No small country within range of German airplanes and tanks would assume them.

* * *

The reasons for the state of neutrality which still hold good for much the greater part of the European continent vary according to countries. As regards the Soviet Union, its motivation was fairly accurately summarized by a witty diplomat here who remarked:

"Great Britain and France, with their moral scruples, could not bid successfully against Hitler, who had none. Great Britain and France offered the Soviet Union war and nothing. Germany offered it peace and anything it wanted to take into the bargain."

If Great Britain and France were obliged to write off the Soviet Union as an ally, or even as a friendly neutral, they have experienced the relief of not seeing the threatened hostility of Italy and Spain become a fact. Mussolini is clearly playing a waiting game and it is still too early to anticipate with certainty the Italian action. But war in alliance with Germany against Great Britain and France was clearly unpopular with the Italian masses. Italy was likely to receive the hardest blows of the Anglo-French military and naval machines and the Soviet-German pact opened up some very disquieting prospects for Italian interests in Hungary and in the Balkans. These were probably the main factors that induced Mussolini to hold aloof.

As for Spain, there is an enormous amount of reconstruction to be done before the devastation of the civil war is repaired. And the conservative generals and leaders of the Roman Catholic Church, who play a considerable role in Franco's Spain, were shocked by Hitler's sudden alliance with the communism which they have been denouncing as the worst enemy of Spanish culture and civilization.

* * *

Japan, the entrance of which into the war on the German side had been anticipated in some quarters, received a stunning blow in the German-Soviet pact. It has also decided that neutrality is the best policy and is endeavoring to wind up its enterprise in China while the attention of Great Britain and France is distracted from the Far East.

As for the "Oslo Powers," aside from Finland, they are desperately trying to eke out an existence threatened on one side by German mines and submarines, on the other by rigorous Anglo-French blockade measures. Even the proverbially turbulent Balkans—until Rumania's recent Russian *démarche*—have preserved a lamblike calm in the face of the present conflict. There has been much less talk of wars of revenge and revision at a time when the long shadows of Germany and the Soviet Union threaten the national existence of some of the Balkan States.

There are probably two main reasons why neutrality has become so popular, why the scope of the Anglo-French-German conflict has been much more restricted than had been anticipated. First, peoples do not want war. The mood in the belligerent countries is not one of elation or enthusiasm, but rather of grim acceptance of the inevitable. Secondly, the actual or threatened disappearance of so many small States carries its own warning to those which are remaining neutral. In these days of the high-powered mechanical warfare, which only rich and industrially developed countries can effectively carry on, the small State that tries to fish in troubled waters is almost certain to lose line, hook, and sinker.

Mirror of World Opinion

Dies Committee Approved

If surveys of popular opinion mean anything, the country wants the Dies Committee to be continued. There is a widespread feeling that this committee, with all its manifest faults, has served the useful purpose of throwing light on undercover activities, whether of Communists or of Fritz Kuhn and his followers, about which the country has a right to know. It is virtually certain that because of this sentiment Congress will vote funds for another year of the committee's investigation.

That the committee, at times, has indulged in outrageous practices any fair-minded observer of its work will affirm. . . .

Now the investigating function of Congress is supremely important. . . To congressional investigations the country owes a debt for a long list of salutary results that could have been obtained in no other way. The famous Teapot Dome inquiry, for one outstanding instance, uncovered a series of noxious scandals and stopped the looting of the Government's oil domain. . . . The Wheeler investigation of the Department of Justice under Daugherty cleaned out a poisonous mess. . . .

These are but a few examples of the serviceable work that has been done by congressional committees of inquiry in recent years. They are enough, however, to show how essential it is to good government in the United States that the investigating function shall not be allowed to fall into disrepute through the use of unfair methods. . . .

The spotlight of public criticism, then, needs to be kept on the Dies Committee. It must not be allowed to lower the good repute of the investigating power, and, by extension, all the processes of our democratic Government.

It is particularly important at present that the work of the Dies Committee be kept within the bounds set by common fairness and the bill of rights. . . . We want no "witch hunts" in the United States. . . . A duty rests on the Dies Committee to use its great powers with the most scrupulous regard for individual rights. By the same token, a duty rests on Congress to bring the committee up short when it starts to get out of bounds.—CHARLES G. ROSS in the *Washington Star*.